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1909 CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEWARK AND LICKING COUNTY OHIO

BY E. M. P. BRISTER

VOLUME I

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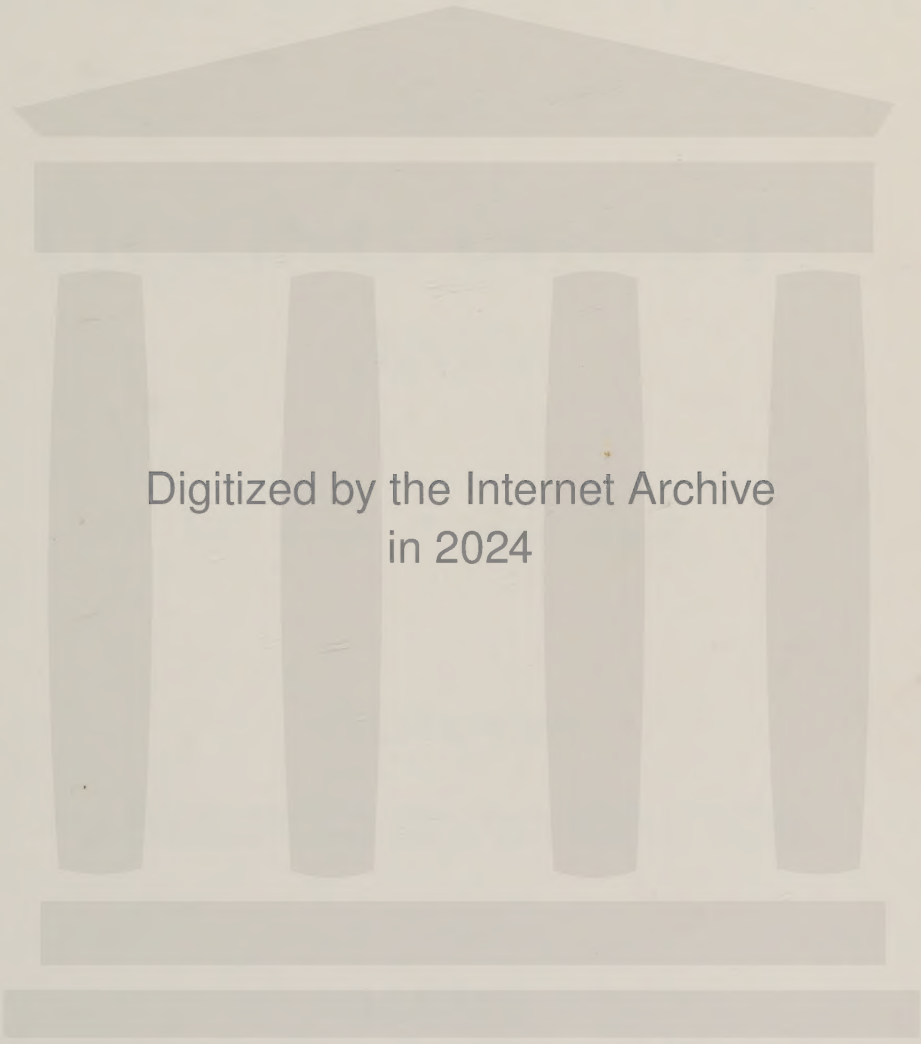
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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF NEWARK

AND

LICKING COUNTY
OHIO

BY E. M. P. BRISTER

ILLUSTRATED

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VOLUME I

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PREFACE.

It is with pleasure and pride that we present the new History of Newark and Licking County, published by the S. J. Clarke Company of Chicago, to the public. The work of preparing and publishing this History has been a labor of love, as well as a labor of great exertion and many difficulties. To cover the history of a large and important county like Licking, and city like Newark, with all their varied features, characteristics and interests, for over a hundred years, is a task of no mean dimensions.

How well we have succeeded in that task, we leave it to an impartial and intelligent public to decide. We think, however, without vanity, that we have covered the history of the city and county, from the beginning to the present date, completely, as to all important features, and even minor details. The write-up of the city and county, as they are today, with all their varied industries and interests, their historical people, their churches, lodges, banks, and other public institutions, has, we think, been full and complete.

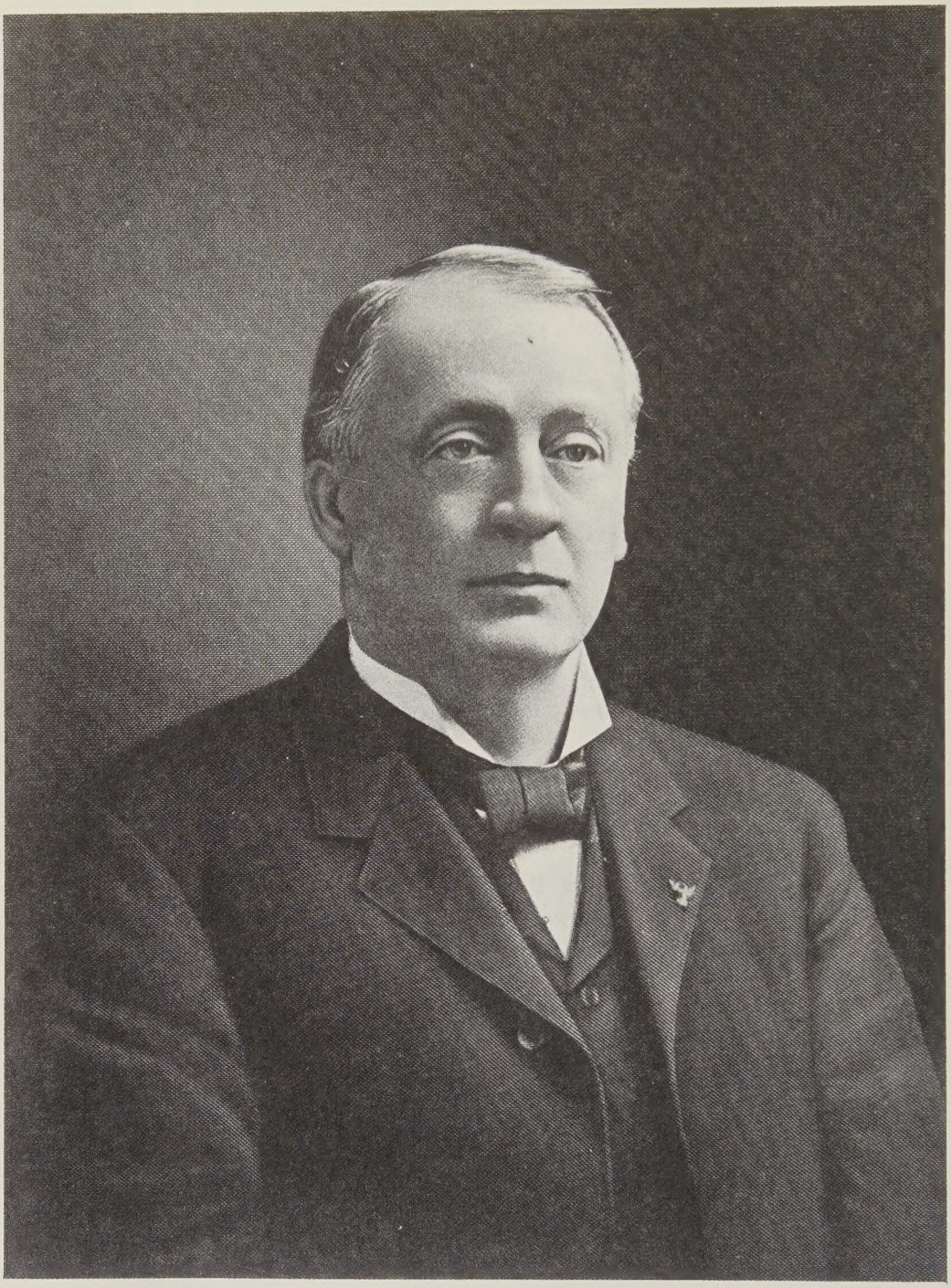
In the preparation of this History, we have drawn largely upon the history of Licking county, published in 1881, by A. A. Graham & Co. This history could not be improved upon to that date. In addition to that, we are under obligations to the following well known citizens, for data, in the subsequent history, on the following general articles:

Judge Charles Kibler, on the Bench and Bar.
Dr. C. P. King, The Medical Fraternity.
Professor Simkins, The Schools of the County.
Rev. A. S. Carmen, Denison University and Shepardson College.
Harriett L. Whiting, Granville Female College.
Judge W. A. Irvine, Spanish-American War.
E. D. Everett, The Press of Licking County.
C. H. Spencer, The Industries of Newark.
W. M. Cunningham, Free Masonry in Licking County.
Henry Pfeffer, The Knights of Pythias in Licking County.

We are also under obligations to a number of kind friends for sketches of individual churches, lodges, etc., the list of whom is too long to mention individually. With thanks to all who have thus so kindly assisted us; and the hope that our new History of Newark and Licking County will be appreciated by our subscribers and the public generally at its true worth.

We respectfully remain,

THE PUBLISHERS.



E. M. P. Brister

HISTORY OF LICKING COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF OHIO—INTRODUCTORY.

The present state of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This territory embraced all of the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi river. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia colony, and when the colony took on the dignity of state government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle states, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of wealth, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other states, in that it was never under territorial government. When it was created, it was made a state, and did not pass through the stage incident to most of the other states, *i e.,* exist as a territory before being advanced to the powers of a state.

Such was not the case with the other states of the West; all were territories, with territorial forms of government, ere they became states.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky; and on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the state would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000

acres; as the outlines of the state are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the state auditor, 20,965,371¾ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the state, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with the western boundary of the state. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio river waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Logan county, where the elevation is 1,550 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The southern part of the state is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the state. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio river and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwesetrn parts of the state, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide" or water shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the state in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio river, it appears mountainous. On the river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the state, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio, on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the state, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the falls, at Louisville, Kentucky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pitts-

burg. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburg to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above the low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the state, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin county, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the state, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint creeks.

The Muskingum river is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, which rise in the northern part of the state and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the state. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the others valleys in Ohio.

The Miami river—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hardin county, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the state, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift clay or

hard pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the general government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara river. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Professor J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham, were appointed a committee by the legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the state, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the state, Professor Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the state and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this committee, the legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating $12,000.00 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The geological corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, state geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Professor J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Professor James Hall passed through the state, and, by his identification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the state, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Professor Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Mareon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Colonel Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Sayler. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the atlas

of the state issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other states had been accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of terra incognita, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area. In 1869, the legislature appropriated, for a new survey, $13,900.00 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry, chief geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klippart were appointed assistants, and T. G. Wormley, chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the state, are two sections of the state, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the state from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tennessee, all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the state, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Coniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the state, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the state, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal fields, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the state all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again sub-divided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and water-line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous conglomerate, the coal measures and the drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glacial surface, the glacial drift, the Erie clays, the forest bed, the iceberg drift and the terraces or beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"First: Subsequent to the tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"Second: By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"Third: This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"Fourth: The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of the Newfoundland.

"Fifth: The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the new world, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the

valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Colonel Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first of the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a contemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Colonel Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people, but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earthworks, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the Mound Builders, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or anyone can do is only to conjecture.

"In the burial mounds," continues Colonel Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery county. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking county. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair ground is

permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Colonel Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the state are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of work extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio there is a space along the water shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the north dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the state of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the state whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio river, up which stream

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

Built About 1830. Destroyed by Fire in 1875

it continued to the Pennsylvania state line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous. About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the warpath, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the state. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot counties. At the western boundary of this county the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the state near the northwest corner of Fulton county. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern that of the Hurons. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland county, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio river.

West of the Delawares dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east by the Delawares, on the south by the Ohio river. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot county, till it intersected the Ohio river.

All the remainder of the state—all its western part from the Ohio river to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mineamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the state, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and

partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people then, as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized man to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the western nations. The following statements were collected by Colonel Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lake Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego river.

In 1744, the same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Pennsylvania, wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio river.

February 13th, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24th, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cuyahoga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to

Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby county), thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's river, and down to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cuyahoga."

January 3d, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9th, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3d, 1795, General Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmer and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky river.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4th, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee river, with part of Michigan.

November 25th, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawnees, at Brownstown, Michigan, granted the government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18th, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29th, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's river and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6th, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's river.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—one by General Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburg), in 1758; one by Colonel Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Colonel Boquet, at the mouth of the Walhonding, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway county. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were,

from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the state, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

"The verdant hills
Are covered o'er with growing grain,
And white men till the soil,
Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

When war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever a man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the western wilds of the new world preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic church had been planted by missionaries from France to the Eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting grounds of the Wyandots, and bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundations of the present city of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his king, went forth those emissaries of the cross, whose zeal had been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south of the Gulf coast was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the new world, established themselves in the new domain

and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French king, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the western wilds, and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work.

Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests—increased in a few years to fifteen—a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of a century they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after, wearied with a long struggle in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois. In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchmen, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to Rene Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest."

In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding

adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Che-goi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for a while it was on the verge of dissolution. The king sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figured in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors," in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his king, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their king. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master, and would in the end win the crown.

The great river away to the west of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the

Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery.

While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened, for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The Congress met on the 4th day of June, 1761. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French king, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

"The banners of heaven's king advance;
The mysteries of the cross shine forth."

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the west, of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his king, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations,"

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said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox river, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins, and Miamis, dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said: "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin river, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the great river, with a joy that could not be expressed,' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand bars, the resort of innumerable water fowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mou-in-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the great river, commended themselves to God, and uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and

welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and his king, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the great river and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace pipe, gayly caparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were then inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of white wood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving that they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1763, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encountered the waters of the Illinois, which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of

Utica, in La Salle county, Illinois, and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago river, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be fully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have hardly happened him. In a letter to Governor Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a Te Deum was chanted in the cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago river, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded

him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the headwaters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608 Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollect monks, and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history had been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom

reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause he joined the order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but by some means on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share, and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations, and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice order who were encouraging settlers by grants of lands on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The superior of the seminary, learning of La Salle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and La Salle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "great river, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin, and La Salle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river called the Ohio arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the great river, or a part of it, for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Governor Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and, realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of the order, emulating the Jesuits,

had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions merged into one body left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669 in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearing lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara river, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country and informed them that the Indians of these regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Kentucky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is doubtless correct. He states in a letter to County Frontenac in 1677 that he discovered the Ohio and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he

FATHER AND FOUNDER OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite; hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question and elicited but little comment. Still it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673 he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the faraway nations, laid down his life. The spirit of La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery he stood ready to solve the mystery and gain the country for his king. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

County Frontenac, the new governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the west, of that immense country, and, resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the great river, gave him the outline of a plan sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole west, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his governer, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of tontine life insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal he secured the services of M. La Motte, a

person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollects. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara river. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria lake, where he was obliged to halt and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men and the third time set out for the outlet of the great river. He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th they ascended the Chickasaw bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, ere long they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6 they emerged on the broad bosom of the gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi De France Et De Navarre,
Regne, Le Neuvieme, April, 1682."

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the Te Deum, the Exaudiat and the Domine Salvum fac Regem, and then after a salute of firearms and cries of Vive le Roi, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

" 'In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince Louis the Great, by the grace of God, king of France and of Navarre, fourteenth of that name, this 9th day of April, 1682, I, in virtue of the commission of his majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have

taken, and do now take, in the name of his majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straits, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickasaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert, or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kious or Nadouessions, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the north pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms, upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the River Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of his majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named.'"

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of firearms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

"Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flymen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cid ic LXXXII."

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the northwest, which now includes Ohio and the county whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country and France itself rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and, despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge and quick adaptation of his genius to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity that resigned itself to the will of heaven and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the coloniza-

tion of upper Canada he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the falls of St. Anthony to its mouth, and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the west."

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The west was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688 all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688 he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689 the French were defeated at Walcourt and the Turks at Widin, but in 1690 the French were victorious at Charleroi and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693 Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688 the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689 De Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's bay. But in August of the same year the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned and no French posts left in the west between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire west would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another Salmon Falls, and the third Casco bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went

as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688, but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi valley. In 1698 D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which ere long was made a separate independency, called Louisiana. Forts were erected on Mobile bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianan forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes and others in the Mississippi and Wabash valleys led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the west, while along all the chief water courses other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin, thence across a portage to the Wisconsin river, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois river to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the lakes. La Salle's route was first by the lakes to the St. Joseph's river, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee river; following this stream the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox counties in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years the traders crossed the plains of southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba"

to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French creek, at Waterford, Pennsylvania; thence down the stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio river. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them; a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged finally to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the west more than a century, yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the west under French rule but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast and their progenitors in England began now to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists led the latter to adopt a hunter's life and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the state, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of today enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio river and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his king by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading post at the mouth of this river they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note and was probably the first permanent

habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading post the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading post at the mouth of the Huron river, in what is now Erie county. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay on or near the site of Sandusky city. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron river were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky river, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading posts. They were evidently only temporary and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga river was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "French House," doubtless the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786 the Moravian missionary Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "Saint's Rest." Their stay was brief, for the following April they left for the Huron river and settled near the site of Milan, Erie county, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the west.

About 1749 some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby county, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's creek, and established a trading station with the Indians. This was the first English trading place or attempt at settlement in the state. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading house, probably a block house, and after a severe battle captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. The fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits, and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Colonel Johnston, many years an Indian agent from the United States among the western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the time when their French father had dominion over them, and their attachments always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians that, when General Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees and with a colony of that nation emigrated west of the Mississippi to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had commanded here was Captain Butler, a nephew of Colonel Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by General Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northernly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero), a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, eardrops and other silver ornaments at an enormous profit for skins and furs.

"Still further up were several other families of French and English, and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he by boating to the rapids of the Maumee and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other occasionally by Elliott and McKee, British Indian agents living at Detroit."

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the

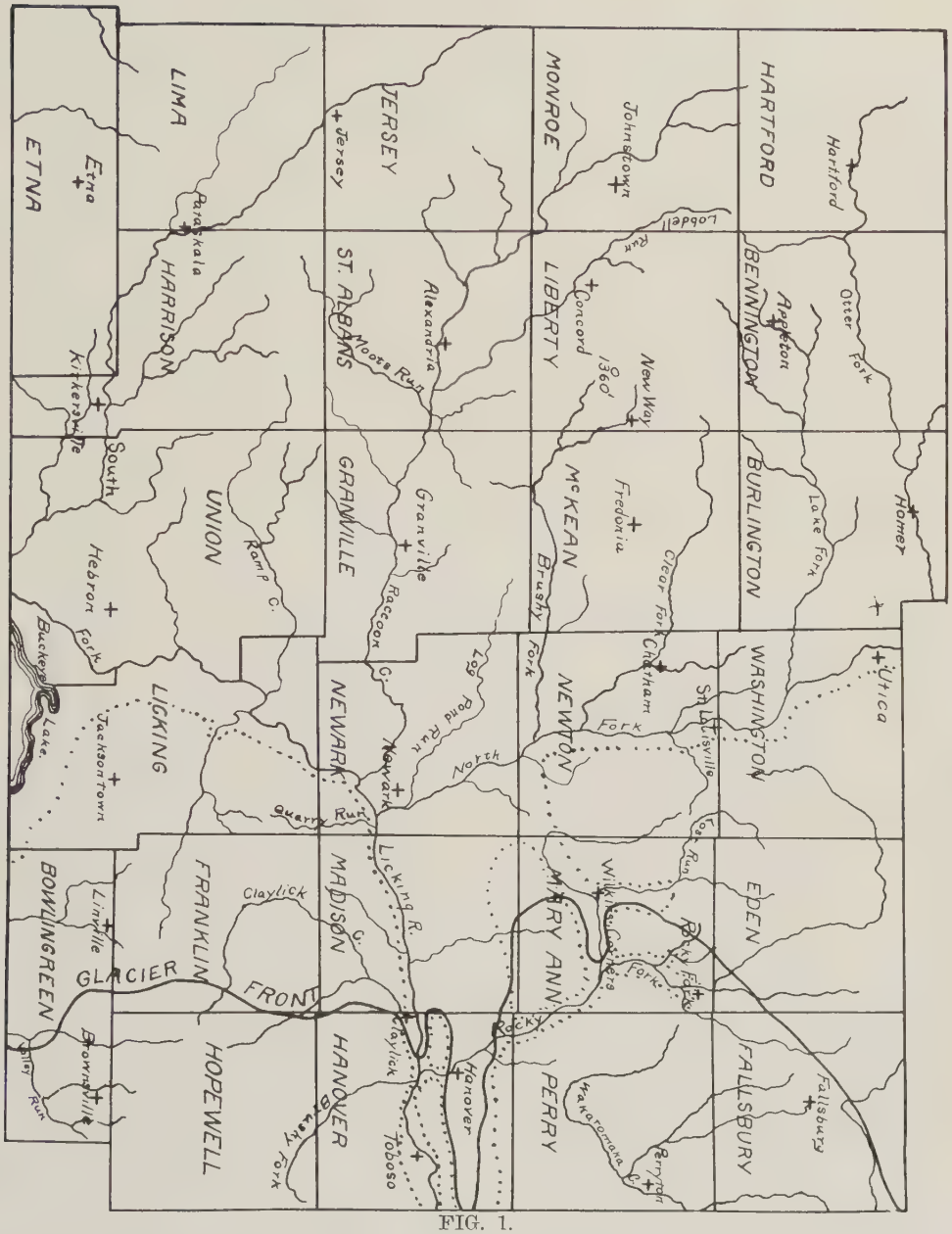


FIG. 1.

Shows the present drainage lines of the county, the highest point, the part covered by the glacier and the distribution of the rocks belonging to the Pennsylvanian and the Mississippian periods, the former of which lie west of the dotted line, and the latter east of or within the dotted line. The mapping of these formations is based partly on the Newberry State Geological Map and partly on later studies, but does not pretend to be final.

Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the state government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash rivers both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio they made trading places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740, but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike county, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and, hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flatboat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat they were enabled to reach Maysville and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto salt works," in Jackson county, on the banks of Salt creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort for generations of the Indians in all parts of the west, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured the whites came here for salt and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull county. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the state, chiefly on the Tuscarawas river in Tuscarawas county. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas river, near the margin of the Ohio canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians by the rangers under Colonel Williamson occurred March 8, 1872. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes,

and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through General Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them whereby Congress paid them over six thousand dollars, an annuity of four hundred dollars and twenty-four thousand acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty by some means was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas river, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement of Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas county, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778 by a detachment of one thousand men under General McIntosh from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time; vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio river that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788 Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the west." In 1790 he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous; individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French seaports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many woodcarvers and gilders to his majesty king of France, coachmakers, friseurs and perukemakers, and other artisans and artistes equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791-92, and, acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless and danger closing around them they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither and who was to blame is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchman, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward

gave them a grant of land and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the cause of these people being so grossly deceived there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o'-lantern into the howling wilderness and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a coup de main, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which with might and main all rolled the large log and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from maurauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands or buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings and how they had been deceived, granted them twenty-four thousand acres opposite Little Sandy river, to which grant in 1798 twelve thousand acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early western history and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSIONS.

As has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders upon the occupation of the country and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South sea, and the claims thus set up in the west, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their action in the New World and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the west, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the western wilderness by way of the Ohio river, entering it from the two streams which, uniting, form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities, of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the west. As early as 1630 Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees, north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638 to the earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim it appeared that Colonel Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Colonel Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri river, before

1676. These and others are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the great river, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that someone had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678 several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This also cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the west was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic coast by the English they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That year Alexander Spottswood was made governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great west beyond the Allegheny mountains unoccupied by the English and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation the Virginia assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of the exploration of the mountains and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the colonial assembly and one to his king. In each report he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French and advised the building of a chain of forts across the Ohio and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730 traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic coast. In 1742 John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe and on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Governor Spottswood. In 1748 Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles

below the site of Pittsburg. Here he met the chiefs in counsel and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the northwest was the treaty of the Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from lower Canada to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation in Virginia, all Kentucky and all the Northwest save a district in Ohio and Indiana and a small section in southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680 and caused widespread alarm among all the western Indians. In 1684 Lord Howard, governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Colonel Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British government of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois river and extending into Canada. In 1726 another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the western country there is but little doubt that England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the west. In all the disputes the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The Indians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the west, claims that were only settled by war. The Shawanee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartier, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws and, joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors and lay in wait on the Alleghany river for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French and seized their goods, worth sixteen hundred pounds. The Indians after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser

was again sent across the mountain in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the west. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the company five hundred thousand acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the company would settle one hundred families within seven years and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the company accepted and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English companies in the west; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia whose object was the colonization of the west. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of eight hundred thousand acres from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of one hundred thousand acres. To these encroachments the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the west they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774 he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of breadstuffs and provisions, which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749 Louis Celeron was sent by the governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society and the inscription deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as folows: "That all lands or countries westward from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea, between forty-eight and thirty-four degrees of north latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterward confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were by their respective charters made to extend to the said South sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast but to all the inland countries from sea to sea has at all times been asserted by the crown of England.

"To make good their titles both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio and on down in the Illinois valley; up at Detroit and at all its posts preparations were constantly going on for the crisis now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up.

It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750 to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum river and valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawanee towns on the Scioto, received their assurance of friendship, and went on to the Miami valley, where they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillianies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would 'stand like the mountains.' Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky river, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French government. But Gist knew how to act and was successful.

"While Gist was doing this some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby county, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the west, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The forts or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading post on the creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Missouri. When the English traders came to Loramie's creek and erected their trading post they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief, and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading post

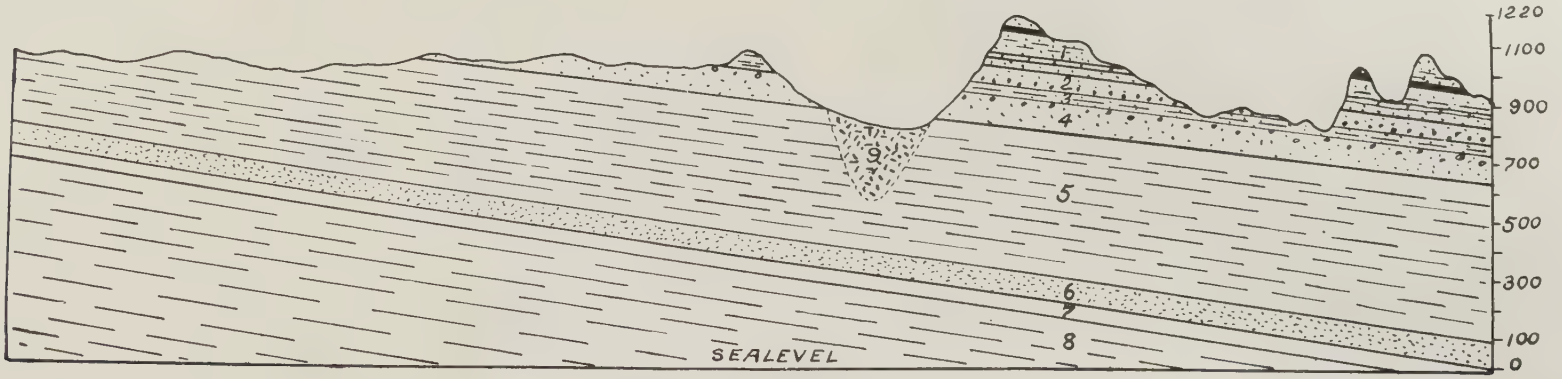


FIG. 2.

This cross-section of the county is drawn along an east-west line passing through Bald Knob, a hill southeast of Newark and 1,240 feet above sea level. It shows in a general way how the formations all dip to the east. The figures stand for the formations thus: (1) Allegheny, or lower productive coal measures; (2) Pottsville; (3) Logan; (4) Black Hand; (5) Cuyahoga; (6) Berea—just above this sandstone there is a thin formation of shale called the Sunbury, which I have not attempted to show; (7) Bedford; (8) Ohio shales; (9) glacial deposits filling an old valley.

in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country and, gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued fourteen of the Miamis were slain and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned; another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for the warriors that were slain.

"Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the west. The English were determined to secure additional title to the west, and in 1752 sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtwees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and, taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio valley.

"All this time the home governments were endeavoring to out-maneuver each other with regard to the lands in the west, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence in after years the massacres that followed.

"At the close of 1752 Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountain to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far west as Will's creek, where Cumberland now stands and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

"On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and without treaties or deeds of land were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing when all was ready to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio on the border. One was at Presque isle, on the site of Erie; one on French creek, on the site of Waterford, Pennsylvania; one at the mouth of French creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, while opposite it was another effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The governor informed the assembly of their existence, who voted six hundred pounds

to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia also took similar measures. Trent was sent with guns and ammunition and presents to the friendly tribes, and while on his mission learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtwees and Wyandots by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the redmen when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

"The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic coast and thus prevent their extension over the mountains became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Governor Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1669) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany, and when on his return he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and soon after some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report Governor Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that in March twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected, and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was as soon as possible to repair to the fork and erect there a fort begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the governor of Pennsylvania and his assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers and until directed by the earl of Holderness, secretary of state.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania though inactive and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six, Washington was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria, wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads, and everywhere men were enlisting under the king's promise of two hundred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men working away in hunger and want at the fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend; that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green, and the fortress, which the Englisn had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio that not only the possession of the country, in common with all the west, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World that a brief resume of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the west. Washington went on with his militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent General Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army and his own death. Washington saved a remnant of the army and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns—one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point;

one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of parliament and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became prime minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the west must be retaken, and to General Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him a trusty man was sent to the western Indians at the headwaters of the Ohio and along the Monongahela and Alleghany to see if some compromise with them could not be made and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns, as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death yell, and grown red with the lights of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journey tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big River creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference it was made clear to Post that all the western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations and, through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in overrunning and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they

thought of the future before them. "Your heart is good," said they to Post. "You speak sincerely, but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it." When the war of Pontiac came, and all the west was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement, uninjured, early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the west. Early in September it reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. General Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Major Grant, with eight hundred men, to gain more complete knowledge. Major Grant, supposing not more than two hundred soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—two hundred and seventy of his men killed, forty-two wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attached the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle creek, where a council of war was held, and where General Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the wood, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio river. The next morning, the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceful possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Colonel Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia, January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, General Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attaching the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque isle by land, part of Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Mason City, Illinois, erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the west, went on preparing stores

and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of eight thousand men. On the night of September 12 he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of five thousand men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not until he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Erie, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with four hundred men and two hundred thousand pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to Portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne, down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqueville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Boeuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent General Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the west. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the west but a single redoubt,

built in 1764 by Colonel Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all posts in Canada to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the new world, on the continent the powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were reopened, and on the 3rd of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britain East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire west as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his king. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander until he had received positive assurance from his governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the west, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alle-

ghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English, like the French, caring more for gain than welfare of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes from the mountains to the Mississippi were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

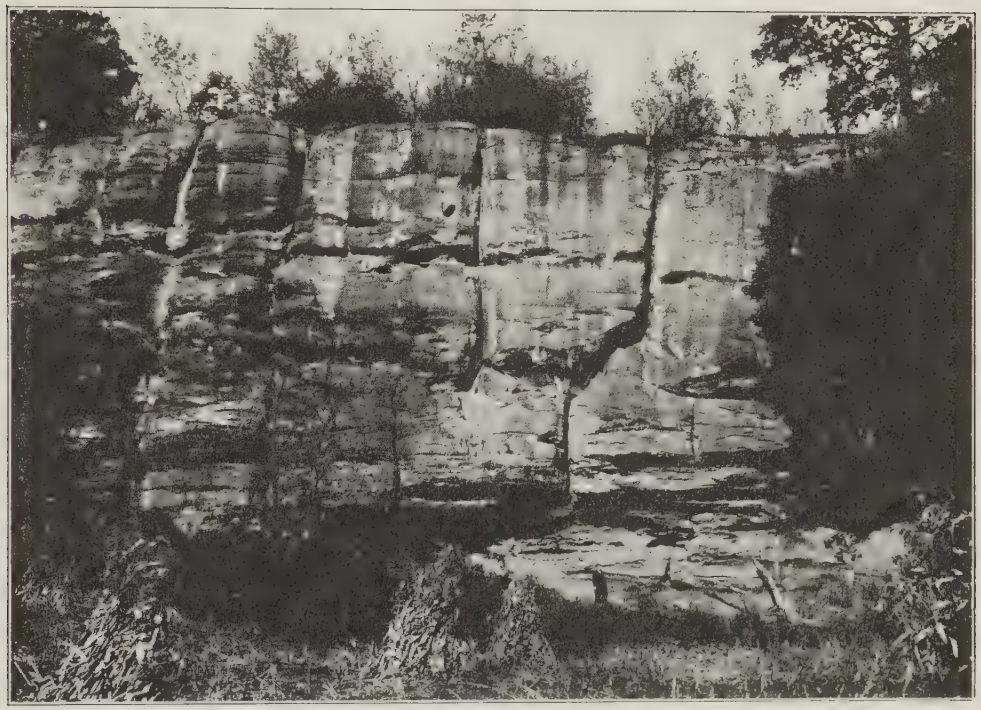


FIG. 3.

An expcsure of the Black Hand formation near Hanover station on the traction line.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the western and southern tribes, with the black wampun and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular siege followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown to the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the 1st of May, and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Indiana, and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of the French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburg and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22nd of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Boeuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its inmates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged until the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and a majortiy of the garrison slain. Along the frontier the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified their remarks.

General Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Colonel Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland and now an officer in the English army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by General Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of cooperation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and General Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Colonel Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Colonel Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Colonel Bradstreet went on his way at the head of one thousand two hundred men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Colonel Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of one thousand five hundred men, five hundred regulars and one thousand volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Louden, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promise that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3rd of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Frederick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked

them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman river, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton county, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed in each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over the cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Allegheny river should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government many of them went

to the west side of the river and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own king.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. General Gage sent Captain Stirling, of the English army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight of which eight hundred and ninety-one were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about three thousand. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as heretofore had been the case, between rival European powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the board of trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the mother country—urging upon them, and through them the crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767 Gage wrote to the governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The governor communicated his letter to the general assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Allegheny and on to the Kittaning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line the whole country south of the

Ohio and Allegheny, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made were upon the express agreement that no claims should ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, western Virginia, and western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Colonel Donaldson, either for the king, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of lands, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" land companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time there was a large population south of the Ohio river; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in western lands was George Washington. As early as 1763 he employed Colonel Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770 he crossed the mountains, in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the west would be the best part of the new world. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the west, which he valued at three dollars and thirty-three cents per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the west, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF LICKING COUNTY.

OUTLINE.

Frank Carney, Professor of Geology, Denison University.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.
Streams—Climate—Origin of soil—or rocks—of continents.

II. ROCK FORMATIONS OF THE COUNTY.
Cuyahoga—Black Hand—Logan—Pottsville—Coal measures.

III. GLACIAL HISTORY.
Glaciers elsewhere today—The development of a continental glacier—The work done by glaciers—Glacial products in the county.

IV. DRAINAGE HISTORY.
The development of rivers—Rivers of the county—Evidences of reversed drainage—Explanations offered for these changes.

V. ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.
Building stone—Road-making materials—Clay products—Glass sand—Coal—Natural gas—Oil.

VI. GEOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES.
Lines of immigration — Springs — Highways — Canals — Railroads — Glaciation.

VII. PLACES OF SPECIAL GEOLOGIC INTEREST.
Flint Ridge—Licking Narrows—Rain Rock.

SECTION I.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The average altitude of Licking county is about nine hundred and fifty feet above sea level; the highest point, one thousand three hundred and sixty feet, is in Liberty township between Concord and Newway; the longest point is located where the Licking river leaves the county, a short distance east of Toboso. The eastern part is much more hilly and irregular than is the western part.

Practically all the drainage of the county is collected by the Licking river. This is the major stream, and its tributaries reach nearly every portion of the county. The valley of the Licking is wide, and its bottom lands have always been prized for farming. At Newark the flat valley surface is extensive, because in its vicinity the South Fork, the Raccoon, and the North Fork unite; where

these streams come together there are many square miles of open ground, as is almost always the case when several valleys unite. The longest tributary of the Licking, in addition to these three streams, is the Rocky Fork, which rises in Knox county and flows southward through Eden and Mary Ann townships, meeting the Licking south of Hanover. On its south side, between Newark and Hanover, the Licking receives a few small branches, the chief of which is Claylick. A relatively small area of the county in the southern part is drained mostly by slight creeks that coalesce and flow either into the Licking reservoir or into Jonathan creek, a branch of the Muskingum; a few square miles in the western part of the county are drained by tributaries of the Scioto.

There is very good evidence that some of the rivers of Licking county have not always flowed in the direction we now find them. It is not easy to comprehend the fact that rivers sometimes change their courses; it is, indeed, very unusual for rivers to reverse their direction of flow; but in no other county of the state do we find any clearer evidence of stream diversion. The details of this diversion I will discuss in a later section.

Rivers owe their existence to climatic conditions. In arid countries there are but few streams; constant streams in very arid regions are unknown. The average annual rainfall of Ohio for a period of fifty-four years, closing with 1908, was thirty-eight and eighty-two one hundredths inches; this amount is probably not far from the average of Licking county for the same period. In regions where the rainfall is only from ten to twenty inches per year, the streams are intermittent. Crops, therefore, can be grown in these regions only through irrigation. The position that Licking county has always maintained in agriculture rests primarily on its annual rainfall. Another important factor in our farming is the prevailing late frost in the fall and the infrequency of late frosts in the spring. The frost records at Granville for a period of twenty years show that the average date of the latest killing frost is April 30, and of the earliest killing frost is October 5; at Gratiot, records have been for eighteen years, giving the same average for autumn, and May 5 for spring.

However favorable climatic conditions may be, successful agriculture requires a soil suited to the crops that one would grow. The decay of the rocks of the earth's surface produces soil. Rocks of different composition give a correspondingly different soil. Quite a range of rocks outcrop in this county; in consequence, we have a variety of soil. Still another factor, glaciation, has tended to give us a more complex soil; the glacial period is an important epoch in the history of North America, important from the viewpoint of pure science as well as of agriculture. Elsewhere in this report I give a full consideration of the ice invasion.

While the rock formations through weathering have given rise to soils, it is necessary, in order to fully understand this relationship, to consider the conditions under which nature has made different kinds of rocks. In going eastward from the vicinity of Alexandria to Black Hand, we see several types of rocks outcropping one above the other; the oldest of this series is exposed in Moots run near Alexandria, and the youngest may be seen on the hilltops near Black Hand. Geologists have a way of classifying the rocks of the earth's surface according to age. They have divided all the visible rocks into four eras, and the rocks of each

FIG. 4.

Broad swells in the surface of the conglomerate bed that caps the Black Hand formation, as exposed at the Everett Glass Sand Quarry near Toboso.

of these eras have been subdivided into several periods. The formations of this county belong to the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian periods of the Paleozoic era. This era represents a considerable fraction of geologic time. Rocks belonging to the early part of this era outcrop in the southeastern portion of the state. The rocks of Licking county are the younger formations of the era. The great coal-making epochs mark the close of the Paleozoic era.

Wells in this county have been sunk through more than two thousand feet of rock; even this distance does not go to the base of the Paleozoic formations. Combining the information obtained through these well-records with what we may observe along stream courses in the county, we find but two general types of rocks; both are sedimentary rocks, and nearly all the sedimentary rocks consist of shale, fine and coarse sandstone, and conglomerates, or "pudding stone." These classes of sedimentary rocks are grouped under the term *clastic,* because they represent older rocks that have been broken up and ground to pieces by the weather and streams, and the products have been deposited along the rivers and seas of long ago, and later changed again to solid rock. The wells have also revealed some limestone, and in a few places southeast of Newark we find limestone in the hills. Limestone is a sedimentary rock, but differing in origin from shale and sandstone. It is supposed that most of our limestone represents the limy parts of small organisms that live in the sea; hence this type of sedimentary rock is called *organic.*

We are familiar with the work of rivers and larger bodies of water like lakes and seas. We know that the rivers are constantly breaking up rock and transporting the products, which in size range from mud grains to gravels and even larger portions of rock. The streams carry the products towards the lakes and seas. Usually only the finer parts are taken in any great quantity to the water bodies. After streams have deposited their loads in the static bodies of water, waves and currents tend further to refine these products. Walking along the shore of a lake or of the ocean, we notice that beach materials are sometimes fine and sometimes coarse; that in some places the waves are piling up gravel and sand, forming a ridge along the shore, and that in other places the waves are eating into the rock or soil which may border the water body, thus forming cliffs. We notice also that in time of winds the waves seldom beat directly on the shore, but that they come in at an angle with the shore. Such an oblique line of attack by the waves develops a movement of water along or parallel to the shore. This alongshore current aids in distributing the material ground up by rivers and refined further by wave work.

Nearly all the sedimentary rocks of the earth's crust have had a history similar to that outlined above. They are derived from older rocks, the weathered and disintegrated portions of which the rivers have slowly carried to the lakes and seas, where it has been further assorted and distributed by the waves and currents. With this in mind we may think of the different rock formations of our county from the standpoint of their very remote origin. In fact, we may decide definitely which formations of our region represent gravel, sand, and mud that was deposited in an enclosed basin like a lake, or in a larger body of water like the sea. We know that today certain kinds of fish and other animals are found in fresh water, while different kinds live in salt water. The sea animals cannot live in lakes, and lake animals will die in the sea. It is thought that the life of salt

and fresh water has always been thus distinct. So it is possible to decide whether a certain rock formation was laid down in the ocean or in a body of fresh water; if the former, the fossils of marine animals are found in the rock; if the latter, fresh water forms only are found. Applying this test to the rocks of Licking county, we conclude that in the main they represent sediment deposited in the ocean. In the late Paleozoic this part of Ohio was beneath the sea.

But the development of land areas is a slow process, and for its comprehension we have to use the imagination. Many of nature's activities are so slow that the short life of man does not allow him time to really comprehend what is going on about him. Indeed, it requires faith in the deductions of science to believe that in the remote past there was a period when the continent of North America occupied but little of the earth's surface; this ancestral land area, so far as students can determine, is now represented by parts of Labrador and the land immediately east and west of Hudson Bay. Gradually as geologic time elapsed the continent increased in size; in fact, during some periods of the past our continent has been even larger than at the present time. As the lands were brought above the level of the sea they were attacked by the agencies of weathering, chiefly chemical action, freezing, thawing, and stream work, and the products were carried away and spread along the margin of the continent. But sometimes the altitude of parts of the continent was lessened by a general subsidence movement. Nevertheless, even if a land area were to remain constantly static—that is, suffer no uplift or depression because of deep-seated forces—rivers and other denuding agencies would in time bring its level down to that of the sea. So we understand, then, how, in even so small a part of a single state as Licking county is of Ohio, we have an epitome of nearly all of nature's activities that anywhere or at any time have entered into the building of continents. The only important phenomenon of land origin not noted within our county, is volcanic action; but that this part of the state at some time in the past has experienced active earthquake tremors, we feel very certain, because the rocks are slightly folded in some localities, and show conspicuous faults within a few miles of the border of our county.

The rock ledges of Hanover, and again along the trolley track through the Licking Narrows, show better than anywhere else in the county the sediments that marked the margin of the continent when the ocean border had a general north-south direction through what is now Ohio. In these regions we see exposed fine sand in some places, but more frequently coarser, and occasionally thick masses of very coarse sediment called conglomerate. If we could remove all the rocks later deposited from the top of this sandstone along the Licking Narrows, and study the surface then revealed over several square miles, we would find at once that it is very inconstant in texture—that is, in some places it is a fine sandstone with very thin beds, while in other places it is quite generally coarse, as seen in the cliff just northeast of the Hanover trolley station. In the vicinity of Newark this same horizon of rock (as will be discussed more in detail later) is quite fine and contains even some shale beds representing mud deposits of the old sea. This variation is exactly what you would notice today in making a close study of the deposits along the ocean shore. The coarsest material brought into the seas by rivers is never carried into very deep water; the coarsest material resulting from the mechanical action of ocean waves is always kept near the

margin of the sea. Both of these factors of sedimentation then tend to concentrate their coarser products along the shores. If we go into deeper water, the sand constantly grows finer, until in water so deep that the waves never disturb the bottom, we find only mud, or the finest product of water action; and going into still deeper parts of the ocean, it is thought that there the material accumulating on the bottom consists almost entirely of the skeletal parts of marine animals. Keeping in mind this general consideration of nature's methods of making rocks, let us look briefly at the particular formations outcropping in Licking county.

SECTION II.

ROCK FORMATIONS.

Cuyahoga Formation. The oldest rocks we have belong to the Cuyahoga formation, which may be seen in rock-cut stream channels in the central and western parts of the county. The following are a few of the best exposures: Moots Run, near Alexandria, shows forty feet of the Cuyahoga; Spring Valley, south of Granville, shows twenty-five feet; at several quarries near Newark this formation may be studied; its exposure along Quarry Run, southeast of Newark, is especially fine. The most eastern outcrop of the formation is seen along the Rocky Fork between Hanover and Mary Ann furnace; only a few feet of the upper part of the horizon is exposed by the Rocky Fork. The Cuyahoga consists almost entirely of thin-bedded shale, with now and then a layer containing some sand; these sandy layers generally show ripple marks indicating that they were deposited in shallower water; but the Cuyahoga, like practically all shale formations, is a deeper water deposit. It is made up of the finer parts of the product of weathering, the products which are so small that they are floated out in suspension into deeper water.

Wherever we find the Cuyahoga we see that it is interrupted frequently by vertical planes. If we study these planes in a given exposure, we are able to group them into sets. The planes which are parallel constitute a given set. Frequently as many as three sets of joint planes may be observed within a short distance. The several sets often intersect one another. Because of this intersection of joint planes, and of the thin-bedded condition of the Cuyahoga streams are able to cut channels easily through it. The joint planes break the rocky layers into smaller parts, and the streams, in consequence, can readily lift these blocks and carry them away. Jointing is by no means a phenomenon confined to the Cuyahoga formation; in fact, there is no rock known on the earth's surface which has not been broken by joint planes. These joint planes are due to the stresses to which all rocks have been subjected because of the movements that have everywhere taken place in the rock's crust. In the vicinity of mountain areas these movements have been more intense, and there we find the rocks not only broken by joints, but frequently there has been a displacement on one side or the other of the joint planes, thus producing a fault. Earthquakes very frequently are due to the slipping of rocks along fault planes. I have never noticed in the Cuyahoga of Licking county any faults that may have been accompanied by earthquakes, but in other parts of the state I have seen faults in this formation that may have been intense enough to produce a tremor.

Black Hand Formation. Overlying the Cuyahoga is a sandy horizon of rock called the Black Hand formation. This formation was named from the particular locality along the Licking river where it was first studied. Geologists generally name formations from the town or region where that formation was earliest investigated. I have already referred to the Black Hand and have described its appearance in the eastern part of the county. Passing westward through the county, the Black Hand becomes finer in texture, thinner bedded, and rises higher in the hills. It does not contain so many joint planes; consequently streams have not eroded it so easily; furthermore, it is coarser in texture and has been better able to resist stream work. Still another reason for its resistance to weathering agencies is found in the cement that binds its particles together. This cement is usually silica, the same mineral which makes up quartz veins and pebbles and forms such a large part of window glass. When the Cuyahoga shale shows any evidence of cement, it is lime. These two cements, lime and silica, are the common ones in nature.

Many cliffs of the Black Hand have been rendered much more picturesque by their joint planes. Usually the joint planes weather more rapidly; because of this fact, the cliff face presents frequently vertical grooves; such a condition is seen near the trolley station south of Hanover village (Fig. 3). But in some outcrops of the Black Hand a form of iron occurs in the cement that binds the sand particles together. Where this ferruginous cement is present, the rock is much less durable, because moisture rusts it and the rock crumbles. Not infrequently the Black Hand is quarried for building purposes; when first exposed it appears fresh and hard, but after a time the iron content rusts and the stone gradually weathers. Were it not for the presence of iron in the Black Hand, some of its beds would be much more valuable for building purposes.

Along the sides of many of the valleys in the county, especially in the townships northeast of Newark, you may have noted very steep shoulders. From the highway leading north from Wilkins this condition may be seen. The shoulder is due to a conglomerate phase of the Black Hand; here the rock consists of coarse gravels held together by silica; these coarse beds resist weathering much better than do the beds above and below them. For this reason the valley slopes are sometimes interrupted by sharper angles.

The Black Hand is a shallow water and beach formation. Both its texture, which is prevailingly coarse, and its structure, which frequently shows cross-bedding, indicate this origin. The cross-bedded structure is nowhere better seen than near the tunnel at the eastern end of the Licking Narrows; it shows in the rock cliffs as well as in the bed of the river.

The thickness of this formation varies from fifty to one hundred feet; possibly in some localities it is slightly thicker. The smaller dimension is found in the central and western parts of the county, and the thickness of one hundred feet may be measured along the Licking in the eastern part of the county.

The top of the Black Hand formation seems to be everywhere indicated by a very coarse conglomerate bed ranging in thickness from one to two feet. This is a most interesting feature; it is best seen only in quarries where the overlying rocks have been removed, as at the Everett glass sand quarry near Toboso (Fig. 4). Under such conditions this conglomerate horizon appears in coarse ripple marks,

and frequently in broad swells. Such a widespreading coarse bed of rock is called a "basal conglomerate"; geologists have learned that thinner and lesser shaly beds of rock almost always overlie a basal conglomerate.

Logan Formation. Next younger than the Black Hand is this horizon of rocks. The Logan contains much sandstone, but seldom are its beds made up purely of sand. We see constantly in the Logan a good deal of clay; some beds consist largely of clay; other layers may contain only slightly more clay than sand, and might be designated as argellaceous sandstone. Rarely in the Logan we find slight areas of conglomerate rock. The texture of the Logan is so different from the Black Hand that the line of contact is very clear wherever the two formations are exposed in the same cliff. Such conditions are beautifully shown through the Licking Narrows.

In the eastern part of the county the Logan attains a maximum thickness of one hundred and fifteen feet, but passing westward it grows thinner. West of the meridian of Newark the Logan caps many of the hills, while in the extreme western part of the county no Logan at all is found.

The upper part of the Logan in most exposures consists of thinner beds and contains a larger amount of clay. For this reason it weathers more easily, and in consequence the hills containing it have gentler slopes. In some localities this upper part of the Logan contains iron ore, which was formerly worked, especially in Perry and Mary Ann townships. The old Mary Ann furnace was built and operated to handle this ore; it is doubtful, however, whether the furnace would have done much had not ore been brought in by the canal and wagons from farther east. On hill slopes in these two townships you may find today the scars of these old workings; the iron-ore nodules were not found frequently enough in any beds to lead to extensive mining.

Pottsville Formation. In many parts of the state there is found on the top of the Logan a bed of limestone called the Maxville, but in Licking county I have never noted any evidence of this limestone; in all the outcrops studied, the Pottsville immediately overlies the Logan.

After the sand and clay-sand sediments of the Logan were deposited there is evidence of some changes in the relation of the land and sea. The strongest suggestion of these changes is found in the thin beds of carbonaceous shales and of coal, which appear not very far above the base of the Pottsville. These layers of shale and coal mark the beginning of the great coal-making epoch in the eastern part of the United States. If such beds indicate shallow and quiet water, we are certain that coal-producing plants found the right environment for growth. That the proper conditions for the development of coal were being slowly established, is thus indicated by the thin coal seams and by the layers of carbonaceous shales.

In the eastern part of the county we find in the Pottsville numerous plant fossils representing the stems of plants, the stalks of larger growth, and even the delicately traced leaves of simpler plant forms.

The lower part of the Pottsville formation is made up of coarse beds, in some places consisting of very coarse conglomerates. This latter condition is found particularly in Perry, Mary Ann, Eden, and Fallsbury townships. In all these localities one may see great blocks of coarse rock which appear to be sliding down the slopes produced by the weathering of the Logan formation. These blocks

contain gravels, sometimes two inches in diameter, as well as coarser fragments of older rocks, all cemented together in a mass that resists weathering; this phase of the Pottsville is named "Sharon," and locally is often referred to as "pudding stone." The Sharon indicates a period of vigorous stream work on the old continent just preceding the time of subdued stream work, and broad, flat coastal areas that characterized the later Pottsville and practically all of the coal-making epoch.

Some of the finest grained and whitest sandstone found in Licking county may be obtained from the Pottsville. This sandstone contains many flakes of mica, which accounts for its glistening surface when freshly broken. It is more enduring than the sandstone of the Black Hand formation; furthermore, it has suffered less from weathering, and accounts for many of the steep hills and the irregular topography in the eastern part of the county. Even when some of these districts have flat surfaces large enough for cultivation, farming is very difficult.

Allegheny Formation. The series of rocks here considered were formerly termed the "lower productive coal measures." The Allegheny caps the hills in the eastern quarter, at least, of the county; its most continuous development is found in the townships southeast of Newark. The formation consists of sandstone, shale, limestone, fire clay, and thin seams of coal, measuring in all about two hundred and twenty-five feet. The beds dip (Fig. 2) to the east and south. All the workable coal of the county belongs to the Allegheny.

The succession of sediments that make up the Allegheny represents a tract of land fluctuating within a range that was never far above nor far below sea level. When upraised, the elevation seldom brought the tract much above the marsh level; plant growth and stream deposits tended to remove the marsh condition, if there were no further change of level; but if the area subsided at about the same rate as the marsh-filling proceeded, a continuous marsh resulted, tending to the development of coal beds. Sedimentary rocks overlying a coal seam indicate a depression of the marsh areas and subsequent stream deposition. The great irregularity of rocks in the Allegheny means a corresponding fluctuation in the agent of sedimentation.

SECTION III.

GLACIAL HISTORY.

We read today that Greenland is almost completely covered by ice. Nansen, who in 1888 crossed the island from east to west, reports a continuous cap of ice which is oval in profile, rising nearly nine thousand feet from the sea level to the highest point on his route. In parts of Alaska there are today extensive areas of ice, one in particular, the Malaspina glacier, equals Rhode Island in area. Explorers tell us that the region of the south pole is an extensive waste of ice, and that the island or continent of Antarctica is covered by an ice-cap. We accept these reports, but it is not so easy to believe that a large fraction of our continent was once covered by a deep mass of ice; such was the case. Over one half of the state of Ohio was beneath the ice sheet and nearly all of Licking county was then buried.

The ice sheet that covered such a large portion of North America fed southward from two regions in Canada; one of these dispersion centers was Labrador, another was west of Hudson's Bay in the Keewatin area. At these two centers, it is

thought that snow accumulated in great quantities for many centuries and its own weight converted the lower part of the mass into ice. This accumulation continued, and the ice mass gradually fed out into the lower parts of the country, just as today in Switzerland, the snow which gathers at the heads of mountain valleys sends a tongue of ice thence down through the valley many miles. Probably a great many centuries elapsed before the ice from Labrador had spread as far south as the present basin of Lake Ontario. So long as the conditions climate remained the same, further accumulation of snow increased the supply of ice. This ice continued to move until it had extended many hundreds of miles south of Labrador. Everywhere along the front of the growing ice sheet melting proceeded, but so long as the ice accumulated each year more than it melted the front of the ice sheet extended over more territory. The ice growing out from the Keewatin center appears to have coalesced with that from the Labrador center so that in the states there was one ice sheet which could be traced continuously to the dispersion center.

As time went on, possibly several thousand years were required, the front of the ice reached and crossed the Ohio river in the vicinity of Cincinnati; at that time the ice covering the site of Sandusky, for example, must have been at least two thousand feet thick. In Licking county the ice overtopped the highest hill, which is one thousand three hundred and sixty feet in altitude, or about eight hundred feet higher than Lake Erie. It is apparent then that the ice sheet moved uphill; but between the ice dispersion centers in Canada and the front of the ice sheet at the Ohio river there was a general decline.

All the irregularities of the land surface were filled up by ice as it gradually extended farther and farther toward the south. At the same time we should remember that the front of the ice sheet was made irregular by its tendency to move faster into the low ground or valleys; therefore, as the ice sheet spread into a country cut up by long valleys, trending with its direction of flow its front was marked by as many dependencies or tongues extending out from the main mass of ice as there were valleys. For this reason the front of the ice in Licking county was somewhat irregular. One dependency, at the maximum stage, extended eastward from Wilkins Corners; another reached eastward through the old valley past Hanover and about one-half mile into Muskingum county; another smaller dependency occupied Jonathan creek.

The map of Licking county (Fig. 1) on which I have traced the margin of the ice at the time of its maximum extension shows but the one position of the ice sheet. We have no way of estimating the length of time that elapsed after the first ice touched the western part of the county before it attained its farthest position. From the behavior of great ice masses at the present time, we infer that ice moved over the county very slowly, its progress being measured by the excess of overmelting. It is probable that the front of the ice in some localities may have receded temporarily and then advanced. After the ice reached to its farthest point eastward, we have evidence in some parts of the county that this position was maintained for a considerable period of time. This inference is based on the amount of glacial débris found in these localities.

A consideration of the deposits made by an ice sheet requires us to look briefly at what a given mass of ice does in its progress. Before the ice sheet extended over the country the rock surface was covered by a mantle of soil, varying in thick-

ness; in some regions which have never been glaciated this mantle of soil has an found to have twice this depth. When a glacier moves over a land area it abrades the loose products on the surface, freezing to them, and transporting the material average thickness of twenty to forty feet, while in particular localities it has been to other parts; at last most of the soil would be removed, and then the ice would abrade the exposed rock. But the work thus done by an ice sheet varies much with the shape of the land's surface; if the surface is irregular, it offers greater obstruction to the moving ice and for this reason would suffer more erosion. In several parts of Ohio we find exposed today rock surfaces which still bear the marks of glacial erosion. Every bit of sand, gravel, and coarser material which has been frozen into the bottom of the ice, becomes a tool used in further polishing and eroding the rock surface beneath. The exposed glaciated surfaces just mentioned were produced by stones thus held in the bottom of the ice and pushed across the bed rock. We have great difficulty in comprehending the enormous pressure and onward shove of an ice sheet; the pressure holds the tool, that is, stones, large and small, against the rock surface, and the erosion of that surface is unavoidable so long as the ice continues to have any tools in it.

When students of glacial geology first announced that in some parts of North America the ice had thus scoured out rock to the depth of several hundred feet, few people believed them. This amount of erosion seemed too stupendous a task for such a natural agent; but when they stopped to more thoroughly analyze just what had been done, and to estimate the probable amount of time involved in the work, they were more ready to accept the conclusion. If we drag a rough block of stone over another stone, we will produce a scratched surface on the under stone; if we were to repeat the operation several times daily for a decade, it is probable that the lower surface would be deeply grooved. The ice cap endured many thousand years; in consequence it accomplished in particular localities a great amount of erosion.

This capacity of glacier ice to abrade surfaces furnished the débris that has been spread out everywhere the ice reached; this débris may contain rock from all the surfaces which the ice moved over between the particular locality we are studying and the center in Canada from which the glacier started. The amount of débris varies necessarily in different parts of the ice sheet; when the glacier moved over a perfectly level surface which sloped away from the ice it did not acquire much rubbish; this ice would be fairly clean; but when the ice passed over rougher areas, it became burdened with material of all sizes. Most of the soil of Licking county, in the part glaciated, consists of débris brought by the ice.

On the supposition that the ice has in it considerable rubbish, the thickness of the deposits that may accumulate in a given place will depend upon the length of time that the ice fronted in that place; for example, if the ice were to melt five hundred feet during the year and it were to feed on five hundred feet, it is evident that no progress would be made in the position of the ice-front, and that all the débris contained in the five hundred feet of melted ice would be concentrated about this front; if, on the other hand, during the course of a year, the ice were to melt five hundred feet and to feed on two hundred feet, then the rubbish in the amount melted would be spread over a width of three hundred feet. The material thus piled up in front of the ice is called a *moraine*. One of the best illustrations of an ice-front moraine in the county is found directly south of Hickman in Mary Ann

FIG. 5.

Looking south on the broad ridge of glacial drift that blocks the valley south of Hickman along the road to Wilkins' Corners.

township. The road from Hickman to Wilkins Run rises over a ridge of glacial drift which reaches entirely across the old valley (Fig. 5); this ridge is some ninety feet high, and probably one hundred rods wide at its base; it consists of sand, clay, and gravel, and represents the débris carried thither by the ice tongue that extended eastward from Wilkins. The extent of this deposit shows that the ice must have stood in that position for quite a long time. While this ridge of drift was being accumulated, similar deposits were gathering on the southern side of the valley where they are now very conspicuous. In the vicinity of Hanover we have another splendid illustration of moraine accumulating in front of a slowly retreating tongue of ice. The outline of this ice tongue at its farthest extension may be seen today in the long ridge of drift on the farm of W. W. Shipley, just east of the Licking county boundary, approximately two miles east of Hanover; it is evident that the ice stood in this position for some time; after this the front retreated somewhat, and its position may be seen today in the glacial deposits on which the Hagerty house stands. The succeeding retreat of this ice tongue was so gradual that the valley contains an almost continuous mass of glacial deposits until we come near the highway leading north from the Hanover brick plant. Just east of this highway the drift is much thinner, indicating a hastier retreat of the ice. For the next half-mile the moraine is continuous. Rocky Fork flows immediately west of this drift. For some distance west of the river the old valley does not contain much moraine, indicating that there the ice retreated more rapidly.

I have given this detail to illustrate the manner in which glacial deposits teach us the behavior of the ice sheet. There is one other phase of glacial action that should be mentioned, that is, the abnormal drainage which must have characterized the front of the ice. The fact that the ice sheet did not cover all of Licking county shows that it had reached a place where melting proceeded more rapidly than the ice fed. The front of an ice sheet is as distinctly a snow line as is the line of constant snow on a mountain slope. A snow line exists because the temperature is not equal to wasting all the snow and the ice produced; this condition may be due to a shorter warm season. When a large portion of a continent is covered with ice reaching into low altitudes, there has long been an excess of the snow and ice producing factors over the melting factor. The greater the difference between these two factors, the farther southward will the ice reach. When the ice covered part of Licking county, all the valleys sloping away from the ice must have carried an excessive amount of drainage; this abnormal drainage distributed glacial débris hundreds of miles beyond the ice margin. Every valley which led away from the ice contains flood-plain deposits of glacial débris. The Licking river transported great quantities of gravel, etc., and deposited this along its course all the way to Zanesville.

So far in this discussion I have spoken only of the valley tongues which characterized the front of the ice sheet. While at all times during the ice history in Licking county these tongues reached out into valleys, forming deposits along their sides and front, contemporaneously the ice across the areas intervening was building moraine. A conspicuous accumulation of such moraine has a general north-south direction through Newark. The moraine is very thick from Thornville through Jacksontown to the slope of the valley south of Newark; it is also very thick north of the city, continuing along the North Fork. Later positions of the ice are indi-

cated by the very thick drift west of Hebron, north of Granville, and again in the vicinity of Alexandria.

In some localities we find that the moraine is made up largely of clay; in others, gravel predominate. Glacial deposits consisting of irregular gravel hills sometimes enclosing basins which may be swampy, or even contain water, are called kames. An example of kame hills exists on the VanVoorhis place west of Newark (Fig. 6). Kames are usually found in, or near the margin of, valleys.

An unusual type of glacial deposit for Licking county is found south of Locust Grove schoolhouse; this is a serpentine ridge of gravel. The Newark and Shawnee branches of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has cut through the ridge; the east-west highway also intersects it. The ridge continues north and west in broken segments into the valley of Dutch Fork; it is best developed, however, south of the schoolhouse. These meandering ridges of gravel have aroused much curiosity, but when once understood, their origin is simple. Streams flowing out from beneath an ice sheet appear to come from a tunnel. It has sometimes happened that the course of subglacial drainage changes, thus a stream has deserted its tunnel admitting exploration. This condition of drainage is noted particularly near the front of an ice sheet after the ice has become somewhat stagnant; then the subglacial streams make tunnels in a relatively short time. These glacial streams carry a burden of stone and mud, and in time fill up their beds, thus crowding the water against the roof of the tunnel; in consequence, the tunnel is enlarged, and more material may be deposited in this stream course. This phase of tunnel development and stream deposition by water beneath the ice has produced *eskers* which are ridges of gravelly drift sometimes meandering in outline; these ridges may rise over hills or even cross valleys. The water which makes these frequently flows under pressure or head, thus the tunneling stream can make ascents. In one sense an esker is a petrified or fossilized stream course. Between Locust Grove and Buckeye Lake is another, but less well developed, esker.

The particular deposits above alluded to, moraines, kames and eskers, are the more conspicuous forms in which glaciers arrange their débris. So far as Licking county is concerned, however, the deep distributions of drift in the valleys is of most importance. We speak of some valleys now as being very wide; if we were to remove from these valleys the glacial outwash that has been spread to depths of several hundreds of feet in many instances, the valley would no longer appear so wide; its rock walls would be found sloping downward with sharp angles and the bottom of the rock valley is narrow. The silting up of these valleys by glacial outwash, then, accounts for their present utility in that they afford very many square miles of the best farming land. The depth of this filled in material varies in different parts of the country. A short distance east of Alexandria the outwash measures one hundred and seventy feet; near Granville, well borings show two hundred and seventy-four feet of gravel; at Newark, three hundred feet; southwest of Hebron, three hundred and sixty feet; while east of Newark the amount of outwash gradually grows less until in the Licking Narrows there is none at all. About two miles east of Hanover, a well penetrated the drift two hundred and sixteen feet and did not then reach the rock floor of the old valley. These measurements give us a more accurate idea of the stupendous amount of material that has been deposited by the ice.

"How long since the close of the glacial period?" is a question often asked. This, like other queries involving geologic time, can be answered only approximately. Man measures time by years and centuries; in earth-history, such units are too small.

Estimates of the lapse of post-glacial time vary from six thousand to forty thousand years. When the question was new, opinions ranged from six thousand to ten thousand years; with the extension of knowledge, the time has been lengthened. These opinions are based on conceptions, (1) of the time required for the development of certain gorges, like the Niagara; (2) of the rate of the recession of waterfalls, like St. Anthony; and (3) of the stage of stream erosion reached on glacial drift planes.

In the early days of glacial studies, it was thought that the ice moved slowly southward, and later retreated, thus closing the period. Close investigation later showed that the glacial history was not so simple; that the ice made several advances separated by different time intervals. Licking was invaded twice by the ice; the second ice-sheet did not cover so much of the county as did the earlier one. In some parts of the country a later ice invasion reached far beyond the limit of an earlier sheet.

SECTION IV.

DRAINAGE HISTORY.

In the early part of this article, I referred briefly to the changes in direction of flow which the rivers of our county have experienced. In the present section I will give some evidence supporting this statement.

A river valley, like everything else that nature has produced, starts from a very simple beginning. If we were to inquire into the history of some particular river now flowing into the ocean, neglecting all complications that it may have gone through because of land movements before its development became complete, we would find that it started from a simple notch in the edge of the land, and slowly extended its channels back into the country; that as its course thus lengthened, tributaries developed along its channel growing longer, and that these tributaries themselves produced secondaries, which in time repeated the same process. Given time enough, this constancy of factors might develop a great river system. Under normal conditions we always find two characteristics in such a river system: (1) The valley of the major stream grows broader as we approach the sea; the valley of each tributary likewise broadens as it approaches its major stream. (2) When a tributary flows into another stream, the land on that side of the bank is cut, forming two angles. Normally the smaller angle is on the upstream side of the tributary; this is called the "barbed" relationship that exists between a major stream and its tributaries.

There is one other general observation that should be mentioned. Rivers are always developed in rock if the system ever attains much size; some rocks yield more readily to stream work than do others. Since the rocks of the earth's surface are practically never horizontal, it follows that these rocks outcrop at an angle. This law accounts for the fact that rivers in extending their courses cut across rocks that vary in hardness and texture. The cross-section of Licking county shows how

the rocks all dip to the east (Fig. 2), thus bringing several formations to the surface. It follows then that a river valley will grow wider in a given time in the part of its course where softer formations outcrop than where hard formations come to the surface. Because of this, there may be an exception to the general law that river valleys broaden down-stream. If we find the valley of a river growing narrow as we go down stream, we at once suspect the presence of more resistant rock in that part of the stream's course.

The Licking is the longest river in our county. Starting at Alexandria and proceeding down stream along the Raccoon, a tributary of the Licking, we notice for the first few miles that the stream occupies a wide mature valley; but as we come near Granville, the valley is not so broad, and at Granville, two conspicuous rocky hills are situated where we would expect to find all valley bottom. Eastward from Granville the valley again broadens and continues wide through Newark, past Claylick, when once more the valley walls come nearer together; from this point for about two miles the river flows through a gorge, the Licking Narrows; but at Toboso, the valley again becomes wide. The Licking, then, does not flow through a valley that broadens with the direction of stream flow.

Elsewhere in the county we find other illustrations of this same condition. Lost Run creek starts in a rather mature valley east of St. Louisville, it flows southward for some distance, but near the boundary of Newton and Mary Ann townships it passes through a gorge which is about eighty rods long, beyond which it occupies a valley which broadens downstream. Lost Run is a tributary of Wilkins Run which flows into the Rocky Fork, but before doing so leaves a valley over one-half a mile wide and passes through a much narrower course.

One headwater branch of the Rocky Fork stream rises near St. Louisville; for about five miles it flows through a rock valley which narrows in the direction of stream flow. Southeast of Concord school in Eden township, occurs the narrowest part of the Rocky Fork valley. For several miles downstream the valley grows slightly more mature, but a short distance north of Mary Ann Furnace the valley again grows narrow; from this point downstream the side walls diverge until, about a mile north of Hanover, the Rocky Fork occupies a valley which has no rock walls in the direction the stream is flowing. Here it cuts directly across the oldest valley of the county on the south side of which at Hanover it again flows within rock walls, and shortly joins the Licking.

Wilkins Run rises in the eastern part of Newton township and flows almost south to the vicinity of Newton chapel; from this point it has an easterly course to the Rocky Fork. In driving from Newton chapel to Rocky Fork postoffice we notice that the rock walls of this valley are converging in the direction in which the stream flows. Under normal conditions streams flow with diverging rock walls.

Crossing the county in a direction a little south of west is an old broad valley through which many of the railroads and the Ohio canal pass. The origin of this valley takes us beyond the confines of Licking county, and its complete description would require more space than is allowed this part of the history. It may be stated briefly that this old valley is a silent witness of the most ancient river of this region. Long ago the drainage of this county, as of several counties east and north of us, was carried to the southwest by a stream that occupied this abandoned valley. That stream had its headwater many miles east of Licking county; it entered our county

just west of Frazeysburg, flowed past Hanover and Newark, where it turned to the southwest, and continued its course very near the site of Buckeye lake; from this point its buried channel has been traced many miles farther west. At the present time we know the outline of this buried valley because of the numerous wells that have been drilled, but its existence was detected years ago on the evidence of irregularities in the relation of valleys in the county. This valley was produced by a stream which flowed southwest; its course now in Licking county is traversed by a stream flowing in the opposite direction. Several tributaries of this abandoned river in Licking county came from the north, joining the old valley at Newark. The North Fork occupies one of these tributary valleys. A branch of this stream reached northeastward toward Rocky Fork postoffice; this tributary valley, from Wilkins Corners southwest, is now filled with glacial deposits similar in origin to the deposits that occupy the major valley near Hanover.

Thus it appears that the present streams of Licking county have had a complex history. Different explanations have been offered for this history. The simplest explanation for drainage changes is one associated with the ice invasion. Some geologists have urged that when the ice moved into Licking county the broad valley, already described, was still carrying a stream flowing to the southwest and that the ice coming from the north and west moved across the valley and formed a dam to the river; the water accumulated in front of this dam and converted the river into a lake which grew deeper and deeper until it discovered a place along its margin over which the water could spill. In accordance with this theory such an escape was found in the region where now the Licking Narrows exist. It has been urged, furthermore, that those parts of other streams, like Lost Run, Rocky Fork, and Wilkins Run, in which the water now flows through converging walls, were once occupied by lakes held up in front of the ice, and that the lakes in escaping, cut down the overflow channels which are near the narrow portions of the present stream valleys.

Since the above explanation was announced, other men have found many points which the theory does not seem to explain. These men maintain that nearly all of the drainage changes above described had been completed long before the ice invasion, and that the cause is the same that has operated in drainage changes in countries never glaciated, that is, land-tilting.

We have historical evidence that certain areas of the earth have risen above the sea, and that other regions have been depressed in reference to the sea. Good examples of these oscillations have been noted on the border of the Mediterranean; a temple was built near the shore; later the land in the region subsided so that part of the building was beneath the water; in the course of centuries the same area was gradually raised out of the water, and the temple now stands on dry land. Part of the coast of Scandinavia shows subsidence in historic times. In this country accurate measurements have established the fact that the region of the Great Lakes is undergoing a differential movement, in consequence of which the lakes are being tilted toward the west. Records going back several decades prove that Lake Erie is deeper at its western end than formerly. It has been estimated that if the movement which appears to be now in progress should continue for five hundred years the water of the Great Lakes, except Lake Ontario, will reach the ocean by way of the Chicago drainage canal, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers.

Slow movements of this kind doubtless have always characterized the history of land areas. It is thought that nearly all such movements are of a differential nature, that is, the region is gradually undergoing a vertical change, but the rate of change is not the same in all parts, therefore it is termed a differential movement; such a movement may be a depression which has a given rate in one part of the region, but a greater or less rate in another part, producing a change in the general slope of the region. When the slope of a given area suffers such a change, the rivers more than anything else are affected by it. Some of the rivers will be given a higher rate of flow, while in others the velocity will be lessened. If the altered slope is such as to give one set of streams an increased velocity, while streams which have their headwaters opposed to these have been given a less velocity, it follows that the former will lengthen their channels in the direction of the latter, and that in time portions of the latter streams will be captured by the headwater portions of the former; this process is called *piracy,* and it is nature's most common method of effecting drainage changes.

Since land areas during all the geologic time periods have been somewhat inconstant, drainage changes after all are a normal part of earth-history. Rivers appear to carry on a struggle for existence, and to enter into just such a contest as we see everywhere in the organic world in which often some plant or animal survives only at the expense of others.

When one stream captures a portion of another, the point at which the capture took place is very apt to be the narrowest portion of the valley occupied by the lengthened stream. Having in mind then the principal drainage changes due to piracy we may apply it as an explanation to stream diversions in glaciated regions when the ice-dam explanation does not seem adequate. This has been done in Licking county, and in the minds of some the explanation appears more generally applicable than the one first given.

After this discussion of the two methods, we may ask why the Licking river in its course from Newark to Zanesville traverses for nearly two miles a veritable gorge, while in all other parts of its course it occupies a wide mature valley? According to the earlier theory the ice held up a lake by blocking the westward flow of a river. When the ice stood west of Newark the lake was several miles long and, in accordance with the theory, must have been in places from two hundred to four hundred feet deep. The depth of the gorge at the Narrows is from fifty to eighty feet. Practically all of this erosion, then, must be due to the overflow from this hypothetical lake. It is a fact well known to all observers that streams flowing out of lakes cut their channels very slowly because such streams carry scarcely any cutting tools. Rivers lower their channels by driving rocks which they carry against their beds, thus wearing the beds down. It is probable that lake water wears its overflow more by chemical than by mechanical action; for this reason, if an overflowing lake produced the Licking Narrows it must have existed thousands of years.

The ice was characterized by many lakes which did not last long after the ice withdrew; but these former lakes are definitely located by certain deposits, and by other work, which lakes always effect. Waves beat against the shores and cut cliffs in both rock and unconsolidated material; elsewhere the waves piled up beaches consisting of gravel and sand; these beaches sometimes rise several feet. Streams from the adjacent lands flowed into these lakes and at their mouths

deposited the load of mud, gravel, etc., which they carried; deposits thus made by streams along the margin of a lake are called deltas. All such former lakes are now indicated by deltas, by beach structures, and by cliffs. All the way across northern Ohio we find several sets of these deposits which indicate as many different lake stages.

If the valley in which Newark and Buckeye lake are situated was once occupied by an ice-front body of water, it is not conceivable that this lake would fail to record its existence by at least some of the shore evidences above mentioned. The shores of this hypothetical lake have been most critically studied for several years, but no bars, deltas, beaches or cliffs have been found. Consequently it is felt that the ice-dam explanation is incompetent.

The Licking Narrows were produced by an east-flowing stream, which headed in this same region; this capture was induced by a gradual tilting of the land, giving the east and southeast flowing streams greater vigor, while subduing the power of the west flowing streams. The same land movement induced piracy in adjacent parts of the country. The inaccuracy of the glacial lake theory requires some other explanation for many at least of the drainage changes in Licking county. It is not improbable that a few stream diversions were due to the ice, but the changes in the larger streams are the result of land-warping.

SECTION V.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Licking county has not held a prominent position as a producer of economic materials. Outside of natural gas it has never marketed, to any extent, products of value in the arts. In spite of this fact, we do have natural products that are very worthy of consideration.

In several parts of the county, stone quarries have been operated for local use; some outcrops of the two conspicuous sandstone formations, the Black Hand and the Sharon (Fig. 7), have supplied building material of a fair quality; the beds in some of these quarries are thick and work up into quite satisfactory blocks. The chief objection to these formations for building purposes is the frequent occurrence of ferruginous matter, which, upon exposure, rusts, thus causing the stone to crumble; but for all ordinary foundation construction purposes these quarries supply very satisfactory stone.

Another source of building stone is found in the scattered blocks of crystalline rocks brought into the county by the glacier. Usually these "hardheads," or bowlders, consist of very enduring rocks; they are generally difficult to work, but when once placed in a wall make a most satisfactory building material; furthermore, by a careful selection, an artistic effect may be produced because these crystalline rocks present various shades of color. Some of the bowlders are so fine in grain and uniform in texture that they take a beautiful polish, and in consequence have been used to some extent for ornamental purposes.

A region is fortunate it if possess a supply of satisfactory material for road-making purposes. This is an especially important matter for Licking county, as our highways have always been a source of much expense except when their up-keep has been entirely neglected. The construction of modern roadbeds is an expensive

process; one large item in this expense is appreciably lessened when raw material is close at hand. In several parts of the county I have seen the roads being coated with gravel drawn from a nearby creek. Stream gravel is made up largely of shale and products of other sedimentary rocks. Limestone is not found in stream deposits save in small quantities; this stone dissolves quickly when carried by water. The absence of limestone in stream gravel, as well as of fragments of hard rocks, makes it almost useless to attempt to produce satisfactory roads by this process. Whenever it is necessary to improve highways only by coating them with gravel, it is always preferable, if possible, to use gravel from a glacial deposit; such gravel may generally be had in the glaciated part of the county. Glacial gravel is superior to the other because its content of lime is 20 per cent or more larger, and because it contains a much larger per cent of crystalline rock pebbles. The crystalline pebbles do not wear down into a mud to such an extent as do the gravels obtained along streams. This county contains a large supply of glacial gravels which might well be used for the improvement of its highways.

A satisfactory highway, however, requires a large initial expense. Some of the materials generally used in the foundation of macadamized and other modern roads are not abundant in the county. In the southeastern third of the county there are some limestone beds, but these are not very thick, nor do they have much areal extent. Limestone has been found by experience to be a profitable road-making material.

The form of quartz which constitutes the peculiar rock that gave Flint Ridge its name might be used advantageously in modern road construction. The Flint Ridge rock would require machine breaking. None of the common rock materials is more enduring than quartz; very few of the acids that easily disintegrate other rock elements have any effect whatever on quartz. For this reason, I believe that Flint Ridge affords a profitable supply of road-making material which, with limestone for surface or binder, would make very satisfactory roads.

The county contains great quantities of clay for bricks and other similar purposes. Some of this clay is of glacial origin, while some is found in the argillaceous beds of the Logan formation. In particular localities the Cuyahoga contains layers that are sufficiently clayey to make good brick. The glacial clays have been worked from a very early date, especially for local use. Probably all the older brick houses in the county were made of brick burnt in the immediate locality. Modern methods of brick-making, however, require greater constancy in the material used than is found in ordinary glacial clays; for this reason the best brick plants get their raw material usually from quarries. The rock is broken up and ground. The brick plant at Hanover operates a quarry in the Logan formation. Since the Logan contains some beds in which sand is quite abundant, it is possible, by selecting the material, to suit it to the kind of brick desired. There are dozens of localities in the county where just as good quarries as that of the Hanover Pressed Brick Company might be operated.

Along the Licking valley are found some glacial deposits in which clay and sand have been naturally mixed, producing a raw material out of which an attempt has been made to manufacture sand brick. The chief objection that may probably be met by this industry is the irregularity of such deposits (Fig. 8); the

FIG. 6.

A group of Kame hills on the Van Voorhis farm west of Newark.

supply may suddenly change in nature so as to make its use impossible. Irregularity is generally the law in glacial deposits.

Many glaciated regions afford material for cement blocks. Licking county abounds in gravel and sand suited to the manufacture of practically all styles of artificial building blocks. There is no reason why this might not be developed into an industry of some importance. But building blocks, like many other coarse manufactures, will seldom be able to compete successfully with more distant markets, because of freight charges. Local demand therefore will control to a large extent the development of the building block industry.

The Black Hand formation furnishes an almost exhaustless supply of sand. I have already described the origin of this formation. Sand is extensively used in the manufacture of glass. This county is said to have the largest bottle glass manufactory in the country; the development of this industry has resulted from the abundance and proximity of the raw material. The Everett Glass Sand Company at Black Hand (Fig. 4) supplies the sand for the American Bottle Company's Newark plant. This sand is of excellent quality if amber and some other colors of glass are desired; its content of iron makes it less valuable for the manufacture of light-colored glass.

No coal beds of present economic importance are found in Licking county. In Mary Ann, Fallsbury, Madison, Franklin, and Hopewell townships there are seams of coal that were worked even before the middle of the last century. At the present time some beds are worked by horizontal shafts for local consumption, and coal of a fair quality is being mined in the vicinity of Flint Ridge. About 1860 coal veins southeast of Newark were worked for the manufacture of coal-oil; this was produced by distilling the coal. When the oil fields of Pennsylvania were opened up, coal-oil distilleries were put out of business.

Natural gas at the present time is our most important economic product. The larger part of the supply is obtained by drilling into the rocks of the Silurian period. It occurs generally in sandstone horizons, but sometimes also in limestone. In the central part of the county the gas wells are about two thousand two hundred and fifty feet deep. Experience in other fields has shown that oil often occurs in proximity to gas. In accordance with one theory, it is thought that natural gas is produced in nature from petroleum, and rises to a higher level in the oil-bearing formation. For example, if the rocks of a certain horizon below the surface have been bent upward into an anticline, like a huge inverted saucer, the bent region being perhaps many miles across, the petroleum is found in the lower part of the deformed surface or near the rim of the saucer arrangement, while the higher part or bottom of the inverted saucer will bear gas. This is called the anticlinal theory of oil and gas deposits.

For many years Ohio has produced great quantities of natural gas; the earliest fields operated were in the northern part of the state. Most of these fields have been exhausted, largely because of the extravagant methods in operating and marketing the gas. This dissipation of natural resources is not in harmony with commercial intelligence.

SECTION VI.

GEOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES.

Most of us are accustomed to think that man has generally been an entirely free agent so far as the inorganic world is concerned. That this view is rather superficial, we are forced to conclude when we try to account for many of man's activities. Every century that has elapsed since the days of barbarism in any particular part of the world has witnessed some advances showing man's emancipation from nature. Savage tribes depend directly on natural foods, either animal or vegetable; even the devices for trapping or otherwise procuring animal food mark a stage of development. Primitive peoples were tied to nomadic habits until they had learned something of agriculture, which enabled them to fix permanent abodes. Every advance between this condition and our present civilization has been made through man's mastery of some problem in nature; and however long may become the list of problems solved, he will never reach a stage of complete mastery of nature.

The influence which the surface features of the earth have exerted on man is well illustrated in the lines along which immigration moves and settlement takes hold of new areas. Even so small a region as this county affords us ample field for these observations. The first settlers of the county came from the great valley of the Ohio southeast of us. Exploration wherever possible moves along valleys; even the pedestrian with only his staff for baggage follows the valleys when entering new lands. The first white settler of Licking county came westward through the Licking Narrows. The first habitations of the county were built along the Licking river; nearly all peoples appreciate the agricultural advantages of bottom lands; in general such lands are more fertile, more easily worked, and always more accessible. The flat bottom lands of the county are quite extensive; for this reason settlements were made quickly after exploration.

Drinking-water is an important matter in the location of early abodes. A good spring removes the necessity of digging a well. For this reason the log cabins of the early inhabitants in many new countries were located at springs. At the present time in Licking county it is unusual to find one building a house anywhere save on a highway, but explorers make their own highways. Their attention, however, is first given to several more important matters than roadway construction, so that nearly all the early roads were lines connecting springs. A roadway map of some of the eastern townships of the county in some respects is curious, but a closer study of the township shows in almost every case a good reason for the location of all the roads. I have found in one township where I have given the matter particular attention that nature's location of springs accounts for man's location of highways. In Mary Ann township, seventy-two and three-tenths per cent of the houses are located at springs; and twenty-two per cent of all the houses are approached today by lanes or private roads. In the early days it is probable that the primitive roads led directly past all the houses, but as the roadbeds were made more permanent, the highways have been shortened, and in consequence this large fraction of the dwellings are now off the road.

Springs are generally found along the border of bottom lands, or not far

up the adjoining slopes. There is always an association between springs and the different kinds of rock; wherever water-bearing formation outcrops, there will be a horizon of numerous springs. Sandstone is usually a water-bearing formation. The Black Hand is rich in springs wherever it has been cut into by valleys, as in the east-central townships of the county. In glaciated areas we sometimes find a type of spring not associated with a particular rock formation; this type is dependent on the capacity of gravel and other coarse glacial deposits to carry water. Wherever such deposits rest against a slope, as the wall of a valley, or where they have an irregular surface, even when on the bottom of a valley, the gravel beds may be so arranged as to form an outlet for water—that is, a spring. So it is seen that two conditions in nature—one, the development of valleys; the other, the distribution of débris left by the ice—have an influence on the location of springs, and consequently on dwellings and highways.

The former of these conditions (valleys) has another important influence on the geography of every region. The valleys are first settled, but after all the bottom land has been appropriated, homes must be made in the adjacent hills. Two other factors in addition to springs have had something to do with the selection of home sites: (1) Some bottom lands in undeveloped areas may be unhealthful, and are avoided by early settlers; (2) the other cause that in primitive days sometimes operated in favor of hill country is an inherited proclivity which some people have for the highlands or rougher country. A family which for generations has lived in the midst of glens and mountains, would naturally select, if possible, similar surroundings when locating a new home. It is thought that this tendency accounts for the settlements made by the Welsh people who came to this county almost at the beginning of the nineteenth century. These settlers located in the rough country north of Raccoon creek, at a time when tracts of bottom land could have been purchased.

After Licking county was fully settled and the land was cleared and under cultivation, the arrangement of valleys was very important in enhancing the development of the county. Prosperity in this country means something more than the complete ownership of farms; if wealth had not been accumulated beyond the requirements for merely owning the properties, it is very certain that Licking county would never have been considered prosperous. A marked impetus was given our farming industry by the construction of the Ohio canal. The route of the canal from the Scioto to the Muskingum valley passes through the county because it is cut from east to west by a broad, partly buried valley, which at the present time carries streams through only a part of its course; by following the course of this valley, the state was able to construct the canal more cheaply than would have been possible by any other route. Thus the geography of the county is connected directly with its early commercial development. The same physical conditions that gave us the canal have since given us many lines of railroad. Wherever possible, railroads follow valleys.

One railway coming into the county from the east, the Baltimore & Ohio, follows the identical course taken by the first settlers—that is, up the Licking Narrows and westward across the level bottom lands of Madison and other townships. The Toledo & Ohio Central through part of its course follows a portion of the same old valley selected for the canal, and through the remainder of its

course follows the valley of Raccoon creek. The Pennsylvania railway crosses the county from east to west, but was obliged to make extensive cuts in the glacially filled part of this old valley immediately east and west of Hanover. The valley of the North Fork of the Licking, reaching northward from Newark, is traversed by one of the Baltimore & Ohio lines; another branch of the same railway, extending southward from Newark, rises out of the old valley into the higher land, and then crosses Jonathan Creek valley.

The surface features of the county have made possible the ready means of communication established by these railroads. If the surface features had not been such as would invite canal-building, and later extensive railroad-construction, the assets of the county would be but a fraction of its present valuation. Wealth beyond the ownership of homes is accumulated very slowly unless stimulated by trade intercourse.

Nature in the development of the river valleys has located the lines of traffic in this county. The fact that several of these valleys converge makes it equally natural that the point of convergence should be the most populous center of the county. The canal, the intersection of railways, and the central location in reference to the rest of the county, accounts for the growth of Newark. Newark's situation makes it the leading town of the region. The prehistoric remains of this area indicate that the location appealed also to the inhabitants who preceded the white men.

There is one further point to which allusion should be made in discussing the geographic influences that have counted in the development of Licking county. No operation of nature has been more conducive to our material growth than has glaciation. The farmer of the county has been most benefited by the ice invasion; this fact is rendered more obvious by contrasting, from the standpoint of agriculture, the eastern with the western and central parts of the county. The map (fig. 1) shows just how much of the county was covered by ice. Disregarding other natural causes, it is evident that the best farm land lies within the glaciated area. While the extreme eastern part of the county is very rough and irregular because of the rock formations that there outcrop, nevertheless the glaciated portions of this rougher country are better for farming than the unglaciated. The ice, as explained in the section devoted to glaciation, brought southward a great variety of rock and soil from the regions north. The soil of the glaciated sections of the county therefore is more heterogeneous and in the main more fertile. The glacial period was of great economic importance to Licking county.

SECTION VII.

PLACES OF SPECIAL GEOLOGIC INTEREST.

In one respect at least a special interest in Licking county ceased when it was colonized by white men. The earlier races that lived in Ohio were much concerned with a particular type of rock that is found here more abundantly and of a better quality than anywhere else in the state. Arrow heads and other implements in use by primitive peoples in Ohio as well as in many of the surrounding states were very successfully made from the quartz rock which form Flint

ridge. This kind of quartz is called flint; its hardness and its even texture makes it a suitable material for some tools. The extent to which this was used by prehistoric races is indicated by the numerous quarry sites along the ridge. Man of the stone age had to locate the sources of material for his utensils. It has been conjectured by archeologists that certain of the prehistoric peoples operated the quarries and acquired skill in manufacturing implements in the crude form; and that other peoples cultivated skill in making the finished product. For this reason we find in the vicinity of quarry sites a great many apparently rough artifices which were probably thrown away because of some flaw or defect that appeared as the stone was being fashioned.

The Flint ridge material is not a common form of rock. Much study has been given the origin of flint. Rivers flowing into the sea carry many minerals in solution; among these minerals is silica. Organisms in the sea extract from the water particular minerals, and use it to form their bony or skeletal parts. Different organisms select different minerals; oysters and clams, for example, extract lime and from it make their shells. Other organisms extract silica from the water; at certain periods of the past it is thought that these organisms were especially abundant; during such periods their remains, that is, their skeletal parts, have accumulated on the bed of the sea. It is the consensus of opinion that deposits of flint, like that at the ridge, represent such a period. Animals that produce lime shells abound now in some parts of the sea; that different areas have afforded the proper conditions for their development in other periods of time is shown by the great deposits of coquina limestone found in some of the West Indies; this stone consists almost entirely of branchiopod and mollusc shells. But these animals are large compared with the flint-producing organisms. Such deposits as Flint ridge, in accordance with this theory, must represent a long time during which silica-extracting animals were prolific.

The Flint ridge rock, like other formations of the county, is broken by joints. Water has seeped along these fracture lines and, when charged with humic acid from decaying vegetation above, has been able to dissolve and carry away some silica, making openings and slight caverns. Later the flint surfaces of these caverns have been coated with another deposit of silica, the quartz crystals that give the Flint ridge rock more than usual beauty. The rock itself also varies in color, sometimes presenting in a small piece several tints.

Rock, consisting of nearly pure silica is not weathered easily by the ordinary agents of decay. Ground water, unless charged with humic acids, has very little effect on it. The freezing of water, however, rends all forms of rock; otherwise the Flint ridge rock is very enduring.

Licking Narrows comes the nearest to being a cañon of any river course in this part of the state. If the valley walls consisted of the same rock as is found in the western part of the county, the Licking nowhere in its course would have gorge characteristics. It is the hardness of the Black Hand formation which, together with the youthful stage of this portion of the Licking, accounts for the narrows. This coarse sandstone formation retains its vertical walls very successfully; near Hanover, where the river has not cut against the walls for thousands of years, the walls stand perpendicularly (fig. 3). Along the narrows in a few places the gorge wall overhangs the channel bottom; such a condition results from

the stream cutting more vigorously against that side than it did at an earlier stage when eroding the upper part of the wall. In other places the sandstone overhangs cavern-like openings sometimes seven feet high; this arrangement is due to a variation in the hardness of the rock, the softer material having weathered away. This portion of the Licking is still picturesque in spite of the two lines of railway that have passed through it. Whatever change the traction line has been obliged to make is fully compensated for in making the narrows more accessible to the public.

The most weird part of Licking county is found in Eden township along the two branches of the Rocky Fork, especially the eastern branch. The wildness of the scenery here is due largely to the exçessive drainage that swept the valleys during the glacial period. Then the abnormal flow of water cut vigorously into the sandstone, and in places, after the gorge had been sunk to some depth in the formation, the walls were so undercut as to let great masses of the coarse sandstone tumble off. The stream was never able to remove many of these large blocks, which now give the area a very rugged and primitive appearance. At several places a less resistant horizon of rock near the bottom of the gorge has been extensively removed by weathering, forming caverns. Some of these recesses are larger than others; one in particular is very roomy, and, because of the seepage of water through the sandstone roof, is constantly dripping; for this reason it is called "Rain Rock"; in size and accessibility this cavern surpasses all others in the county. But this particular form of cavern occurs in nearly everyone of the eastern townships; I have seen them converted into storehouses for tools and machinery, and into sheds for cattle.

Every lover of nature should visit the long wooded ridge northwest of Hanover village; this ridge lies just across the Rocky Fork valley; it belongs to the north wall of the old drainage line already described. Here the conglomerate which caps the ridge has weathered into stone masses of all sizes, tilted and tumbled by the gentle but irresistible hand of Time.

FIG. 7.

A quarry in the Sharon member of the Pottsville formation in the southern part of Mary Ann township; fossil plant remains abound here.

CHAPTER VI.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The same influences which shaped the topography of Knox and Richland counties, and which have left their impress upon that of Licking, have determined the direction of the water-courses, and have divided the county into several well-marked topographical areas.

A deep preglacial channel from the north enters the county a little west of the Sandusky branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, extending southward to Newark, and is now occupied by the northern branch of Licking river. At Newark it divides; one branch turning directly to the east, in the valley of the Licking river, and one branch extending northwesterly, through what was evidently, at one period, a broad lake, and in which now flows the south branch of the Licking, with a reversed current to join the main stream at Newark.

A smaller channel, coming from near Martinsburg, Knox county, passes through Eden township and the valley occupied by the Rocky Fork of the Licking, to its junction with the main stream. This channel is marked by debris of adjacent bluffs, and has had less influence upon the topography of the county than the others named.

The larger channels are now filled with water-washed pebbles, resting, ordinarily, upon the old rocky bed, but in places upon the remains of the original drift clay, covered with aluvium, and sandy ridges marked by a succession of terraces and corresponding water-plains.

South and southwest of Newark these water plains expand, covering a large area. Borings for wells indicate that the rock has been here excavated to a depth corresponding to that of the old channels, and that in the latter part of the glacial epoch a lake of considerable size covered the surface. These old flood-plains are exceedingly fertile. The surface above them is divided into four topographical areas.

In the district north of the Licking and east of the Rocky Fork, including the townships of Perry and Fallsbury, are a succession of hills rising to the rocks above the third coal seam, and are separated by the deep and narrow valleys of the streams, which generally have a rock bottom and bluff banks.

The slopes of the hills are usually covered with the debris of the local rocks. North of the Licking, and between the North fork and Rocky fork, are similar hills in Mary Ann township, rising to a height sufficient to catch the lower coal, and, in Newton township, to the bottom of the carboniferous conglomerate, which is here mainly represented by a stratum of siliceous iron ore.

In the southeastern part of the county are hills of like character; the surface

diversified in a similar manner by a network of deep ravines, the channels of recent streams.

In the northeastern part of the county is a high, undulating table land, the rocks all Waverly, and in the northern and central part deeply covered with unmodified drift clay. The undisturbed, billowy surface of the original deposit still remains, except upon the borders of the streams and upon the southern slope, where the clay of the drift has all been carried away, and the evidences of its presence remain only in the pebbles of the streams and occasional erratics of the slopes of the hills.

In the southern part of the county an irregular series of low hills project into the old water-plains of the valleys, in part covered with drift, the latter in places extending below the beds of the present stream.

The extreme width of Licking county is twenty-two and a half miles from north to south, and, in length, thirty miles from east to west. It contains six hundred and fifty-eight square miles, and was originally covered with a great variety of huge forest trees, and a dense and almost impenetrable undergrowth of shrubs and bushes. The earth was also thickly clad with a luxuriant growth of indigenous grasses, weeds and trailing vines, with the exception of a very brief period during the winter months.

Of prairies there were few and none contained more than a very limited number of acres.

Among the principal of these was the Bowling Green prairie, or rather a series of prairies, commencing about four miles below Newark and extending eastward along the Licking bottoms for a mile or more. Here it was that Hughes and Ratliff erected their cabins in 1798 and raised a crop of corn during that and a number of subsequent seasons, and which was the first corn ever raised by white men within the present limits of the county.

One mile below Newark, in the valley of the Licking, was another one, or more, on which Isaac and John Stadden raised corn in the year 1800. There were several prairies of smaller extent down the Licking valley.

There was a prairie in Washington township, north of St. Louisville, called the Cranberry prairie, known also in early times as the Warthen prairie. It was large compared with most of the Licking county prairies, and in portions of it partook more of the character of a swamp than a prairie.

One of the most celebrated prairies in the county was situated a little over a mile west of Newark, and was generally known as Cherry valley prairie. It was extensively used as a race-course by the early settlers a number of years. Ultimately most of its surface became measurably covered with water, and hence unfitted for tillage or horse-racing. In this condition it remained nearly thirty years, and until drained by ditching, when much of the area composing it became plough land, and most of the remainder good grass land for pasturage.

The "Little Bowling Green," situated between the National road and the Perry county line, in Bowling Green township, on the waters of the Moxahala, was a small prairie. It was first cultivated in 1802, and was well known by the early settlers. It gave name to the township in which it is situated, organized in 1808.

There were several prairies along the southern borders of Union township, one being of considerable magnitude; also one or two, separated by a narrow belt

of timber, at the junction of the Bloody run and Brushy fork, in McKean township, called Plum prairie, and sometimes Plum orchard. It was famous for its abundant yield of prairie rattlesnakes.

Besides these there were a number of others in different sections of the county, but they were generally of very small size. The county may, therefore, be considered as belonging to the class known as wilderness, or heavily timbered; the superficial area of prairie bearing too insignificant a proportion to the timbered land to be taken into account.

Of swamps there were many, but mostly small. Most of the prairies had the characteristics of swamps as much as of prairies, rendering their correct classification somewhat difficult.

Some of the most notable swamps were on the Bowling Green, five miles below Newark, and at several other points in the Licking valley; one a mile north of Newark, on the farm of Captain Archibald Wilson, where he settled in 1806; also the Bloody Run swamp, near the Fairfield county line, as well as others in the same township, and those in the vicinity of the reservoir; besides many others of smaller size; one in the southeastern part of Lima, Wolf swamp in Liberty, and several in the southern portion of Hartford township.

Ponds were numerous, but not of large size. The Goose pond, two miles northwest of Newark, covering from fifty to sixty acres, was one of the largest. The Deweese ponds in the southern part of Union township; the Log pond a mile northwest of Newark; and the famous pond that ornamented the public square of Newark, as late as 1830, were among the principal ones.

Of lakes there is but one, so small, however, that it should be called a lakelet. It is situated near the mouth of Lake fork, in Washington township, and covers fifty or sixty acres.

It abounded in fish, aquatic plants, some amphibious animals, as well as wild geese and ducks, and was the scene in early times of much sport for anglers and hunters. The water is of very considerable depth in places. It is generally known as Smoot's Lake, a gentleman of that name being the owner of most of it.

If the reservoir may be included in the category of lakes, it makes the second, though only a portion of it is in Licking county. It is located in the southern portion of Licking and Union townships, and in the counties of Fairfield and Perry; and now embraces an area of more than three thousand acres; probably one-third belonging to Licking county. Its limits were somewhat extended in 1828 by the construction of the Ohio canal, of which it is a feeder, and made navigable to Thornport from the canal. The depth of water is considerable and in early times it was regarded as a paradise by the sportsman.

Springs are numerous, but there are few of large size. The big spring upon the farm originally settled by General John Spencer, in Newton township, in 1805, is among the most noteworthy. It is made up of the united waters of several springs and the volume of water was sufficient to propel the machinery of a grist- and saw-mill for many years after the first settlement of the county. It has yielded to the general law, and now discharges a reduced quantity of water, no longer furnishing motive power for machinery, although there is sufficiency of water for that purpose on a more limited scale.

Among the large springs are several north of Centerville street, in Granville

township, and another, or rather two that form one, on the Welsh hills, being the head or source of the Goose Pond run. The two rise within two feet of each other, and flowing together, make one spring. The one is what is called hard water, and the other soft water, thus presenting the anomalous feature of being hard water on one side and soft water on the other. It is on the farm of William Cramer in Granville township. It had a copious flow of water in early times, and was reckoned among the largest springs of the county.

One or two of the largest springs are situated about a mile north of Newark, near the North fork, on the farm settled by Mr. Jacob Wilson. Of chalybeate or mineral springs, there are none of any note.

Of running streams the county is abundantly furnished. Nearly all the waters of Licking county flow into the Muskingum river, by way of the Pataskala or Licking river, and the Wakatomika. The exceptions are that the rains falling upon the southern portions of Hopewell, Bowling Green, Franklin and Licking townships, run into the Moxahala or Jonathan's creek, which after passing through a portion of Perry county, empties into the Muskingum three miles below Zanesville; and the rains falling upon the western portions of the townships of Hartford, Monroe, Jersey, Lima and Etna flow, by way of the Black and Big Walnut creeks, into the Scioto river.

The South fork of Licking rises in the northwest corner of Jersey and runs through Lima, Harrison, Union, Licking and Newark townships, passing, in its meanderings, a short distance into Fairfield county, and unites with the North fork at Newark, the two forming the Licking river.

Hog run and Ramp creek are tributaries of the South fork, both entering that stream at nearly the same point in Licking township.

The former rises in Franklin township and runs westerly; and the latter in Harrison township, running easterly through Union township.

The Raccoon or Middle fork, another tributary of the South fork, has its source in the townships of Hartford and Monroe, and after passing through the townshipsof St. Albans, Granville and Newark, empties into the South fork half a mile above the junction of the latter with the North fork at Newark.

The Otter fork rises in Knox county, passing through Hartford and Bennington in Burlington township, where it, with other small streams from Knox county, flows into the North fork of Licking.

Lake fork rises in Bennington and Liberty townships, and after passing through Burlington township, discharges itself into the North fork, two miles south of Utica, in Washington township.

Clear fork and Brushy fork rise in Liberty township, and both find their way into the North fork; the former at Vanattasburgh, and the latter one mile further south, both in Newton township.

North fork rises in Knox county, and after flowing through the townships of Bennington, Burlington, Washington, Newton and Newark, unites at the city of Newark with the South fork, the two forming the Licking or Pataskala river, the main stream of the county, which, after passing through Madison and Hanover townships, empties into the Muskingum river at Zanesville.

Brushy fork and the Clay Lick are both tributaries of Licking river. The former has its source in Muskingum, and after winding around through the valleys

and rocky, mountainous regions of Flint ridge, passes through Hopewell and Hanover townships, and empties, in the last named township, into the Licking. Clay Lick rises in Hopewell, and after passing through Franklin empties into the Licking at the township line between Madison and Hanover.

Rocky fork heads in Washington township, and after meandering through the deep gorges, precipitous banks, abrupt slopes and steep bluffs of Eden, Mary Ann and Hanover townships, empties into the Licking at the head of the "Licking narrows" in Hanover township.

Wakatomika rises in Knox county, and after flowing through Fallsbury and Perry townships, empties into the Muskingum river at Dresden.

In addition to these streams there are many small tributaries, not necessary to mention.

The "Flint ridge" is a section of country of a mountainous character, situated principally in Hopewell township, extending entirely across it from east to west. It slopes off into Muskingum county on the east, and on the west into Franklin township, Licking county; making its extreme length from six to eight miles, and its average breadth less than two miles from north to south, not counting the length of the spurs that diverge from both sides of it, into the more level land.

It is extensively covered with flints and buhr-stone, the latter being largely used by mill-owners, in pioneer times, as a substitute of the French buhr, for making flour.

The Licking narrows, when the pioneers first settled here, was probably one of the most picturesque places in Ohio. It was a romantic, gloomy gorge, about two miles in length, through which flowed Licking river.

Cliffs of enormous rock lined the banks and presented a steep front on the south side, of very irregular height, covered with laurel and evergreen trees, and shrubbery or undergrowth peculiar to mountain regions. The north or left bank of this dark ravine was formed by a line of nearly solid, sandy rocks, generally from fifty to sixty feet high, and varying in position but slightly from perpendicular, rising out of the water, which washed their base in many places, and nowhere left more than a narrow strip of land of a few feet between this bank and the river. The stream had an average breadth of a hundred feet or more, and the branches of the trees which stood on its banks almost ran together; indeed in places they interlocked, carrying the grape-vines growing on one side into the branches of the trees which stood on the other, thus giving the narrows, during the season of full foliage, a dark, gloomy, cavernous appearance. In places on the left bank, this bed of gray sand-rock stood in a position not perpendicular, but overhanging the water in a sort of semicircular form. On the face or front of one of these overhanging rocks has been rudely drawn, probably by Indians, the outlines of various animals, and also the form of a large human hand; hence the name of "Black Hand Narrows," by which the place was known by the early time hunters and pioneer settlers. They found on the front surface of this projecting rock, some ten or fifteen feet above its base, at the water's edge, the impression of a large hand and wrist, the thumb and fingers distended, and being in dimensions about double that of the hand of a common sized man. It had been chiseled or scratched out, probably with a sharp-pointed, or thin-edged flint wedge or chisel, and the hollowed grooves thus made had become blackened from

the action of the atmosphere; or perhaps the growth of a coat of black moss had given it its color.

This curious black hand pointed east, and was destroyed by the blowing away of the rock on which it was inscribed; this much-to-be-regretted act becoming a necessity in the construction of the Ohio canal; the river the whole length of the narrows being made slack-water by means of a dam at the lower end. The Black Hand rock was removed to make room for the towpath. This slack-water canal arrangement was effected by means of a lock at the upper end and a dam, as already stated, at the lower. The interest of the narrows was also increased somewhat by a beautiful miniature cascade on the left bank of the river, formed by a small gurgling rill which fell over this perpendicular bank of rock, sixty feet in height, into the stream below.

The Licking narrows was a spot abounding in interest to the pioneers, and was the scene of many an ancient legend—of wild hunting stories and thrilling, romantic adventures. The scenery in its primitive state, before man laid his heavy, destructive hand upon it, was surpassingly grand, gloomy, picturesque and magnificent. Nature here presented such a splendid exhibition of her works as to command the admiration of all votaries, under whose observation they came. Here, indeed, is one of Nature's master-pieces—a deeply interesting manifestation of her power.

The presence of marine shells and other diluvial deposits, together with many other geological indications, seem to favor the opinion that these narrows were formed by the waters of the valley to the west, which were believed to have been a lake or sea at some period of remote antiquity, the surface of which was on or above the level of the tops of the banks forming the narrows, and discharged its surplus waters over them, gradually washing out and deepening the channel as time rolled on, thus ultimately draining the sea or lake, leaving only the stream that now flows through the gorge, as the outlet for the waters that accumulate in the valley above—a valley extending almost to the western limits of the county, and northward, beyond its limits, embracing an area of hundreds of square miles of most fertile and beautiful lands.

This may account for the sandy condition of the soil of the larger part of Licking county—it was once the bed of a lake. At what period of time this lake existed is unknown; probably many centuries have intervened.

Another deeply interesting locality in the topography of the county is the region of the Rocky fork, and especially of Rail rock in Eden township. These locations will receive attention in the township in which they are located.

FIG. 8.

An exposure in glacial deposits southeast of Newark, showing how irregular in composition such deposits are apt to be.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

There is no reason to believe that the Mound Builders ever had a written language, and, if they had not, it must be manifest that very few authentic facts pertaining to their domestic and local history can be verified by reliable testimony other than that deduced from their work, which are the sole memorials left by them to enable us to work out the problems of their origin, their history, habits, manners, customs, general characteristics, mode of life, the extent of their knowledge of the arts, of husbandry, their state of civilization, their religion and its rites, their ultimate fate, and the manner and circumstances of their final disappearance, whether by process of absorption from intermingling and intermarrying with other and more vigorous races, by dispersion or captivity, or by extinction through war, pestilence, or famine.

Although generation after generation of Mound Builders here lived and flourished, and per adventure, reached the acme of their glory, then passed through age after age of decadence and decrepitude into "the receptacle of things lost upon earth," without leaving anything that may properly be called history; and, though no records of their exploits have come down to this generation through the intervening centuries, yet their enduring works furnish the laborious student some indications, even though they be slight, of the characteristics of their builders, and afford some data as to the probable history they made during the unknown, perchance barren, uneventful cycles of their indefinitely long career as a nation or race.

As the history of the Mound Builders is yet unwritten, it is certainly a matter of gratulation that so many way-marks and traces of this people yet remain within the boundaries of Ohio. Their works in the state, still existing in a tolerably perfect condition, are approximately estimated at ten thousand, but they doubtless far exceeded that number at the time of the first permanent Anglo-American settlement here, in 1788.

Only such monuments, or remains of ancient works, can be properly ascribed to the Mound Builders as were really regarded by the Indian tribes at the period of the first settlement at Marietta as antiquities, or as the ruins and relics of an extinct race, and "concerning the origin of which they were wholly ignorant, or only possessed a traditionary knowledge."

These consisted of mounds, effigies and inclosures, which are known and designated as the three general classes of ancient works that can be appropriately regarded as belonging to the Mound Builders. Mounds are subdivided into sepulchral, sacrificial temple (or truncated); also of observation, and memorial or monumental.

Effigies are sometimes called animal mounds, sometimes emblematic, and frequently symbolical.

Inclosures are of several kinds, one class being known as military or defensive works, another as parallel embankments or covered ways; and the third as sacred inclosures.

Under the general title of inclosures, are also walls of circumvallation or ramparts constructed for military or defensive works, while others were doubtless walls surrounding the residence of the reigning monarchs; perchance others were erected for the performance within them of their national games and amusements, and perhaps many also served a purpose in the performance of their religious rites and ceremonies, and facilitated indulgence in some superstitious practices.

Most of the above named works were constructed of earth, a few of stone, and perhaps fewer still of earth and stone combined. The title each bears indicated, in a measure, the uses they are supposed to have served.

Sepulchral mounds are generally conical in form and are more numerous than any other kinds. They are of all sizes ranging from a very small altitude to about seventy feet in height, and always contain one or more skeletons, or parts thereof, or present other plausible indications of having been built or used for purpose of sepulture, and were unmistakably memorials raised over the dead.

By some archaeologists it is maintained that the size of these mounds bears a certain relation to the importance, when living, of the person over whose remains they were erected.

In this class of mounds are often found implements and ornaments, supposed to have been buried with the person or persons there interred, under the superstitious and delusive notion, still entertained by some tribes of American Indians, who indulge in similar practices, that they might be useful to them in the happy hunting grounds of the future state.

The practice being one common to both the Indians and Mound Builders, apparently connects the former with the latter, and raises the presumption that the Indians may have descended from the Mound Builders.

That fire was used in the burial ceremonies of the Mound Builders is manifest from the fact that charcoal is often, if not always, found in close proximity to the skeleton. The presence of ashes, igneous stones, and other traces of the action of fire in these tombs, renders it quite probable this element was employed in their burial ceremonies.

Mica is often found in proximity to the skeletons, as well as specimens of pottery, bone and copper beads, and animal bones.

The name given to this description of tumuli clearly indicates that they were erected chiefly for burial purposes. They generally contain but a limited number of skeletons, indeed, often but a single one; but Professor Marsh, of Sheffield scientific school, connected with Yale college, a few years ago opened a mound in this county which contained seventeen skeletons in whole or in part.

The most remarkable of all the mounds in the state was one in Hardin county, in which were found about three hundred skeletons. A doubt has, however, been expressed that these were all Mound Builders' skeletons—some persons entertaining the belief that they were Indian remains, as it is well known that the Indians frequently buried their dead on or near the mounds.

Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, alternating with a layer of fine sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. These mounds are frequently found within enclosures, which were supposed to have been in some way connected with the performance of the religious rites and ceremonies of the Mound Builders. An altar of stone or burnt clay is usually found in this class of mounds.

These altars, which sometimes rest on the surface of the original earth, at the center of the mound, are symmetrically shaped, and are among the chief distinguishing characteristics of sacrificial mounds. Upon these altars sacrifices of animals and probably of human beings were offered, the fire being used to some extent in that superstitious and cruel performance. Some of this class of mounds seem also to have been used for purposes of sepulture as well as sacrifice; the presence of skeletons, in some of them, at least suggest their sepulchral as well as sacrificial character.

In common with sepulchral mounds these likewise contain implements of war; also mica from the Alleghanies, shells from the Gulf of Mexico, as well as silver and copper articles, both for use and ornament.

Temple mounds are less numerous and generally larger than the preceding classes, and in form are oftenest circular or oval; but, whether round, square, oblong, oval; octangular, or whatever form, are invariably truncated, having the appearance of being in an unfinished condition. They are frequently surrounded by embankments, and many of them have spiral pathways, steps, or inclined planes leading to their summits. They are generally of large base and of comparatively limited altitude.

The supposition is that the summits of these mounds were crowned with structures of wood that served the purpose of temples, all traces of which, however, owing to the perishable nature of the materials used in their construction, have disappeared. They were also used to a limited extent for burial purposes, as well as for uses connected with their religion.

Mounds of observation are generally situated upon eminences, and were doubtless "observatories," "alarm posts," "watch towers," "signal stations," or "look outs," serving the purpose indicated by their title. They are said by some writers to occur in chains or regular systems, and that many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning on them. They are sometimes found in connection with embankments and enclosures, forming a portion, though greatly enlarged, of the banks of earth or stones that compose said embankments and enclosures.

One of this description is situated two miles west of Newark, and though somewhat mutilated is yet about twenty-five feet high.

This class of mounds is tolerably numerous in some portions of the state.

Memorial or monumental mounds belong to the class of tumuli that were erected to perpetuate the memory of some important event, or in honor of some distinguished character. They are mostly built of earth, but some of the stone mounds found in some portions of the state probably belong to this not numerous class.

Effigies or animal mounds are simply raised figures or gigantic basso relievos of men, beasts, birds or reptiles, and in some instances of inanimate objects. They

are on the surface of the earth, raised to a limited height, generally from one foot to six feet above the natural surface of the ground. Mr. Schoolcraft, an authority, calls this class of ancient works emblematic mounds, and expresses the belief that they were "totems" or "heraldic symbols." Professor Daniel Wilson, the learned author of "Pre-Historic Man," and other writers of distinction, call them symbolical mounds, and hold the opinion that they were erected as objects of worship, or for altars upon which sacrifices were offered, or that they served some other purposes connected with the religious worship of their idolatrous and superstitious constructors.

Of the three most notable examples of effigies in the state, two are situated in this county. One is the Eagle mound, near the center of what is known as the "Old Fort," near Newark; and the other is called the "Alligator mound," and is situated on the summit of a hill nearly two hundred feet high, near Granville. Both of these renowned works will receive more particular attention in the histories of the townships in which they are located.

Inclosures defensive and sacred have been briefly mentioned. Most of them are earth-works, though a few are of stone. Defensive enclosures are of irregular form, are always on high ground, and in naturally strong positions, frequently on the summits of hills and steep bluffs, and are often strengthened by exterior ditches. The walls generally wind around the borders of elevations they occupy, and where the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at those weak points are proportionately increased. The gate-ways are narrow, few in number, and well guarded by embankments placed a few yards inside of the openings or gate-ways, parallel with them and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side of them.

These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of the elements, at least, of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constructed. A large number of these defensive works consists of a line of ditch and embankments, or several lines carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff headlands, formed within the bends of streams—an easy and obvious mode of fortification, common to all rude people. To this class of inclosures belongs that situated on the summit of a hill one mile east of Alligator mound in Licking county.

Covered ways are parallel walls of earth of limited height, and are frequently found contiguous to inclosures, sometimes indeed, connecting them by extending from one to another. One of their purposes, at least, seems to have been the protection of those passing to and fro within them.

Sacred inclosures are mainly distinguished from those of a military character by the regularity of their form, their different construction and their more frequent occurrence. They are of all shapes and forms, and where moats or ditches exist they are invariably found in the inside of the embankments. They are generally in the form of geometrical figures of surprising accuracy, such as circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses, parallelograms and of various others. They are sometimes found within military inclosures, and evidently had some connection with the religious ideas and ceremonies of their builders. Frequently there is

OLD FORT AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

situated in the center of this class of works a mound, or elevation, supposed to have served the purpose of an altar upon which sacrifices were offered, or which was, at least in some way, used in conducting their religious services. Within these sacred inclosures were doubtless celebrated religious festivals, and upon those central mounds or altars were undoubtedly performed by priestly hands the rites and ceremonies demanded by their sacrificial and idolatrous religion.

The very extensive works near Newark, known as the "Old Fort," and situated in the fair grounds, evidently belong to this class, and receive particular attention in another chapter. Some archaeologists, however, maintain that many works called sacred inclosures were erected for and used as places of amusement, where these ancient people practiced their national games and celebrated their great national events, where they held their national festivals and indulged in their national jubilees, as well as performed the ceremonies of their religion.

It may be that there are those (and there are many such) within which no central elevation or altar occurs, were erected for the purpose last named, and not exclusively (if at all) for purposes connected with their religion, and are therefore erroneously called sacred inclosures.

Other ancient people, if, indeed, not all the nations of antiquity, had their national games, amusements, festivals and jubilees, and why not the Mound Builders? Without doubt they had, and congregated within their inclosures to practice, celebrate and enjoy them.

It is natural to indulge in speculations regarding these ancient works. Probably none of them have been constructed since Christopher Columbus reached America in 1492. About eighty years ago a tree which stood upon the bank of the inclosure last named, at a point where the bank was twenty feet high, was cut down, and its concentric circles numbered five hundred and fifty, thus proving conclusively that the said inclosure was constructed more than six hundred years ago.

Authorities differ regarding many matters connected with the Mound Builders, but a few facts seem to be fully established by their works. There can be no doubt that they were a numerous people. Works so elaborate, so gigantic, could not have been erected by a people insignificant in numbers. This is the more apparent when it is considered that they were without iron or any suitable metal instruments or tools with which to perform their herculean labors.

It could scarcely have been otherwise than that they were also the subjects of a single strong government, because, under any other, the performance of such an immense amount of, probably, enforced labor could not have been secured. Very likely some sort of vassalage or servitude prevailed. There is abundant evidence that they were a war-like people, and probably, like some savage nations now existing, they made slaves of their prisoners. The number and magnitude of their works, and their extensive range and uniformity, prove that they were essentially homogeneous in customs, habits, religion, and government. The general features common to all their remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system, owing its origin to men moving in the same direction, acting under common impulses, and influenced by similar causes.

That they possessed military skill, and were not without some knowledge of mathematics, is quite evident. Building their defensive works in naturally strong

positions, and constructing many of their other works in the form of various geometrical figures show this.

That construction of military works would indicate that they were, occasionally at least, at war, either among themselves or with some other nation or tribe. If another nation, *what other?* Perhaps with the North American Indian to whom the country may have belonged before the Mound Builders entered it? There are various scraps of history relating to the antiquity of the Indian. For instance, in the annual report of the council of the American Antiquarian Society, page 40, occurs this note from Sir Charles Lyell:

"A human cranium, of the aboriginal type of the red Indian race, had been found in the delta of the Mississippi, beneath four buried forests, superimposed, one upon another, implying, as estimated by Dr. Dowler, an antiquity of fifty thousand years."

Lyell himself estimated the age of the delta at one hundred thousand years. It may be conjectured from many historical facts that the Mound Builders were a foreign people who invaded the soil of America, as there is but a little evidence that they spread themselves over the continent, but much that they passed through it from northeast to southeast, covering a broad belt, on which they erected their mysterious mounds. The time occupied by them in crossing the continent can only be conjectured. It is a well known historical fact that the Northmen reached the coast of North America from Greenland in 999, A. D. Perhaps the mysterious Mound Builders were no other than these—they came in great numbers, attempted to conquer the country, found the Indians too strong for them, but conquered a certain portion of the territory, clung together, moved gradually southwest, protecting themselves on the way by forts and other earth-works, finally disappearing in Mexico, either conquering that country or intermingling with and becoming absorbed by that people.

The Mound Builders were doubtless a superstitious people, cherishing faith in some religious system. The amount of labor bestowed upon those of their works that were erected in the interest of their religion, shows a strong tendency toward a superstitious belief. They doubtless offered up animals in sacrifice, as a part of their religious ceremonies, and it may be that human sacrifices were not unknown among them. Prisoners of war are thus disposed of sometimes by people and nations who have attained to as high a grade of civilization as that reached by the Mound Builders. The sacrificial character of their religion is clearly established.

The late Dr. Foster hesitated not to say that they were worshipers of the elements; that they also worshiped the sun, moon and stars; and that they offered up human victims as an acceptable sacrifice to the gods they worshiped. He deduced this fact from the charred or calcined bones that cover their altars. Other high authorities also unhesitatingly assert that there is convincing proof that they were fire-worshipers.

It may be well in this connection to notice, briefly, the implements made and used by this people, especially so far as investigation has revealed their character in Licking county.

Very few copper implements have been found in this part of Ohio, owing partly to the fact of the unexplored condition of many of the mounds, and to the fact that little, if any, copper exists in this part of the United States. What does

exist is in loose fragments that have been washed down from the upper lake region. When mounds are explored, great care is necessary lest these small utensils be lost, as they are commonly scattered through the mass, and not always in close proximity to the skeletons. The copper deposits about Lake Superior furnished the pre-historic man with this metal, and, judging from the amount of relics made of this metal now found, it must have been quite abundant. The population of the country then must have been quite numerous, as occasional copper implements, tempered to an exceeding hardness, are still found about the country. These implements are small, generally less than half a pound in weight, and seldom exceeding three pounds. There were millions of these in use during the period of the ancient dwellers, which must have been hundreds of years in duration. The copper implements left on the surface soon disappeared by decomposition, to which copper is nearly as liable as iron. Only a part of the dead Mound Builders were placed in burial mounds, and of these only a part were buried with their copper ornaments and implements on and about them. Of those that were, only a small part have been discovered, and in many instances the slight depth of earth over them has not prevented the decay and disappearance of the copper relics.

Articles of bronze or brass are not found with the builders of the mounds. It is evident they knew nothing of these metals in the Ohio valley, nor did they possess any of the copper that had been melted or cast in molds.

Stone relics are very numerous and well preserved. Stone axes, stone mauls, stone hammers, stone chisels, etc., are very plentiful yet, and were the common implements of the pre-historic man in this part of the west. None were made with holes or eyes for the insertion of a helve or handles, but were grooved to receive a withe twisted into the form of a handle. Under the head of axes, archaeologists include all rough stones with a groove, a bit and a poll. They are found unpolished, partly polished and polished. The bit was made sharp by rubbing, and the material is hard and tough, generally of trachyte, greenstone, granite, quartz or basalt. Most of them are straight on one edge. In Ohio it is very rare that stone axes are found in the mounds, indicating that they are modern, or were not so much prized by the Mound Builders as to be objects of burial. Occasionally axes of softer material are found, such as slate, hematite, and sandstone, but these are small in size and not common. They appear to have been manufactured from small, oblong boulders, first brought into shape by a pick, or chipping instrument, the marks of which are visible on nearly all of them. They were made more perfect by rubbing and polishing, probably done from time to time after they were brought into use. A handle or helve, made of a withe or split stick, was fastened in the groove by thongs of hide. The bit is narrower than the body of the axe, which is generally not well enough balanced to be of much value as a cutting instrument.

It is very seldom the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is usually round, but sometimes flat, and rarely pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting, while the smaller ones are better fitted for war clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs they were very efficient, which was probably the use made of them. In weight they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The very heavy ones must have been kept at the regular camps and villages, as they could not have been carried far,

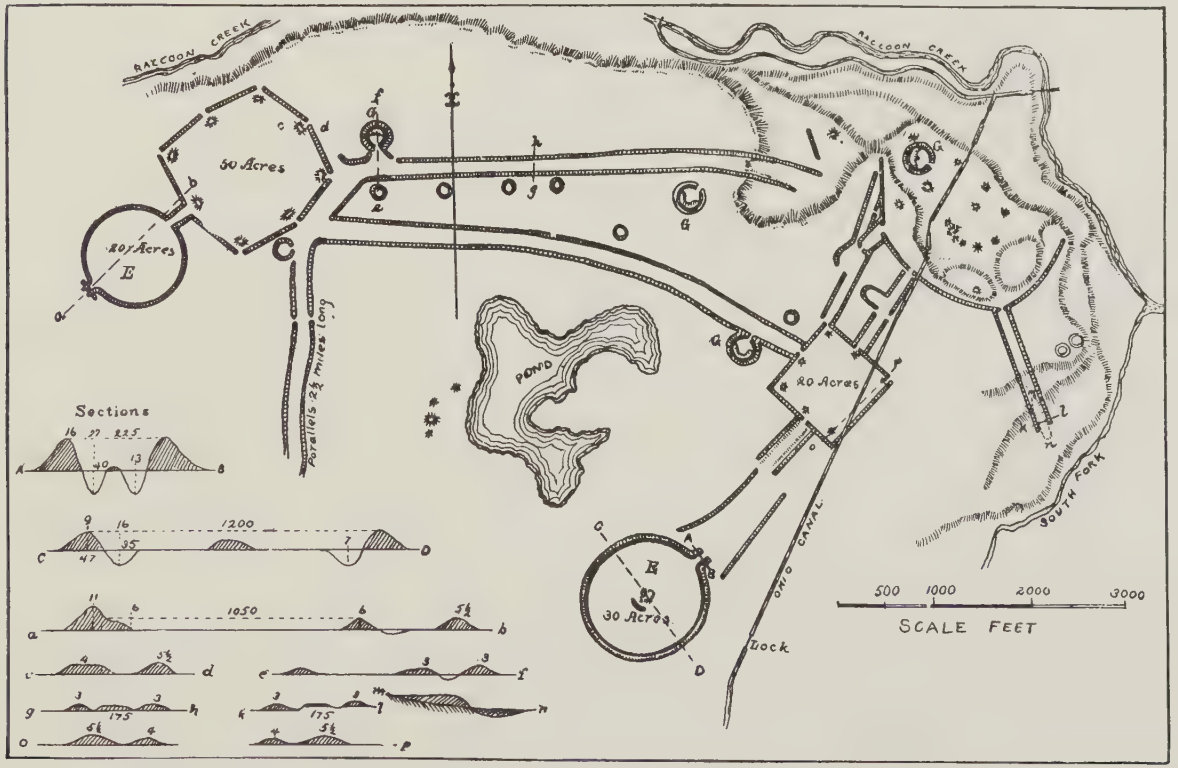
even in canoes. Such axes are occasionally found in the Indian towns on the frontier, as they were found in Ohio among the aborigines. The Mound Builders apparently did not give them as much preëminence among their implements as their savage successors. Double-headed hammers have the groove in the middle. They were made of the same material as the axes, so balanced as to give a blow with equal force at either end. Their mechanical symmetry is often perfect. As a weapon in war, they were indeed formidable, for which purpose they are yet used among the Indians on the Pacific coast.

Implements known as "fleshers" and "skinners," chisel-formed, commonly called "celts," were probably used as aids in peeling the skins of animals from the meat and bones. For the purpose of cutting tools for wood, they were not sufficiently hard, and do not show such use, excepting in a few flint chisels. They may have been applied as coal scrapers where wood had been burned; but this could not have been a general thing without destroying the perfect edge most of them now exhibit. The grooved axes were better adapted to this purpose.

Stone pestles are not plentiful in this county, while stone mortars are rare, indicating that they were made of wood, which is lighter and more easily transported. Most of the pestles are short, with a wide base, tapering towards the top. They were probably used with one hand, and moved about in the mortar in a circle. The long, round instrument, usually called a pestle, does not appear to be fitted for crushing seeds and grain by pounding or turning in the mortar. It is probably used as a rolling-pin, perhaps on a board or leveled log, not upon stone. It is seldom found smooth or polished, and varies from seven to thirteen inches in length. In outline they taper toward each end, which is generally smooth and circular in form, as though it had been twirled in an upright position.

There is almost an endless variety of perforated plates, thread-sizers, shuttles, etc. They are usually made of striped slate, most of which have tapering holes through them flatwise, the use of which has been much discussed. They are generally symmetrical, the material fine-grained, and their proportions graceful, as though their principal use was that of ornamentation. Many of them may well have been worn suspended as beads or ornaments. Some partake of the character of badges or ensigns of authority. Others, if strung together on thongs or belts, would serve as a coat of mail, protecting the breast or back against the arrows of an enemy. A number of them would serve to size and twist twine or coarse thread made of bark, rawhide or sinew. The most common theory regarding their use is, however, lacking one important feature. None of them shows signs of wear by use. The edges of the holes through them are sharp and perfect. This objection applies equally well to their use as suspended ornaments. Some of them are shuttle-form, through which coarse threads might have been passed, for weaving rude cloth of bark or of fibrous plants, such as milk weed or nettles. There are also double-ended and pointed ones, with a cross section about the middle of which is a circle, and through which is a perforation.

A great variety of wands or badges of distinction are found. They are nearly all fabricated from striped and variegated slate, highly finished, very symmetrical and elegant in proportion, evidently designed to be ornamental. If they were stronger and heavier some of them would serve the purpose of hatchets or battle axes. The material is compact and fine-grained, but the eyes, or holes, for handles or



NEWARK WORKS. CIRCLE E CONTAINS NINETEEN ACRES AND THE OCTAGON THIRTY-EIGHT AND ONE-HALF ACRES

staves are quite small, seldom half an inch in diameter. Their edges are not sharp, but rounded, and the body is thin, usually less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness.

The form of badges known as "double-crescents" are the most elegant and expensive of any yet brought to notice. They were probably used to indicate the highest rank of office. The single crescent perhaps signified a rank next below the double. In Mr. John B. Matson's collection there is a rough-hewn double one in process of construction, the horns of which turn inward. In nearly or quite all the finished ones the points turn outward. The finish around the bore of all winged badges and the crescents is the same, and the size of the bore about the same—from two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch. On one side of all is a narrow ridge; on the other a flat band, lengthwise, like a ridge that has been ground down to a width of one to two-tenths of an inch. Badges and crescents are invariably made of banded slate, generally of a greenish shade of color. The other forms of wands or badges, such as those with symmetrical wings or blades, are also made of green striped slate, highly polished, with a bore of about one-half inch in diameter, apparently to insert a light wooden rod or staff. They were probably emblems of distinction, and were not ornaments. Nothing like them is known among the modern tribes, in form or use, hence they are attributed to the Mound Builders.

In addition to stone ornaments, the pre-historic man seems to have had a penchant, like his savage successors, to bedaub his body with various colors, derived from different colored minerals. These compounds were mixed in hollowed stones or diminutive mortars—"paint cups"—in which the mineral mass of colored clay was reduced to powder and prepared for application to the body. Such paint cups are not common in this county; in fact, they are quite rare, but one being known to exist, that in the collection of Dr. Craig, of Mansfield, Ohio.

The comparative rarity of aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded, as were weapons, when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advances of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better implement. The pipes were retained and used until worn out or broken, save the few that were buried with their dead owners. What was the ultimate fate of these can only be conjectured. In very few instances does an Indian grave contain a pipe. If the practice of burying the pipe with its owner was common it is probable that the graves were opened and robbed of this coveted article by members of the same or some other tribes.

It only remains to notice the "flints," in addition to which a few other archæological relics of minor importance are found about the country, but none of sufficient import to merit mention, or to throw additional light on the lost tribes of America. Arrow and spear heads and other similar pieces of flaked flints are the most abundant of any aboriginal relics in the United States. They are chiefly made of hard and brittle siliceous materials; are easily damaged in hitting any object at which they are aimed, hence many of them bear marks of violent use. Perfect specimens are, however, by no means rare. The art of arrow-making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, from whom is learned the art practiced that produces them.

A classification of arrow heads is not within the scope of this work; indeed, it

is rarely attempted by archæologists. The styles are almost as numerous as their makers. In general, they are all the same in outline, mostly leaf-shaped, varying according to the taste of their makers. They may have been chipped—probably most were—and some may have been ground. Spear heads exhibit as large a variety as arrow heads. Like arrow heads, spear heads were inserted in wooden handles of various lengths, though in many tribes they were fastened by thongs of untanned leather or sinews.

Their modes of manufacture were generally the same. Sometimes tribes contained "arrow makers," whose business was to take these implements, selling them to or exchanging them with their neighbors for wampum or peltry. When the Indian desired an arrow head he could buy one of the "arrow makers" or make one himself. The common method was to take a chipping implement, generally made of the pointed rods of a deer horn, from eight to sixteen inches in length, or of slender, short pieces of the same material, bound with sinews to wooden sticks resembling arrow shafts. The "arrow maker" held in his left hand the flake of flint or obsidian on which he intended to operate, and pressing the point of the tool against its edge detached scale after scale, with much ingenuity until the flake assumed the desired form.

THE INDIANS OF LICKING COUNTY.

The next inhabitants in the form of a human being to occupy the territory now embraced in Licking county, after the Mound Builders were the American Indians. At least, such is the generally received opinion, though whether the Indians and Mound Builders were not contemporaneous is perhaps an open question. The Indian history, as well as that of the Mound Builders, is a good deal involved in obscurity, and much of it is authentic and reliable. The Indians themselves, however, can be allowed very little, if any, credit for this preservation of their history; it is almost, or entirely, owing to white occupation that they have any history at all.

The day is not far distant when the Indian race, as a race, will become extinct. Supposing that this extinction had occurred before white occupation of the country, what would the world know of the Indian race? Where are the monuments? Where are their works that would perpetuate their memory? In what particular spot on this great earth have they left a single indelible footprint or imperishable mark to tell of their existence? Not so with the Mound Builders. They left works of an imperishable nature, and from these something of their history may be learned, even though personally they do not appear to exist anywhere. They were evidently workers, and much superior to the Indian, viewed from a civilized standpoint.

Colonel Charles Whittlesey's maps of the Indians of Ohio gives this territory to the Delawares, except the western tier of townships, which are located in the Shawnee country; it does not appear, however, that the Delawares occupied it to any great extent. It was used as a hunting ground by the Wyandots and Shawnees.

During the latter half of the last century the Shawnees occupied the Scioto country, and sometimes spread themselves more or less over the section; but the Wyandots (also called the Hurons) and the Delawares mainly occupied the country between the Muskingum and Scioto rivers.

In 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, it was stipulated that the boundary line between the United States and the Delaware and Wyandot nations should "begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river and run thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down said branch to the forks (at the present town of Bolivar), thence westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, thence along said portage to the great Miami of the lakes (Maumee river), and down said river to its mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, the place of beginning." By this treaty, as will be seen, they ceded a large territory, including Licking county, to the United States. It is certain, however, that many of them continued to occupy this territory many years after the date of the above treaty, which they found little difficuly in doing, as there were then no white settlers to dispute the possession with them.

To the Shawnees was assigned, by the treaty of Fort Finney, in 1786, the country between the Big Miami and Wabash rivers. They also relinquished all claims to whatever territory they had in Ohio, but some of them also lingered here, even within the limits of this county until the close of the century, or later.

Previous to 1800 there were several Indian villages within the limits of the county. One of these was called "Raccoon town," and was situated on the Raccoon bottom, near Johnstown. This was a Wyandot village, and, in 1807, their possessions were purchased by Charles and George Green, near the Licking river, five miles below Newark. They also had some huts, wigwams and some small villages on the Licking bottoms, which they occupied temporarily, a mile or two below the junction of the north and south forks, as well as at some other points. A few Shawnees camped for a time on Shawnee run, near or on the farm of Mr. P. N. O'Bannon, which circumstance gave the name to the stream. One of the Indian tribes called the north fork "Pataskala," and the main stream below was also so called; but one or more of the Indian tribes also called the latter Lick-Licking. The latter name is supposed to have been given it from the fact of there being in early times some "salt licks," as they were called, upon or near its banks, which were much resorted to by deer and buffalo, and, subsequent to the settlement of the country, by domestic animals. Hunters were very successful in early times at these licks in securing venison. The Indians in this territory were peaceably disposed towards the whites, and there is no record of any murders or outrages committed by them after the permanent settlement of the county. The shooting of a scout in the eastern part of the county, and the stealing of some horses from the first settlers by the Indians, is fully described in the chapter on the pioneers.

Mr. Hutchins, the United States geographer, estimated the number of the Wyandots and Shawnees in 1764 at eight hundred warriors—three hundred of the former and five hundred of the latter.

It appears these nations occupied this territory in limited numbers, only as a hunting ground, and that it was out of the line of all their great trails. One of their main trails—a "trunk line," as it were—crossed the Muskingum river in the vicinity of Zanesville, passing a little south of west across Perry and Fairfield counties, but wholly south of Licking. A branch trail, however, diverged from the main trail, crossed the Muskingum in the vicinity of the present site of Dresden, and striking Licking county about where Licking river passes out of it on the east passed up that river to the vicinity of Bowling Green, where it crossed and bore

southwest to the "Big" and "Little" lakes, or what is now the reservoir. This reservoir was a favorite resort for the purpose of fishing. This trail passed on from the reservoir to King Beaverstown, near Pickerington, or Lithopolis, in Fairfield county, near the headwaters of the Hock-Hocking.

A brief history of these nations, their habits and customs, may be appropriate here.

Shawanoese means "the south," or the "people from the south." After the peace of 1763 the *Miamis* removed from the Big Miami river and a body of Shawnees established themselves at Lower and Upper Piqua, which became their principal headquarters in Ohio. They remained here until driven off by the Kentuckians, when they crossed over to the St. Mary's and to Wapaghkonnetta. The Upper Piqua is said to have contained at one period over four thousand Shawnees. They were very warlike and brave, and often were formidable enemies.

In the French war, which ended in 1763, a bloody battle was fought near the site of Colonel Johnston's residence, at Upper Piqua. At that time the *Miamis* had their towns here, which on ancient maps are marked as "Tewightewee towns." The *Miamis, Ottawas, Wyandots,* and other northern tribes adhering to the French, made a stand here, assisted by the French. The *Delawares, Shawnees, Munseys,* parts of the *Senecas,* residing in Pennsylvania, Cherokees, Catawbas, and other tribes, adhering to the English, with English traders, attacked the French and Indians. The latter had built a fort in which to protect and defend themselves, and were able to withstand the siege, which lasted more than a week. Not long after this contest the *Miamis* retired to the Miami of the lake, at and near Fort Wayne, and never returned. The *Shawnees* took their place and gave names to many towns in this part of Ohio.

The northern part of Ohio belonged in ancient times to the *Eries,* who were exterminated by the *Five Nations* in some of their wars. The *Wyandots,* who at the time the French missionaries came to America were dwelling in the peninsula of Michigan, were allowed by the *Five Nations* to occupy the land of the *Eries,* and thus came to dwell in Ohio. From Howe's Historical Collections, it is ascertained that the *Wyandots* once occupied the north site of the St. Lawrence river down to Coon lake, and from thence up the Utiwas. The *Senecas* owned the opposite side of the river, and the island upon which Montreal now stands. Both were large tribes, consisting of many thousands, and were blood relations, claiming each other as cousins.

A war originated between the two tribes in the following manner: A *Wyandot* brave wanted a certain woman for his wife; she objected; said he was no warrior, as he had never taken any scalps. He then raised a party of warriors and they fell upon a small party of *Senecas,* killing and scalping a number of them. It is presumed the Wyandot brave secured his wife, but this created a war between the tribes which lasted more than a hundred years, and until both nations were much weakened, and the Wyandots nearly exterminated. The latter were compelled to leave the country, and took up their residence on the peninsula of Michigan, as before stated. They were often compelled to fight their old enemies even in this far off region, as war parties of *Senecas* frequently went there for that purpose. A peace was finally arranged and the remnant of *Wyandots* came to reside in Ohio. The *Ottawas,* another conquered tribe, and one allowed existence only by paying a

HILL TOP FORT IN WELSH HILLS, NORTHEAST OF GRANVILLE

GRADED WAY CONNECTING THE OCTAGON FORT WITH THE CIRCLE AT ENCAMPMENT GROUND

kind of tribute to their conquerors, the *Iroquois,* were also occupants of this same part of Ohio. This nation produced the renowned chief, Pontiac, who was the cause of such wide-spread desolation in the west. The *Ottawas* were often known as "Canada Indians" among the early settlers. Their principal settlements were on the Maumee, along the lake shore, on the Huron and Black rivers, and on the streams flowing into them. These Indians were distinguished for their cunning and artifice, and were devoid of the attributes of a true warrior. They were often employed as emissaries, their known diplomacy and artifice being well adapted for such business. The *Wyandots,* on the other hand, were a bold, war-like people. General Harrison says of them: "They were true warriors, and neither fatigue, famine, loss, nor any of the ills of war could daunt their courage. They were our most formidable and stubborn enemies among the aborigines in the war of 1812." They, like all tribes in the west, were often influenced by the British rum and British gold, and found in the end, as their chiefs so aptly expressed it, that they were "only tools in the hands of a superior power, who cared nothing for them, only to further their own selfish ends."

Many of the Indians of all these tribes were friendly to all whites until the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, when they left the country to join forces of the king, and destroy the whites who occupied their country. They considered them then their enemies, and acted accordingly on all occasions, save where personal friendships, so strong in the Indian, developed itself, and in many instances saved the lives of those in danger. Instances of this kind are frequently given, which appear in the narrative as they occurred.

The manners, customs, feasts, war parties and daily life of these sons of the forest form interesting chapters in aboriginal history. It will be well to notice such in these pages, as far as space permits. The character of the Indians was largely the result of their lives. They judged and lived by what the senses dictated. They had names and words for what they could hear, see, feel, taste, and smell. They had no conceptions of abstract ideas until they learned such from the whites. Hence their language was very symbolical. They could see the sun in his brightness, they could feel his heat; hence they compared the actions of a good man to the glory of the sun, and his fervent energy to the heat of that body. The moon in her brightness, the wind in its fury, the clouds in their majesty, or in their slow, graceful motion through a lazy atmosphere; the grace and flight of the deer; the strength and fury of the bear; the rush and ripple of water as it coursed along the bed of a river, all gave them words whose expressiveness are a wonder and marvel to this day. They looked on the beautiful river that borders the southern shores of our state and exclaimed, "O-he-zo!"—beautiful; on the placid waters of the stream bordering the western line of Indiana and ejaculated, "Wa-ba"—a summer cloud moving swiftly; on the river flowing into Lake Erie and said, "Cuy-o-ga" (Cuyahoga), crooked; and so on through their entire vocabulary, each name expressive of a meaning, full and admirably adapted to the object. At one time in the history of the Indians in the south, one tribe was driven from the homes of its ancestors, and in their flight they came to the green banks of a beautiful river. The spot was charmingly beautiful, and the chief, thrusting his spear into the earth, cried in a loud voice, "Al-a-ba-ma"—here we rest. A river and state now perpetuate the name and story.

The Indians in Ohio, the tribes already mentioned, had learned a few things from their intercourse with the whites on the borders of Western Pennsylvania, when they were first seen by the pioneers of Licking county. Their cabins or wigwams were of two kinds—circular and parallelogram. The former, the true wigwam, was in use among the *Ottawas* when the whites came to their country. It was made of a number of straight poles driven firmly into the ground, their upper ends being drawn closely together; this formed a kind of skeleton tent. The squaws plaited mats of thongs, bark or grass, in such a manner as to render them impervious to water. These were spread on the poles, beginning at the bottom, and extending upward. A small hole was left for the egress of smoke from the fire kindled in the center of the wigwam. Around this fire, mats or skins were spread, on which the Indians slept at night, and on which they sat during the day. For a door, they lifted one end of the mat, and crept in, letting it fall down behind them. These tents were warm and dry, and generally quite free from smoke. Their fuel was nearly always split by the squaws in the fall of the year, and kept dry by placing it under an inverted birch-bark canoe. These wigwams were easily moved about from place to place, the labor of their destruction and construction always being performed by the squaws—the beasts of burden among all savage nations. The wigwam was very light, and easily carried about. It resembled the tents of to-day in shape, and was often superior in points of comfort and protection.

The cabins were more substantial affairs, and were built of poles, about the thickness of a small sized telegraph pole, but were of various sizes, and commonly about twelve by fifteen feet in length. These poles were laid one on the other, similar to the logs in a cabin, save that, until the Indians learned that notching the point of contact near the end, from the whites, they were held by two stakes being driven in the angles formed in the corners, and fastened at the top by a hickory or bark withe, or by a thong of buckskin. The pen was raised to the height of from four to six feet, when an arched roof was made over it by driving at each end a strong post, with a fork at the upper end, which stood a convenient height above the topmost log or pole. A stout pole was laid on the forks, and on this was laid a small pole reaching down to the wall. On these rafters, small lath were tied, and over the whole pieces of linn bark were thrown. These were cut from the tree, often of great length, and from six to twelve inches in width. They were then cut into proper lengths to cover the cabin. At the ends of the cabin split timbers were set up, so that the entire cabin was enclosed except a small aperture at one end, left for a door. This was covered by a deer or bear skin. At the top of the cabin an opening was left for the smoke to escape, for all Indians build their fires on the ground in the center of the cabin or wigwam, around which they spread skins and mats on which to recline and sleep. The cracks between the logs were filled with moss gathered from old logs. When made, the cabin was quite comfortable, and was often constructed in the same manner by the pioneers, while making improvements, and used until a permanent structure could be erected.

In regard to food, the Indians were more careful to provide for their future needs than their successors of the West are to-day. In the spring they made maple sugar by boiling the sap in large brass or iron kettles which they had

obtained from the French and English traders. To secure the water they used vessels made of elm bark in a very ingenious manner. "They would strip the bark," says Dr. George W. Hill, of Ashland, "in the winter season when it would strip or run, by cutting down the tree, and, with a crooked stick, sharp and broad at one end, peel the bark in wide strips, from which they would construct vessels holding two or three gallons each." They would often make over a hundred of these. They cut a sloping notch in the side of a sugar-tree, stuck a tomahawk into the wood at the end of the notch, and, in the dent thus made, drove a long chip or spile, which conveyed the water to the bark vessels. They generally selected the larger trees for tapping, as they considered the sap from such stronger and productive of more sugar. Their vessels for carrying the sap would hold from three to five gallons each, and sometimes, where a large camp was located and a number of squaws at work, using a half-dozen kettles, great quantities of sugar would be made. When the sugar-water would collect faster than they could boil it, they would make three or four large troughs, holding more than a hundred gallons each, in which they kept the sap until ready to boil. When the sugar was made, it was generally mixed with bear's oil or fat, forming a sweet mixture into which they dipped their roasted venison. As cleanliness was not a reigning virtue among the Indians, the cultivated taste of a civilized person would not always fancy the mixture, unless driven to it by hunger. The compound, when made, was generally kept in large bags made of coon skins, or vessels made of bark. The former were made by stripping the skin over the body toward the head, tying the holes made by the legs with buckskin cords, and sewing securely the holes of the eyes, ears and mouth. The hair was all removed, and then the bag blown full of air, from a hole in the upper end, and allowed to dry. Bags made in this way, Dr. Bushnell says, would hold whiskey, and were often used for such purposes. When they became saturated they were blown full of air again, the hole plugged, and they were left to dry. Sometimes the head was cut off without stripping the skin from it, and the skin of the neck gathered in folds like a purse, below which a string was tied and fastened with a pin. Skin vessels are not indigenous to the natives of America. All Oriental countries possess them, where the traveler of to-day finds them the rule. They are as old, almost, as time.

The Indians inhabiting this part of Ohio were rather domestic in their tastes, and cultivated corn, potatoes, and melons. Corn was their principal crop, and was raised entirely by the squaws. When the season for planting drew near, the women cleared a spot of rich alluvial soil, and dug over the ground in a rude manner with their hoes. In planting the corn they followed lines, to a certain extent, thus forming rows each way across the field. When the corn began to grow, they cultivated it with wonderful industry, until it had matured sufficiently for use. The corn-fields were nearly always in the vicinity of the villages, and sometimes were many acres in extent, and in favorable seasons yielded plentifully. The squaws had entire charge of the work. It was considered beneath the dignity of a brave to do any kind of manual labor, and, when any one of them did, or any white men who they had adopted, did any work, they were severely reprimanded for acting like a squaw. The Indian women raised the corn, dried it, pounded it into meal in a rude stone mortar, or made it into hominy. Corn, in one form and another, formed the chief staple of the Indian's food. They had various legends

concerning its origin, which, in common with other stories, they were accustomed to recite in their assemblies.

The Indians were always fond of amusements of all kinds. These consisted of races, games of ball, throwing the tomahawk, shooting at a mark with the bow and arrow, or with the rifle after its distribution among them, horse races, and other sports incidental to savage life. Their powers of endurance were remarkable, and astonishing accounts are often now told of feats of prowess exhibited by these aborigines. Of the animals hunted by the Indians, none seems to have elicited their skill more than the bear. To slay one of these beasts was proof of a warrior's prowess, and dangerous encounters often resulted in the hunter's search for such distinction. The vitality of bruin was unequaled among the animals of the forest, and on this account, and because of the danger attached to his capture, made him an object of special hunts and feats of courage.

"The Black or Canesadooharie river," says Dr. Hill, "had always been famous among the aborigines of Ohio for the number and largeness of its bears. Some of the pioneers yet surviving often visited this country in search of bruin, when they first settled in the country, and can relate astounding stories of their exploits at the time. The habit of these animals was to search out a hollow tree, or secure a warm clump of bushes late in the autumn, where they could remain three or four months, during the extreme cold of the winter, subsisting entirely on the fat of their bodies. They would emerge in the spring very lean, and when so were exceedingly ferocious. When searching out their places of winter solitude, they often left the impress of their feet on the bark of the tree they ascended, or on the grass in the lair they had found. The signs were easily discovered by Indians and expert bear hunters. They were then very fat, and were eagerly sought by the Indians for their flesh and fat. Sometimes they would ascend trees thirty or forty feet high, and find a good wintering place and take possession. Again they would ascend the tree, if hollow, from the inside, and, finding a good place, occupy it. Then the hunters would divide forces—one ascend the tree, and with a long pole, sharpened at one end, or wrapped with a rag or dry skin saturated with grease and set on fire, thrust the same down on the bear and compel him to descend only to meet death at the foot of the tree from the arrow or bullet of the hunter below."

The skin of a fat bear was a great prize to an Indian. It made him an excellent couch on which to sleep, or a cloak to wear. His flesh was supposed to impart bravery to those who ate it, hence when dipped in sweetened bear's fat, it was considered an excellent dish and one often offered to friends. Venison, prepared the same way, was also considered a dish fit for the most royal visitors; a hospitality always extended to all who came to the camp, and if not accepted the donor was sure to be offended.

The domestic life of the Indians was very much the same in all parts of America. Among the Northern Ohio tribes, marriage consisted simply of two persons agreeing to live together, which simple agreement among many tribes was never broken. Sometimes the young woman courted the brave, much after the fashion of the white people during leap year. This custom was considered quite proper, and favorably looked upon by the braves. In some localities the chief gave away the young woman to some brave he considered competent to support her by

the chase, a part of the domestic economy always devolving on the man. When the game was killed, the squaw was expected to cut up and prepare the meat for use, and stretch and tan the hide.

The marriage relation among the most of the tribes was held strictly by all, a variation from it on the part of the female meriting certain death. The *Wyandots* and *Delawares* prided themselves on their virtue and hospitality, and no authenticated case of the misuse of a female captive, except to treat them as prisoners of war, can be quoted. They always evinced the utmost modesty toward their female captives. Respect for the aged, for parents and those in authority prevailed. When one among them spoke, all listened—never, under any circumstances, interrupting him. When he was done, then was the time to reply.

In theology, the natives were all believers in one Great Spirit. They firmly believed in his care of the world and of his children, though different theories prevailed among the tribes regarding their creation. Their ideas of a divinity, as expressed by James Smith, a captive many years among them, are well given in the following story, preserved in Smith's memoirs.

He and his elder Indian brother, Tecaughretanego, had been on a hunt for some time, and, meeting with poor success, found themselves straitened for food. After they had smoked at their camp-fire awhile, Tecaughretanego delivered quite a speech, in which he recounted how Owaneeyo (God) had fed them in times gone by; how He fed the white people, and why they raised their own meat; how the Great Spirit provided the Indian with food for his use; and how, though the prospect was sometimes gloomy, the Great Spirit was only trying them; and if they would only trust Him and use the means diligently, they would be certain to be provided for. The next morning Smith rose early, according to the Indian's instructions, and ere long killed a buffalo cow, whose meat kept them in food many days. This was the occasion of another speech from his Indian brother. This trust often led them to habits of prodigality. They seldom provided for the future, almost literally fulfilling the adage: "Let each day provide for its own wants." They hunted, fished and idled away their days. Possessed of boundless inheritance, they allowed the white race to come in and possess their lands and eventually drive them entirely away. Their manner of feasts may also be noticed.

A feast was held by these same Indians in 1811, a short time before the opening of the war of 1812. It is believed to be the last one held in this part of Ohio, as the war took away all the principal Indian characters. It was conducted very much as the one described—held in the fall of 1809. John Coulter, an old pioneer, recollects it very well, and, through Dr. Hill, gives a full description of it. Mr. Coulter says, that, while the food was cooking, an occasional morsel was thrown in the fire as an offering to the Great Spirit. Also, while the supper was being prepared, the chiefs, a large number of whom, from all parts of Ohio, were present, commenced to move around the mound in the center of the cabin, sometimes singing and sometimes delivering short speeches in their native tongue. While this was going on, the balance of the audience was arranged in lines two or three deep around the inside of the council-house, which Henry Rowe estimated, from narratives of pioneers given him in 1849, was sixty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, one story high, and enclosed by clapboards, or pieces of split lumber. This difference in size may be accounted for by the fact that two

persons looking at a building will very seldom make the same estimate of its size. The singing of the Indians at this second feast was a low kind of melancholy wail, accompanied by a sort of grunt, contortions of the face and singular gesticulations of the arms. The Indians wore dresses as those described in the feast of 1809, and, though Mr. Coulter could not understand their language, he thought it was either a recital of their history or portended war. The ceremonies lasted two or three hours, when the provisions were handed around, and general handshaking and congratulations followed, closing the feast. The Indians did not all disappear from this part of Ohio for many years after the advent of the whites.

They often came to Newark to trade. They would gather under the forest trees in the public square, and there talk, smoke, trade, or idle away their time as suited their fancy. Physically they were sometimes the finest specimens of mankind. Tall, straight as an arrow, unexceptional physique, clad only in leggins and breech-clout, they exhibited a physical body one could not tire contemplating. Sometimes they would get drunk, when they were a little dangerous. They traded peltry for hatchets, powder and ball, and trinkets of various kinds. By practice they became as sharp in bargains as the white traders and peddlers. Experience taught them to rely on their own judgment in all such matters.

By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the *Delawares* were deeded a reservation on the south of the Wyandot reservation, both in Marion and Wyandot counties. When this was done, Captain Pipe, son of "Old Captain Pipe," was the principal Delaware chief. The Delaware Indians remained on their reservation until about 1829, when they ceded it to the United States for three thousand dollars, and moved west of the Mississippi. The *Wyandots* ceded theirs in March, 1842, and left for the far West in July of the next year. At that date they numbered about seven hundred souls and were the last Indian tribe to relinquish its claim to the soil of Ohio.

THE LEGEND OF THE BLACK HAND.

By Mrs. Gebbert.

Many moons ago, here upon the banks of the Pataskala (the Licking), was a lodge of the great chief, Powcongah, whose daughter, Ahyoma, was as fair as the dawn and graceful as the swan that floats on the lake. Her eyes were soft and shy as the eyes of the fawn, her voice sweet and low as the voice of the cooing dove.

Two braves were there who looked upon her with eyes of love, and each was fain to lead her from the lodge of her father, that she might bring light and joy and contentment to his own. At last said the chief, her father, "No longer shall ye braves contend for the hand of Ahyoma, my daughter. Go forth upon the war path, and when three moons have passed see that ye come hither once more and then I swear by the Great Spirit, that to him who shall carry at his belt the greatest number of scalps shall be given the hand of Ahyoma, my daughter."

Three moons had waxed greater and grown less ere the warriors had returned. Then, upon the day appointed, behold, all the tribe gathered to view the counting of the scalps. First stepped forth Wacousta, a grim-visaged warrior, who had long parted company with fleet-footed youth, and walked soberly with middle manhood.

Black Band. Newark O.

From his belt he took his trophies, one by one, and laid them at the feet of the chief, while from behind the lodge door Ahyoma, unseen by all, looked fearfully forth upon the scene. With each fresh scalp the clouds settled more and more darkly upon the bright face of Ahyoma, and her lips trembled as she murmured, "So many! so many!"

Then came the second brave, Lahkopis. Young he was, with the light of boyhood still lingering in his eyes, but upon his head the eagle feather, telling, withal, of a strong arm and deeds of bravery. One swift glance he shot toward the lodge of the unseen maiden, then he loosed his belt and laid it at the feet of Powcongah. Scalp after scalp they counted, while the people bent forward silently, and a little hand drew aside the curtain from the lodge doorway, and a young face looked anxiously, yet hopefully, forth. Slowly, slowly they laid them down, and at last, behold, there was one more, just one more, than in the pile of Wacousta.

The young Lahkopis had won! Now strode forth Wacousta, and laid his hand —the strong right hand that yet had failed to win the prize—laid it upon the rock. Then lifted he his tomahawk high in the air, and then with one swift stroke severed the hand at the wrist, and flung it high up against the face of the cliff, saying, "Stay thou there forever as a mark of scorn in the eyes of all men; thou hast let thyself be beaten by the cunning right hand of a boy! Disgraced thou art, and no longer shalt thou be numbered among the members of my frame." And the hand clung to the rock and turned black, and spread and grew until it was as the hand of a giant; and while the chief, Ahyoma and the tribe stood silently watching the wonder, the defeated warrior draped his robe about him, spoke no word of farewell, and striding swiftly into the dark depths of the forest was seen no more.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN LICKING COUNTY.

Following the Mound Builders and the Indians came the superior race to occupy the soil of Licking county. The first permanent settlement of the county was made in 1798; prior to that, however, a few white men either passed across or occupied, for a short time, this territory. These may be noticed so far as history gives any account of them.

Christopher Gist was the first, so far as known. This hardy pioneer first set foot on the virgin soil of Licking in 1751. He was exploring in the interest of a Virginia land company. Anterior to his advent, and during long ages of prehistoric times, the Indian was probably the sole and unmolested human occupant.

Two brothers of General Washington and other prominent Virginia gentlemen of that day were members of the land company represented by Captain Gist, and in whose interest his exploration was made.

This company had heard of the rich lands west of the Ohio, but they knew little of this great dark wilderness, except that it was occupied by savage tribes.

Gist started upon the Indian trail at the forks of the Ohio (Pittsburg) and followed it to the forks of the Muskingum (Coshocton) and from there, by way of Wakatomika (Dresden), and King Beaverstown, which stood on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Hock-Hocking and Scioto, at a point about equidistant between the present cities of Lancaster and Columbus, to the old Indian towns near

the Pickaway plains, on the Scioto, and from thence to the Indian towns on the Big Miami. This trail led to the reservoir, a portion of which is within the county of Licking. Captain Gist reached it and camped upon its border, as his written journal shows, January 17, 1751, and on "the next day," continues the journal, he "set out for the great swamp." This trail, in all probability, crossed the Licking at or near the mouth of Bowling Green run, about four miles east of Newark. Mr. John Larabee, who settled on the south side of the Licking in 1801, near the mouth of Bowling Green run, and a few years thereafter purchased a farm three miles east of Newark, found said trail still traceable on his land.

Andrew Montour, son of a Seneca chief and of the famous Catherine Montour, a Canadian woman; also Mr. George Croghan, a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes on behalf of Pennsylvania, joined Captain Christopher Gist at the Indian village of Muskingum, situated between the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, not far from their junction (Coshocton), and accompanied him to the old Indian towns on the Big Miami river.

From the latter point Gist passed into Kentucky. He was a noted character, a man of mark, a natural leader, and a heroic adventurer. The year following his passage through this county (1752) he, with eleven other families, established a settlement between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers in western Pennsylvania. He was an intimate friend and companion of the then youthful Washington, and served as his guide while on the perilous mission under the authority of Governor Dinwiddie to the French commandant on the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.

Washington once recommended him as a proper person to appoint to the office of Indian agent, and said that he knew "of no person so well qualified for it as Captain Gist." And further "that he had extensive dealings with the Indians, is in great esteem among them, well acquainted with their manners and customs, indefatigable and patient—most excellent qualities where Indians are concerned. As to his capacity, honesty and zeal I dare venture to engage."

Such, in brief, is the story of the first white occupant of the county.

Two-thirds of the average years of human life passed away after Gist's tramp across the county before it was honored by the presence of a second white man. This was an eccentric character known as "Chaplain Jones," and he was accompanied by a man named David Ducan, an Indian trader. These two gentlemen, in 1773, traveled eastward from the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, along the Indian trail of the Licking valley, which had been followed by Captain Gist.

Ducan was from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and was on his way to Fort Pitt, probably for goods. Rev. David Jones was on his return journey to Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, from the Indians on the Scioto, among whom he had been as missionary by authority of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, of which he was a member. He kept a diary of this journey from which these are taken.

This diary shows that he followed a trail that led from the Indian towns on the Scioto, to "Standing Stone" (Lancaster), where, in the language of the diary, "was an Indian town consisting chiefly of *Delawares,* and which was situated on a creek called Hock-Hockin. It appears muddy, is not wide, but soon admits of large canoes." He did not arrive at Standing Stone until nearly nine o'clock at night,

and says "that his road was very small, and the night dark in this wide wilderness, which made traveling more disagreeable than can be easily expressed."

Wednesday, February 10, 1773, they "set out early in the morning—our course more northerly than northeast—the land chiefly low and level, and where our horses broke through the frost, it might be called bad road and good land. No inhabitants by the way. Before night, came to a small town consisting of *Delawares* and *Shawnees*. About a mile before we came to this town we crossed a clear, large stream, called Salt Lick creek (doubtless Licking river, four miles east of Newark) which empties into the Muskingum."

The town above mentioned was doubtless the Indian village situated on the Bowling Green, five miles east of Newark, which yet existed twenty years later, when Judge Elliott, father of the late Benjamin Elliott, of Newton township, was located there as Indian trader. The diary says "the country here appeared calculated for health, fertile and beautiful." Next day, "after paying a high price for the corn our horses consumed, we started for the Moravian towns on the Tuscarawas."

This "Chaplain Jones" was born of Welsh parents, on White Clay Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware, May 12, 1736. He was licensed to preach by the Welsh Tract church in 1761, and ordained at Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, December 12, 1766, and remained pastor at that place until he started on his missionary tour to the Indians of the northwest.

In 1775 he became pastor of the Great Valley church, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, but resigned the following year on being appointed chaplain of Colonel (afterwards General) Arthur St. Clair's regiment, raised for service in the Revolution. He was on duty with his regiment at Ticonderoga, and served in two campaigns under Major-General Gates. In 1777 he served as brigade chaplain under General Wayne. At the close of the war he retired to a farm in Chester county.

In 1789 he again visited the northwest, and January 13, 1790, preached the first sermon ever preached in the Miami country at Columbia, six miles above Cincinnati. He was chaplain in Wayne's army during his campaign against the Indians, and in 1812, although seventy-six years old, he again entered the army as chaplain, and served under Generals Brown and Wilkinson until the close of the war. This ended his public career. He was afterward a large contributor to the Philadelphia press on public affairs.

He officiated in public for the last time September 20, 1817, when he delivered an address at the dedication of the monument erected at Paoli, Chester county, Pennsylvania, commemorative of the Americans who were massacred there in 1777. He died February 20, 1820, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried at the Great Valley Baptist church.

He often visited his countrymen on the "Welsh Hills," near Granville, in his missionary tours. Howe states that "the first Baptist sermon was preached in the log church (in Granville) by Elder Jones in 1806." This was probably Chaplain Jones.

He was remembered by a few of the early pioneers as a kind, companionable gentleman, of rare eccentricities, who always wore the queue, the breeches, the shoe and knee buckles, the cockade and military toggery of high rank chaplain in the service; and as a gentleman of the "old school."

The third white man to press the soil of Licking was "Billy" Dragoo, who afterwards became a permanent resident of the county. His first visit to this county was in 1786, under peculiar circumstances.

In October of that year, Mrs. Dragoo and her son, William, a lad of twelve years, were gathering vegetables in their garden in Monongalia county, now West Virginia, when a party of savages rushed upon them from an adjoining thicket, and made them prisoners. The mother was placed upon a horse that had been stolen in the neighborhood, and the party started in the direction of the Ohio river. On the third day of their captivity and before the river was reached, the horse ridden by Mrs. Dragoo fell and injured her severely, whereupon the Indians tomahawked and scalped her; and often during the remainder of the journey to the Indian towns on Mad river exhibited the scalp as a trophy before their heart-broken captive boy. At the Ohio they were overtaken by another party of marauders, who had a number of stolen horses, and thereafter the captive was furnished one on the march.

The Ohio was crossed three miles below Fishing creek and the Muskingum, at the mouth of the Licking (Zanesville). They followed the Licking valley to the junction of the north and south forks of that stream (Newark), and then pursued the Indian trail up Raccoon creek, passing through Raccoon town, which until 1807 was known as an Indian village, situated a mile or more above Johnstown, in Monroe township. Their route, it may be observed, passed through the Indian village on the Bowling Green, before mentioned.

Some time after his capture Billy Dragoo was adopted by an Ottawa chief, with whom he remained a number of years, enduring all the hardships and vicissitudes incident to Indian life. He became an excellent hunter, and was engaged as such while the chief with whom he lived and the other savages of the tribe were engaged in their victorious campaign against St. Clair. Subsequently Billy married an Indian woman, and became a thorough Indian in habits, customs and inclination. The bridge of his nose was bored, and his ears slit preparatory to wearing the usual ornaments. He lived with his Indian wife until 1808, when there had been born to them four children, and for this family he had procured up to that time, precarious subsistence by fishing and hunting. About this time his brother, hearing of his whereabouts, visited him and obtained from him a promise that within forty days he would revisit his father and kinsmen, yet residing in Monongalia county. This promise was kept, and he passed through this county by way of the valley of the north fork, remaining over night in the small tavern kept by the first settler of the county, Captain Elias Hughes, on a farm afterward owned by William Weis, north of Vannattaburgh. The next day, accompanied by an Indian, his wife's brother, he passed through Newark, spending the night at the house of another of his brothers, who lived near the present site of Irville, Muskingum county. He then had suspended from his nose a half-moon silver ornament, wore large rings in his ears, and upon other parts of his person were other Indian trappings. He was at least half Indian, and could readily have laid aside the little remnant of civilization that yet adhered to him. Twenty-four years had elapsed since he was captured and carried away from the friends he was now going to visit. At Irville, two brothers and a brother-in-law joined him, and the four journeyed in company to meet his father. The latter, on hearing of his

WARNER MOUND ON BUENA VISTA STREET

WARNER MOUND AFTER ALLEY WAS CUT THROUGH

approach, could not wait his arrival, but set out to meet him on the road. His friends and neighbors to the number of forty or more joined him, and the cavalcade of excited and interested people traveled fifteen miles before meeting the long lost son. No pen or pencil can adequately picture such a meeting. Remaining two months with his father and friends, Billy returned again to his wife and half-breed children, on his way again spending the night with Elias Hughes.

Two years afterward (1810) Billy Dragoo resolved to abandon Indian life and its degradations and spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization. Taking two of his children, aged two and ten, respectively, he returned to Monongalia county and spent five years with his father and brothers. These two children subsequently rejoined their mother.

Dragoo married again, in 1815, and raised another family of children. In 1823 he moved to Perry township, this county, where he lived until his death—about fifty-seven years ago. Two of his daughters were for many years residents of the township.

He never wholly abandoned his half-civilized habits and mode of life, but continued until his death to spend most of his time fishing and hunting. He was a quiet, peaceable, inoffensive man, and was greatly esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

The next white man to enter the limits of Licking county was Captain Samuel Brady, the noted scout and Indian fighter, with a party of hunters and scouts under his direction. The exact date of this expedition has not been ascertained, but it must have been about 1792, or possibly a year later.

The facts here given pertaining to this scouting party are upon the authority of four gentlemen of credibility, namely: Messrs. Hamilton, Simms and Darrah, who afterward settled in Muskingum county, and Jonathan Evans, who located near the Ohio river, below Marietta, all four having been members of the expedition.

In interviews with the above named scouts by Rev. C. Springer, more than half a century ago, as well as during subsequent years (the three first named being his near neighbors and friends), the objects or purpose of the expedition were declared to be "to ascertain the condition of the more or less hostile Indians of the Muskingum and some of its tributaries, to learn the state of their feelings toward the border settlers, and incidentally to chastise such small hunting or marauding bands as might fall in their way."

The members of the expedition crossed the Ohio river at Wheeling, and directed their course to the forks of the Muskingum, at the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers (Coshocton). From there they moved up the Walhonding to the mouth of Koskosing or Owl creek, now called Vernon river. This stream they followed until they came to a point north of and near the headwaters of the Licking (probably the present site of Mt. Vernon), when they turned south and followed down the valley of the North fork of Licking to its junction with the South fork at Newark. From here they continued down the Licking four or five miles, until they reached the level plat of natural prairie, extending a mile or more along the river. Captain Brady was greatly enamored of the beautiful lawn which here presented itself to his view. To him it resembled a well-remembered spot in Virginia known as "Bowling Green," and by this name it is yet known. The contiguous locality, in early times known as "Montour's

Point," is now seldom mentioned, but "Bowling Green" is a very familiar name.

The expedition, being composed of frontiersmen who expertly used the rifle, provisioned itself from day to day upon the game of the forest. On reaching the falls of Licking, four miles from the Muskingum, it was found expedient to spend a day in hunting. "Near evening," writes Rev. C. Springer, "all the men had returned to camp but Jonathan Evans. After waiting in suspense for some time, they gave their usual signal for lost persons—firing their guns—but no response came from Jonathan; and as they had that day discovered fresh Indian signs, they had little doubt that he was captured. Apprehending danger to themselves, they for greater security passed around the hill immediately southeast of Dillon's old furnace, where they lay concealed during the night. In the morning they resumed their march down the stream, not deeming it safe to remain longer, although Evans had not rejoined them, and soon reached the present site of Zanesville. They continued down the river, but before reaching the mouth of Moxahala creek they, to their great joy found Evans. He had strayed away, got lost, in fact, and remained all night upon an elevated point of land on the bank of the Moxahala, a few miles above its mouth." This stream was therefore named by Brady "Jonathan's creek," and by that name it has generally been known since, and appears under that name in maps, gazetteers and histories.

After the restoration of Jonathan Evans to the expedition, they constructed bark canoes, in which they descended the Muskingum to Marietta. In passing over the rapids, nine or ten miles below the falls of the Muskingum, the canoe of an Irishman named Duncan was wrecked and himself thrown into the stream, from which he was rescued with but little difficulty. Thereupon those rapids were called "Duncan's Falls," and have ever since borne that name. Thus the men of Captain Brady's expedition gave names to two important places on their line of march, and its commander very happily named another interesting locality in the vicinity of Newark, which names continue to be recognized by authors and historians.

So far as known, the last man to visit the present territory of Licking county, before the first settlement was made, was a gentleman afterward known as "Judge" Elliott.

The Indian village on the Bowling Green, several times referred to in this chapter, was the scene of Judge Elliott's operations. He was a bold, adventurous, enterprising young Pennsylvanian, who brought with him a stock of goods and became an "Indian trader." He was the father of the late Benjamin Elliott, who lived three miles north of Newark, in Newton township. The point of high land that juts out into the first bottom of the Licking valley, and upon which stands the mansion of Charles Montgomery, close by the Bowling Green run, was in early times known as "Montour's Point," named in honor of the half-breed, Andrew Montour, before mentioned. Upon this spot Elliott established himself in a hut or wigwam, for money-making purposes, as a dealer in such goods as he might be able to trade to the Indians for fur and peltry. He might be called the first white settler within the limits of Licking county, although he was not allowed to remain, as will be seen.

Just what date Elliott became a resident of this Indian village is not known, but it must have been before Wayne's treaty in 1795, as will be manifest by the

following account of the manner in which his mercantile venture terminated. After that treaty, Indian traders were not molested in their occupation.

One day a friendly squaw, in whose veracity Elliott had the utmost confidence, informed him of a plot concocted by the Indians, to take his scalp and appropriate to themselves his effects. Realizing the situation at a glance, he hastily gathered up his most valuable goods, and secretly mounting his horse, made all possible speed on the most direct trail to the settlements beyond the Ohio river. He had been gone but a short time when the discovery was made by the savages, who at once started in pursuit, and did not abandon it until they arrived at the Ohio river, reaching it just in time to see Elliott on the opposite bank, under the protection of the white settlers. The Indians confiscated the goods he was compelled to leave behind at the "Point," but failed to get his scalp; albeit he was never afterwards very familiar with them, and never resumed his trading operations this side of the river. He was, probably, the first merchant within the county limits.

When in subsequent years the trader of Montour's Point was known, he was a citizen of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and a member of the county court. At least as early as 1805 Judge Elliott was a large land holder in what is now Newton township. Although a frequent visitor to the county, he never became a permanent settler here. He laid out the second village in the county in 1805. It was located upon his land, where the Mt. Vernon road crosses the Brushy fork, three miles north of Newark, and on the south bank of that stream. He gave it the name of "Fairfield," but it ultimately became known as "Canonsburgh," in honor of Thomas Canon, the tavern-keeper of the village. It contained a few houses at one time, but they were primitive in style. After a time, there being no prospect that it would become a town, it was vacated and the lots annexed to the contiguous cornfields.

Judge Elliott's village had its birth in Licking township, Fairfield county; its death took place in Newton township, Licking county. He spent many of the years of his early life in the West, and in his business operations displayed much daring and enterprise. He owned lands convenient to the "Big Spring," sometimes called the "Spencer Spring"; and upon the stream that rises from the spring, and near its entrance into the North fork, he built a saw-mill in 1814.

Judge Elliott was one of a numerous family connection, composed of men of energy and more than ordinary ability. His brother, Colonel Robert Elliott, was a contractor in the army, was ambuscaded and killed by Indians near Cincinnati in 1794. Commodore Elliott, who participated, as second in command, in Perry's victory on Lake Erie, and was conspicuously identified with the American navy until 1845, was his nephew. In the war of the Rebellion, some of his descendants were conspicuous in the navy, acting an honorable part, and rendering the name famous.

The following incident is given on the authority of B. C. Woodward, Esq., to whom it was related by Jennings Crawford, of Iowa, a son of the Crawford below mentioned:

Shortly after the treaty of Greenville, rumors of peace reached Wheeling, and to ascertain the truth, the commandant of the post at that place dispatched six men, belonging to Samuel Brady's company of scouts, in the direction of

Sandusky. This party was made up of skilled backwoodsmen, among whom were Crawford and one of the Wetzels. They crossed the Muskingum at Dresden, came across to the Licking river, up which they traveled to the present site of Newark. Here they turned north along the North fork, and after going a short distance beyond the site of Mt. Vernon, they became satisfied that Indians were watching them with hostile intent, and turned back. Following the route they came they encamped for the night about fourteen miles west of the present site of Dresden, in the eastern part of what is now Licking county, and not far from the line of Muskingum county—probably on the farm owned by the late Jacob Frees. In this camp they were fired upon by Indians, in the night; one of the party killed and one wounded. They scattered and made their way separately, the best they could, to Wheeling. Mr. Crawford afterward returned, with a companion, and buried the dead man. If the account of this affair be correct, this was probably the first death of a white man that occurred within the limits of Licking county.

The expedition ended the invasion of Licking county by white men until 1796-7, when the surveyors, in the employ of the government, came into Licking valley to "spy out the land." They were accompanied by Elias Hughes, in the capacity of hunter and guide, and it was at this time that he made the discovery of the beauty and desirability of the valley of the Licking. Two years after, in the year 1798, he returned to this valley with his family, and became the first settler of the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FIRST PIONEERS OF LICKING COUNTY.

The acts, achievements and exploits of individual character are history. This is preeminently true of the first settlers of a country—the pioneers. Especially is it true in such a country as this was, where the subjugation of the hostile tribes was the condition precedent to its permanent settlement. The pioneers of Licking county made its early history. Elias Hughes and John Ratliff remained here until their death, hence their names are as much interwoven in the history of Licking county, as the name of George Washington with the history of the United States, or as are the names of General Grant and Abraham Lincoln with the history of the Civil War.

Elias Hughes was born near the south branch of the Potomac, a section of country which furnished Licking county with many of its first settlers and most useful citizens. His birth occurred sometime before Braddock's defeat in 1755. Of his early life little is known until 1774, when he is found in the army of General Lewis, engaged in the battle of Point Pleasant.

General Lewis commanded the left wing of the army of Lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia, and successfully fought the distinguished Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, who had a large force of Indians under his command. One-fifth of Lewis' command was killed or wounded, but Elias Hughes escaped unhurt in this hard-fought battle, which lasted an entire day. At the time of his death, which occurred more than seventy years after the battle, he was, and had been for years, the sole survivor of that sanguinary conflict.

Hughes is next found a resident of Harrison county, Virginia, where his chief employment during the twenty-one years that intervened between the battle of Point Pleasant and the treaty of Greenville in 1795, was that of a scout or spy on the frontier settlements near to and bordering on the Ohio river. This service, which with him was a labor of love, he rendered at the instance of his state, and of the border settlers who had been, for a long time, greatly harassed by Indians. Hughes' father, and other of his kindred, and also a young woman to whom he was betrothed, were massacred by them. These acts of barbarity made him ever after an unrelenting and merciless enemy of the Indians, and in retaliation for their numerous butcheries, his deadly rifle was brought to bear fatally upon many of them.

It is but an act of justice to the memory of this pioneer settler, who was well known as an Indian hater and an Indian slayer, that the provocation he had be clearly stated and properly understood. Born and reared on the frontier, among

rude, unlettered people; untaught and wholly uncultivated as he was, it is not surprising that under all these circumstances of horrid aggravation, he should have given rather full play to strong and malignant passions, and that he should have cherished even to old age, the more harsh and somewhat malignant feelings of his nature. This he did fully, so long as the Indian tribes sustained a hostile attitude toward the whites.

A word here in reference to a matter well remembered by the old settlers. In 1820 an Indian squaw of the Stockbridge tribe was shot near the county line, between Utica and Martinsburgh. She was taken to Mt. Vernon, where she died. One McLane shot her, and was sent to the penitentiary for it. He and four others named McDaniel, Evans, Chadwick and Hughes (not Elias) were engaged in chopping, when this squaw and others of the tribe came along and camped near them. The diabolical proposition was made and accepted, that they should play cards, and that the loser should shoot her. McLane was the loser, and did the shooting. His confederates, or at least some of them, were tried and acquitted. In Norton's history of Knox county it is stated that "Hughes shot this squaw, simply to gratify his hatred of the Indian race." How an intelligent man, writing history, could justify himself for making such a gross mistake, regarding a matter on which he could easily get correct information from a thousand residents of this county and of Knox, it is hard to conceive. Elias Hughes had neither part nor lot in the matter, directly or remotely; but condemned the outrage in unmeasured terms. He was not guilty, and this emphatic denial is deemed an act of simple justice to Mr. Hughes.

Indian hostilities were terminated by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, and Hughes' services as a scout were no longer required; he therefore surrendered his commission as captain of scouts, and directed his thoughts to more pacific pursuits. He had been commissioned by that distinguished frontiersman, Colonel Ben Wilson, the father of Daniel D. Wilson and Mrs. Dr. Brice, both of this county.

In 1796, Hughes entered, in the capacity of hunter, the service of a surveying party, who were about to engage in running the range line of lands lying in what is now Licking county. This party was probably under the direction of John G. Jackson, deputy surveyor under General Rufus Putnam, surveyor general of the United States. The fine bottom lands on the Licking were thus brought to the notice of Hughes, and he resolved to leave his mountain home and "go west." Accordingly, in the spring of 1797, he gathered together his effects, and with his wife and twelve children, made their way on foot and on pack-horses to the mouth of the Licking. This point was made accessible to horseback travelers and footmen by the location and opening, the year before, by Zane and others, the road from Wheeling to Maysville; and also of a road previously cut from Marietta up the river.

John Ratliff, a nephew of Hughes, with a wife and four children, came with him, in the same manner, to the mouth of the Licking. Here they remained one year, and in the spring of 1798, both families, numbering twenty-one persons, came in the same manner up the Licking and settled on what is called the "Bowling Green," on the banks of the Licking, four miles east of Newark, a short distance above the mouth of Bowling Green run. This was the first permanent white settlement within the present limits of Licking county. They found the "Bowling

Green" a level, untimbered, green lawn or prairie, and they at once proceeded to raise a crop of corn. Whether the Bowling Green was a natural prairie, or had been cleared by the Indians, remains an unsettled question. Their nearest neighbors for two years lived near Nashport, a distance of ten miles. One of these was Philip Barrick, who in 1801 moved into this county.

This colony of twenty-one persons subsisted mainly on the meat of wild animals, procured by the rifle of the settlers, although vegetables and a considerable corn crop were raised the first season. For many years bear, deer, wild turkeys, and a great variety of smaller game were in such abundance as to supply the full demands of the settlers. Fruits, berries, and other spontaneous productions of the earth, also contributed many years, in no inconsiderable degree, to the subsistence of the settlers, as did, also, the fish in the streams.

Ratliff, in some particulars, was a different style of man from Hughes. He was much more inclined to the peaceable avocations of life, and for one reared on the frontier, had not been largely engaged in border warfare; though he, as well as Hughes, was considerably devoted to the chase, to fishing, trapping, bee-hunting, as well as to killing wild animals generally.

In 1801 two Indians came to the Bowling Green and stole four horses belonging to Hughes, Ratliff, Weedman, a recent immigrant, and a Mr. Bland, living at the mouth of the Licking, but who was at this time visiting Hughes. In the morning, finding their horses missing, the owners determined to pursue and kill the thieves, strongly suspecting the Indians. Hughes, Ratliff, and Bland armed themselves and started in pursuit. Weedman, for some reason, was not of the party. They were enabled to follow the trail, readily tracking them through the grass and weeds, and overtaking them on the waters of Owl creek shot them. Bland's flint did not strike fire, but Hughes' and Ratliff's did, and the Indians stole no more horses. When the Indians were overtaken, and it was evident the horses would be recovered, Bland and Ratliff relented, and suggested to Hughes to let the thieves escape with their lives, but the latter was not that kind of a man. He remonstrated in such emphatic terms, using such forcible expletives as to bring his associates to his way of thinking. When Hughes said a thing must be done, and he could do it or cause it to be done, it was done. In this case he had his way, and the Indian horse-thieves paid the forfeit. Hughes knew them, and believed them to have been engaged in stealing horses, and returning them to their owners for a compensation in skins and furs.

This sanguinary transaction necessitated the erection of a blockhouse on the Bowling Green, as a protection against the friends of the horse thieves who were greatly incensed against the white settlers for killing them; but it never became necessary to defend it.

Bland removed from Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1798, with a wife and four children, coming two hundred miles over the mountains on pack-horses to Marietta, following bridle paths and Indian trails a portion of the way. On reaching the mouth of the Licking he took refuge with his family in a sugar camp. Before he had time to erect a cabin, he had born to him in the sugar camp a son whom they rocked in a sugar trough, the only cradle at hand. Silas Bland, one of the pioneers of Perry township, was this child of the sugar trough.

The elder Bland, no less than his fellow frontiersmen, Hughes and Ratliff,

possessed all the constituent elements of a first-class pioneer; and, after acting well his part, he died in Muskingum county.

In 1802 Elias Hughes was elected captain of the first company of militia raised within the present limits of the county. This company he commanded a number of years. The drills of the battalion to which this company belonged were held at Lancaster.

Hughes had four children born to him on the Bowling Green, making the whole number sixteen.

Ratliff's wife died in 1802, and probably was the second adult white person, and the first white settler to die within the present limits of this county; the only probable exception being that of Mrs. Jones, who died about the same time on the farm afterward owned by General Munson, in Granville township, four miles west of Newark. Her husband, John Jones, had erected the first cabin in that township, being the one in which she died. Ratliff married again, his second wife being the daughter of a pioneer by the name of Stateler, who lived near the mouth of Rocky Fork. He also raised quite a family, but none of them now live—if living at all—in this county. He had a son in the war of 1812 who, after his return from the army, removed to Louisiana. Ratliff finally moved to the south side of the Licking, near the mouth of the Brushy fork, where he died about the year 1811. Neither he nor Hughes seem to have had much success in acquiring property—there is no evidence that either of them had much ambition in that direction.

Elias Hughes, on all other subjects except Indian warfare, was regarded as of a silent, taciturn disposition, but he was fond of relating his exploits and successes as a scout, and would sometimes sit up whole nights to relate to willing listeners his hair-breadth escapes and adventures, the thrilling stories and heroic acts and deeds of renown, in which he had borne a part. He was unassuming, generally mild-mannered, unpretending, unambitious, but firm, determined, unyielding; and when he resolved on a certain line of conduct he generally pursued it to success or failed only after vigorous effort. Fond of adventure, he displayed in border warfare, in battle, in the pursuit of Indians, the energy, bravery and self-sacrificing and heroic virtues that belonged so pre-eminently to the early pioneers of the great west.

In the war of 1812, notwithstanding his age, being about sixty years old, he volunteered for the defense of Fort Meigs. On the formation of a company in Newark he was selected to conduct the men to headquarters at Worthington for organization. At the election of company officers he was made lieutenant, while the late General John Spencer was elected captain. Three of his sons were also engaged in the war of 1812, one of whom contracted a disease, from which he died.

Mr. Hughes lived many years on the north fork, a few miles above Newark, and also several years at Clinton, in Knox county, from whence he removed to Monroe township, near Johnstown. In 1827 his wife died, and most of his children having married and moved from the county he became an inmate of the house of his son, Jonathan. Jonathan was born in Virginia in 1796, and was a mere infant when his father reached the mouth of Licking (1797). When, in 1798, the family removed to Bowling Green he was put into one end of a salt-sack, with an opening for his head, and his brother, David, two years older, in the other end.

OLD CITY HALL, NEWARK

The sack was, on their daily march, slung across a pack-saddle and in this manner the only survivor of the twenty-one made his advent at the Bowling Green.

For many years Elias Hughes was a pensioner, regularly receiving from a beneficent government an amount of money that enabled him to spend his declining years in the full enjoyment of all the necessaries of life, kindly ministered unto by his son and family, with whom he spent the last seventeen years of his life in the quiet village of Utica.

His life was filled with experience more diversified than usually falls to the lot of man. He always met adversity and the stern realities of life uncomplainingly and like a man. Enduring, as he did, for the last sixteen years of his life, the terrible affliction of total blindness, he was deprived of much enjoyment, but he was resigned and patient, thus exhibiting his courage and manhood to the last. His mind turned upon religious matters in these latter years, and he cherished hopes of a happy future. He died in December, 1844, and was buried with military honors and other demonstrations of respect. His age is not known, but it is supposed that he was more than ninety years old. Such was the life, briefly sketched, of one of the most remarkable of the pioneers of this county. It was a life full of privation, adventure, hardship, toil, exposure and excitement, preserved though all to an unusual length.

The two families of Hughes and Ratliff, and that of a man named John Carpenter, of which little or nothing is known, were the sole occupants of the territory now constituting this county, at the close of the last century. Early in the spring of the year (1800) three more families, Greens, Pitzers and Van Buskirks, were added to the number. In August Isaac Stadden and family came, making the seventh; and in September Captain Samuel Elliott and family arrived, constituting the eight. The marriage of Colonel John Stadden and Betsey, daughter of the aforesaid Green, which took place on Christmas day, 1800, made the ninth family, which was the whole number in this territory when the year closed.

In the spring of 1799 Benjamin Green a revolutionary soldier, and his son-in-law, Richard Pitzer, left Allegany county, Maryland, to settle in the northwest territory. On reaching the neighborhood of Marietta, they decided to remain there a year and raise a crop, thus postponing for a brief period their removal farther westward. Early in the spring of 1800 they removed their families to Shawnee run, locating about two miles east of the junction of the north and south forks of the Licking, on the farm once owned by Hon. William O'Bannon. Here they remained two years, when they purchased land upon Hog run, within the present limits of Licking township, and removed to this land.

The Greens had a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom were born before their arrival at Shawnee run. John Green, one of the sons, was an extensive contractor on the Ohio canal, and removed to Ottawa, Illinois. He led an active, industrious life, and acquired a large fortune. Isaac, another son, was a man of much intelligence and worth, who represented Licking county several terms in the legislature—being elected in 1841 and 1842. Richard died in 1872, aged eighty-seven, having been seventy-two years a resident of this county. He was the canoe-boy of the Muskingum in 1800, and lived here a longer time than any other person, except Colonel Jonathan Hughes, the salt-sack boy of 1798.

In the spring of 1800, probably not a week after the advent of Green and

Pitzer at Shawnee run, John Van Buskirk arrived and entered upon a tract of thirty-one hundred acres, on the South fork, in what is now Union township. He had previously purchased it, and at once began erecting buildings, clearing land and raising crops. Mr. Van Buskirk was born in New Jersey, and came with his father's family in 1780 to Brooke county, Virginia, where he grew to manhood, and where, also, he married and lived until his removal to the South fork, as above stated. He was a man of liberal means, being pecuniarily in more independent circumstances than most of the pioneers. He came to his new home in the wilderness by way of "Zane's trail," as far as Brush creek, in Fairfield county; bringing with him a full supply of wagons and domestic animals, and made the sixth settler within the present limits of the county.

Mr. Van Buskirk was a stout, active, resolute man, a woodsman of the first order, frequently accompanying such chieftains as Captain Samuel Brady and John McCulloch in their expeditions against the Indians. He acted well his part as a faithful, ever ready, efficient pioneer on the frontier of Virginia, in giving protection to the settlers that were endeavoring to establish themselves in permanent homes on both sides of the Ohio, during the twenty years of Indian warfare; his residence being at, or near, the mouth of Buffalo creek, in Brooke county, Virginia. Those were years of fierce conflict, murderous warfare, barbarity, blood and carnage. He remained on his farm at the South fork until 1804, when he removed to Newark and rebuilt the Petticord and Belt mills, which he run persistently, much more to the benefit of the public than himself, until near his death. He died on the last day of December, 1840, at the age of almost eighty-five years. He was, in the early part of his eventful life, a man of great enterprise and force of character, and while living on the frontier, in common with his fellow frontiersmen, endured many hardships, and had many hair-breadth escapes from marauding Indians in his conflicts with them. As a spy, he was invaluable, and scouted extensively between the Ohio and Tuscarawas rivers. Courage and patriotism were his distinguishing characteristics. His family were the first to enter the territory of the county from the southeast in a wagon. He left the "Zane trail," east of Lancaster, cutting a road from there to his land on the South fork, in the spring of 1800.

Isaac Stadden and Colonel John Stadden were also pioneer settlers in the Licking valley in 1800. They came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. John was a widower, and had been in the service of some surveying party, this probably being the means of bringing to his notice the beautiful valley of the Licking. It was, probably, the same party to which he was attached as axe-man, or chain-carrier, that Captain Elias Hughes served as hunter.

In the spring of 1800, these veteran pioneers came up the Licking valley, entered some bottom land, partially cleared, a mile below Newark, built a cabin, prepared some ground and put in a crop.

At the same time the Elliotts were raising corn below them, and Green and Pitzer doing the same thing on Shawnee run, while near the mouth of Bowling Green run, Hughes and Ratliff were similarly employed. That was all the farming that was being done on the Licking in 1800, between the junction of the North and South forks, and the line of Muskingum county.

The pioneers in the sparsely settled Northwest Territory were not then favored

with mail facilities, and no communication passed between Isaac Stadden and his wife, during all those weary months that he was engaged in erecting a cabin, clearing land and raising corn, from early spring until late in the summer. A mail was occasionally brought to Zanesville, then the nearest postoffice to the settlers on the Licking, but little reliance was placed on it. If letters came through at all from the old settlements, the pioneers were lucky, even if they were a long time on the way. They were subject to high postage—about eight times the present rate.

In September, 1800, Isaac Stadden removed his family from Pennsylvania into the cabin he had erected for them. His was the second wagon that came up the Licking valley. Meanwhile John Stadden, having made the acquaintance of Betsey Green, daughter of Benjamin, became enamored of the fair maid of the Shawnee run, and after an honest courtship, of reasonable length for pioneer times, they were married; this being the first marriage within the territory now embraced in Licking county.

This pioneer marriage was to take place on December 10, 1800, but was not consummated until Christmas of that year. There was not a preacher or squire nearer than Zanesville, and when the late Judge Henry Smith, who was then acting magistrate of the Northwest Territory, living at the mouth of Licking, was invited to perform the marriage ceremony in this case, on the 10th of December, he informed Stadden that the territorial laws required that written notice of the intention of the parties be posted up at three conspicuous places for fifteen days before the wedding, and if that had been done, he would be there. Stadden's ignorance of territorial law suddenly brought him to anchor. He came home, put up the notices as quickly as possible, and submitted with some disappointment and despondency to the inexorable law of the land—hence the marriage occurred on Christmas instead of December 10th.

Squire Smith came up to Mr. Green's, and made John and Betsey one. A child was born to them in the latter half of 1801, was the second birth in what is now Licking county, and its decease, before the close of that year, was the second death.

Mrs. Isaac Stadden related that late in October, 1800, her husband went into Cherry valley to hunt deer, that being better hunting ground than the Licking valley; and that he came home in the evening greatly excited, having discovered the "Old Fort," of which he had not before heard. The next morning they mounted their horses, and took a good look at this great curiosity, riding all around it on the top of the embankment. So far as known, they were the first white persons who saw this great work of antiquity.

During the early years of Stadden's residence here, Indians were more or less numerous, but were pacifically disposed. Mrs. Stadden once gave a humorous account of the attempt of one of them, who came along frequently, to buy her of her husband, by the offer of a considerable number of skins of wild animals. The offer was made in good faith, and somewhat pressed, but John Stadden was not much in a trafficking mood on that occasion.

In November, or early in December, 1800, John Stadden went out to hunt deer above the "Old Fort," on Ramp creek. There, toward evening, in a dense forest, he met John Jones, Phineas Ford, Frederick Ford, Benoni Benjamin

and a Mr. Denner. Jones and the Fords were married to the sisters of Benjamin. Jones was of Welsh extraction, born in New Jersey, but had lived in the same neighborhood with Stadden in Pennsylvania, where they had been schoolmates. Neither knew that the other was in the Northwest Territory. Neither had seen the other for many years, and had known nothing of their intervening histories or whereabouts. The romantic interest of such a meeting under such circumstances may be imagined. The Fords were Yankees, and Benjamin, a Pennsylvanian, and all became prominent pioneer settlers.

When met at their camp-fire by Stadden, they were exploring with a view of settlement, and did settle a few months afterward—Jones on the Munson farm, and the Fords and Benjamin on Ramp creek. Denner became a day laborer for McCauly, who located near the mouth of Ramp creek early in 1801. The company accepted Stadden's invitation to visit him at his cabin, and did so shortly after. Jones raised a crop of corn in the Licking bottoms, near Staddin's cabin, in the summer of 1801.

John Stadden moved to Hog run in 1802, and in 1808 was elected the first sheriff of Licking county, in which office he served two years. He was also, for some years, collector of taxes, and held various positions of honor and trust in civil and military life. His son Richard was sheriff of the county from 1834 to 1838, and was, in the last named year, elected a member of the Ohio senate.

Colonel John Stadden was a man of integrity, uprightness, and a fair degree of intelligence. Late in life he removed with his wife to Illinois, where they died. They were honored and highly esteemed while living, and died leaving a reputation untarnished. He and his wife were among the original members of the first Methodist society formed in the county, by Rev. Asa Shinn, in 1804.

Isaac Stadden was a carpenter by trade, and brought his tools when he came to the county, which he used to the great convenience of the neighborhood. Especially was he useful in making all the coffins needed by the early settlers, for a number of years. The coffin for Mrs. Ratliff, who died in 1802, was made by him, and so were many others. They were at first made of puncheons split out, then hewed and planed.

Isaac Stadden built a "hand-mill," during the winter after he came, for the purpose of grinding the corn grists of a few neighbors, as well as for his own accommodation. This was the first effort at mill building, with the possible exception of one, a "make shift," previously erected by Elias Hughes. He raised a crop in 1801, and in the spring of 1802 moved upon land he had purchased further down the valley, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1841. His wife continued to reside upon the same place until she died, July, 1870, at the ripe age of ninety years.

The township of Licking, including the whole of what is now Licking county, except the Refugee lands, and a portion of Knox, was organized in 1801; and in January, 1802, at an election held at the cabin of Elias Hughes, Isaac Stadden was elected justice of the peace—the first in the territory now comprising Licking county. Probably James Maxwell was elected constable at this same election. In a year or two John Warden was elected the successor of Stadden. He resigned in a short time and William Wright, of Newark, succeeded to the office.

A short time after Isaac Stadden moved upon his own land he formed a

partnership with a John Goldthwaite for the purpose of starting a nursery of fruit trees. This project was a success; and from this nursery came many of the orchards in this section of the state. Jonny Appleseed had a nursery on what was known as the "Scotland farm," about three miles northeast of Newark, but it did not amount to much, as it was not enclosed, and the young trees were eaten off by the cattle. When she left her home in Pennsylvania, in 1800, Mrs. Stadden took up and placed in her "chist" three small apple trees, which she planted with her own hands here. One of these trees is yet living and bearing.

A few days after the Staddens located in Licking valley, Captain Samuel Elliott came, locating one and a half miles below the junction of the North and South forks, in September, 1800. In the spring of that year he and his two sons left his mountain home in Allegheny county, Maryland, and came to this valley, where they erected a cabin, planted corn and potatoes, then returned for the family. This cabin was built near the large spring, on the farm later owned by T. J. Davis. He was probably drawn to this point to be near Green and Pitzer, who were from his neighborhood in Maryland. In the autumn Captain Elliott returned with his wife and twelve children, took possession of their cabin, and harvested the crop.

Elliott's family constituted the eight then within the limits of the county, and the colony was not further increased during the year 1800. The marriage of Colonel Stadden and Betsey Green, however, created another family, so that nine families occupied the territory now embraced within the limits of Licking county at the closing of the first year of the nineteenth century.

While Captain Elliott lived here he entertained, several days, Rev. McDonald, a missionary of the Presbyterian church, who preached the first sermon ever delivered in the territory of Licking county. It was late in 1801, or early in 1802.

The manufacture of a web of twenty yards of nettle-cloth by the wife and daughters of Captain Elliott, while they resided here, was one of the events of the day. In the absence of flax it was the best they could do. Such were the expedients necessity compelled the pioneers to resort to.

Captain Elliott was born near Ballymena, county Antrim, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1751. On his arrival in America, in 1771, he settled in the colony of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Here he lived during the dawning era of the Revolution, and when the contest commenced took sides with the struggling colonists. Toward the close of the war he married in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, from where he emigrated to western Maryland, remaining there until his removal to the Licking valley.

In 1802 Captain Elliott erected the first hewed-log house in Newark. It stood on East Main street, on Mrs. Fullerton's lot. He moved into it during the same year, and was one of Newark's earliest inhabitants. He soon purchased of General Schenck, one of the proprietors of Newark, some land lying about a mile west of the village, upon which he settled in 1804, and where he remained until his death, which occurred May 24, 1831.

The death of Mrs. Elliott took place on the same farm, May 19, 1822. Her age was sixty-four years. She was a woman of rare excellence of character, and ruled her household wisely and well, her children becoming useful members of society. She died in communion with the Presbyterian church, and her pastor,

Rev. S. S. Miles, commemorated her virtues in an appreciative obituary sketch, published in the Newark *Advocate*, May 23, 1822, then conducted by Mr. Benjamin Briggs.

Upon the organization of Licking county, in 1808, Captain Elliott became coroner, serving many years in that office, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who served many years.

In religion the Elliotts were Presbyterians; and in character, were upright, industrious and highly esteemed in all the relations of life. Three of the boys were engaged in the war of 1812; two of the grandsons, David Taylor and Alexander Elliott, served with honor in the Mexican war, and two, William and Jonathan Taylor, served long and faithfully in the Union army during the Civil war. William encountered a fatal rebel bullet at Arkansas Post; Jonathan survived the "march to the sea" with Sherman's army. Ruben Lunceford, and a number of other great-grandsons, also fought the rebels, including two young Elliotts, who lost their lives in the service. Lieutenant Ruben Harris, a grandson, was long a gallant officer in the navy, and died in the service.

One of the daughters married Dr. Noah Harris, who came to Newark to practice his profession about the year 1808, and had a successful professional career of twenty-five years. He left a number of children who were educated by their mother, who lived to the age of seventy-three, dying at Newark August 16, 1863. The late Hon. Horatio J. Harris was a son of Dr. Harris and a grandson of the pioneer, Captain Elliott. He attained to high position in public life, and may be regarded as a successful politician, who was not without a good share of ability. He was a native of Newark, but removed in early life to Indiana, where he served respectively in the offices of clerk of the senate, state senator, and auditor of state. During General Taylor's presidential term he was appointed district attorney of Mississippi, having previously moved to that state. Ill health compelled him to resign his position; he came to Newark on a visit to his relatives, where he died, having scarcely reached middle life. He was a young man of much promise.

Sarah, the youngest daughter of Captain Elliott, died in Newark, May 13, 1872, aged seventy-four years. She married, in 1821, the late General Jonathan Taylor. Mr. Taylor represented this county in the general assembly, and was elected to congress in 1838. He led a very active life and was a commanding character in the community. At the time of his death, his oldest son, David, was a soldier in Mexico, and died shortly after his return. Another son lost his life in the great rebellion. Mrs. Taylor had a fine intellect and excellent judgment. She was a model pioneer woman, who practiced all the matronly virtues, led an industrious, useful life, and died regretted by her many friends.

This closes a sketch of the early pioneers of Licking county, up to the beginning of the year 1801. Of the family of Carpenter, who probably came to the Licking valley in 1800, or before, nothing whatever is known, as before stated; and it is even doubted whether he brought his family with him. Without including this, the number of families within this territory at the beginning of 1801 was eight, all settlers in Licking valley, and all, except Van Buskirk, within the present limits of Madison township. The Fords, Jones and Benjamin, the party mentioned as having been found by Stadden in Raccoon valley late in the fall of 1800, were not

settlers of that year; they were here to "prospect" and enter land, and were settlers early in the spring of 1801, when they came with their families.

PIONEER TIMES IN LICKING COUNTY.

Pioneer days for Licking county and state of Ohio are gone forever; the wolf, deer, bear, Indian and all associations and reminiscences of those "good old days" have long since faded from sight if not from memory, and the pioneers, most of them, are gone, too. It remains to write their history, and the history of the times in which they lived, as of another race of beings; and, if possible, to impress the best of it upon the character of the present and future generations; for it is a history worthy of imitation and preservation. A study of the characteristics of the pioneer fathers and mothers is calculated to ennoble the mind and strengthen the hand for the battle of life. It would require a volume to tell of their habits and customs; of their trapping and hunting; of their solitary lives in the great woods, surrounded by wild animals and wilder men.

The pioneers of Licking were largely from New England, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, who sought to better their condition by making permanent homes in the wilderness of the Ohio river. They came largely on foot over the Alleghany mountains, many of them having a single horse and wagon, or a two-horse wagon, in which their worldly possessions were carried, and in which the very old or very young, only, were allowed to ride. When once settled and his cabin erected, it was not only a home and shelter for himself and family, but for every stranger who passed that way, "without money and without price." The latch string was always out, for these pioneers were great-hearted people, and no man, be he white, black or red, was turned away empty. Their cabins, often not more than fifteen or twenty feet square, made of rough beech logs, with the bark still adhering to them, were frequently occupied by a dozen or even a score of people for a night, and no complaints made for want of room enough and never apologies for lack of more; and when breakfast time came there was no apology for the scarcity of knives, forks and spoons, for "fingers were made before any of these." The fare was homely, but generally abundant. What to eat, drink and wear were questions not, perhaps, difficult of solution in those days. The first was the easiest to solve. The deer, the bear, the wild turkey, the rabbit, the squirrel, all started up and said, or seemed to say, "eat me." These had been prepared for the red men of the forest, and were equally abundant for the pioneer. The forest was full of game, the streams full of fish, and wild fruits were abundant. To get bread required both patience and labor; the staff of life was one of the articles that must be earned "by the sweat of the brow"; it could not be gathered from the bushes, fished from the streams, or brought down with the rifle. Every backwoodsman once a year added to his clearing, at least, a "truck patch." This was the hope and stay of the family; the receptacle of corn, beans, melons, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, etc., each variety more perfectly developed and delicious because it grew in virgin soil. The corn and beans planted in May brought roasting ears and succotash in August. Potatoes came with the corn, and the cellar, built in the side of a convenient cliff or hill, and filled with the contents of the truck patch, secured the family against want. When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears, and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater, and whether stirred

into mush or baked into johnny-cake, it made, for people with keen appetites and good stomachs, excellent food. Place before one of those brawny backwoodsmen a square foot of johnny-cake and a venison steak broiled on hickory coals, and no art of civilization could produce a more satisfactory meal.

Next to the grater comes the hominy block, an article in common use among the pioneers. It consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of a tree, perhaps—with a hole burned, or dug, into it a foot deep, in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat for the bashful young buckskinned backwoodsman while "sparking" his girl; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for, and made one of the best hominy blocks. When pigs began to be raised, the natural relation between pork and beaten corn suggested the grand idea of "hog and hominy."

Hominy blocks did not last long, for mills came quite early and superseded them, yet these mills were often so far apart that in stormy weather, or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy block, or go without bread. In winter, the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, a horse, or mule, for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go from ten to twenty miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be benighted on the journey, and chased, or treed by wolves. A majority of the pioneers, however, settled in the vicinity of a stream, upon which mills were rapidly erected. These mills were very primitive affairs—mere "corn crackers"—but they were an improvement on the hominy block. They merely ground the corn, the pioneer must do his own bolting. A wire sieve was then one of the most important articles of household furniture. It always hung in its place, on a wooden peg, just under the ladder that reached to the loft. The meal was sifted and the finest used for bread. How delicious was that "Indian pone," baked in a large deep skillet, which was placed upon coals raked from the fire-place to the hearth. Fresh coals were continually placed under it and upon the iron lid until the loaf, five or six inches thick, was done through. This was a different thing from johnny-cake; it was better, and could not always be had, for to make it good, a little wheat flour was needed, and wheat flour was a precious thing in those very early days.

A road cut through the forest to the mill and a wagon for hauling the grist were great advantages, the latter especially was often a seven days' wonder to the children of a neighborhood, and the happy owner of one often did, for years, the milling for a whole neighborhood. About once a month this good neighbor, who was in exceptionally good circumstances, because able to own a wagon, would go about through the neighborhood, gather up the grists and take them to mill, often spending several days in the operation, and never think of charging for his time and trouble.

The cultivation of domestic animals, both beasts and fowls, for the purpose of food, began early. Cows for milk, butter, beef and leather, and swine for pork, were bred, ear-marked and turned into the woods to browse. "Root hog or die" was the law for man and beast, but the woods were prolific and the hogs grew fat. The

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young pigs were exceptionally a sweet morsel for the bear. Bruin always singled out these young animals in preference to any other meat; but the pigs were often successfully defended by the older hogs, who, upon the least signs of distress from one of their number, would go boldly to the rescue, and fiercely attack the foe, however formidable; often the pig was released and bruin, or the panther, compelled to ascend a tree for safety.

The boys often found wild turkeys' nests in the woods, and would bring home the eggs, and place them, to be hatched, under a trusty old hen, in an outside chimney corner, where they could assist the hen in defending the eggs and brood from the opossum or hawk. A flock of turkeys sometimes originated in this way, but more often, as they grew to maturity, they would fly away into the woods and never reappear. This grandest of birds is identical in civilized and savage life, and is the peculiar production of America. The wild ones were always a dark brown, likes the leaves of their native woods, but when tamed, or "civilized," the diversity of color becomes endless.

When corn-bread and milk were eaten for breakfast, hog and hominy for dinner, and mush and milk for supper, there was little room for tea and coffee; and at a time when one bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee and four bushels for a pound of tea were considered a fair exchange, but little of these very expensive articles were used.

Next to water, the drink of the pioneers was whiskey—corn or rye whiskey. Everybody drank it. It was supposed to be indispensable to health, and a protection against the morning fogs. It was supposed to be indispensable to strength and endurance during the labors of the day, and to sleep at night. It was supposed to be absolutely indispensable to warmth and animation in cold, chilly, winter weather. It was the sacrament of friendship and hospitality; it was in universal use; yet there was probably less drunkenness in those days than at present. The whiskey was absolutely pure; it was not drugged, doctored and poisoned as it is to-day, and, although enough of it would bring drunkenness, it did not bring delirium-tremens, or leave the system prostrated, and the victim with a headache upon "sobering up." It was the first thing in demand as an article of commerce. Stills for its manufacture sprang up everywhere, all along the streams. Pioneers soon found a market at these stills for their corn, hence corn became the great crop, and whiskey the great article of commerce. It was the only thing that would bring money, and money they must have to pay taxes. Whiskey could be purchased for twelve or fifteen cents per gallon and paid for in corn, and the barrel of whiskey in the cellar was as common as the barrel of cider was later. The whiskey that was not consumed at home was shipped on flatboats or pirogues on the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans and sold for Spanish gold. The rebellion against the government of the United States, commonly called the whiskey insurrection, had its growth out of the hardships of the Scotch-Irish of western Pennsylvania, who in the mother country had learned to love whiskey and hate gaugers; and this population gave tone and character to the first settlers of eastern Ohio. There was this apology for the production of whiskey, that it was the only means of disposing of surplus crops, or bringing money into the country.

The hardy pioneers, after disposing of their cargo of whiskey in New Orleans, would set out for home—a distance of say fifteen hundred miles. Think of it, ye

who ride in palace coaches at the rate of forty miles an hour while reclining in cushioned seats, smoking your cigar, and reading in your morning paper the happenings of yesterday in Europe and America. While apologizing somewhat for those whiskey days, it may be well to say the whiskey was not probably of any special benefit, was not to be compared to the pure water of their springs, and that too many of the pioneers drank too much of it, and that too often it made their eyes and noses red, their children ragged and their wives wretched, as it does to-day.

In clothing the pioneers conformed to the circumstances in which they were placed. The almost universal custom for the men was the linsey-woolsey hunting shirt, or wamus, blue, butternut, or red, according to the fancy of the wearer; buckskin pants and moccasions, and sometimes, in winter, a waistcoat of the skin of a panther, wild cat or spotted fawn. In summer, when it could be had, linen was made up into wearing apparel. The flax was grown in the summer, scutched in the fall, and during the long winter evenings was heard the buzz of the little flax wheel, which had a place in every cabin. Even those who are not pioneers can remember this flax wheel, for it was in use as late as 1850, or later. It stood in a corner, generally ready for use by having a large bundle of flax wrapped around its forked stick, a thread reaching to the spindle, and a little gourd filled with water hanging conveniently at the bottom of the flax-stick, and whenever the good pioneer mother had a little spare time from cooking for a dozen work-hands, caring for a dozen children, milking a dozen cows, and taking care of the milk and butter, besides doing all the housework and keeping everything clean and neat as a pin, she would sit down to this wheel and with foot on the treadle and nimble fingers, pile thread on the spindle, to be reeled off on a wooden reel that counted every yard with a snap, and then it was ready for the great loom that occupied the loft. This loom was a wonder—it would be a wonder to-day, with its great beams, larger than any beams they put in the houses of to-day—its treadles, its shuttles, etc. Day after day could be heard the pounding of that loom, the treadles went up and down, the shuttles flew swiftly from one hand to the other through the labyrinth of warp, and yard after yard of cloth rolled upon the great roller. And then this cloth was to be cut into little and big clothes and made up with the needle; and, remember, this and a great deal more than anyone can think was to be gone through with every year. Wool went through the same operation, only it was spun on the large wheel, colored with butternut bark and other things, but woven on the loom and made up for winter clothing.

"Kicking frolics" were in vogue in those early times. This was after wool was more plentiful, and it was carded, spun, and woven into cloth. Half a dozen young men and an equal number of young women (for the "fun of the thing" it was always necessary to preserve a balance of this kind) were invited to the kicking frolic. The cabin floor was cleared for action and half a dozen chairs, or stools, placed in a circle in the center and connected by a cord to prevent recoil. On these the six young men seated themselves with boots and stockings off, and pants rolled up above the knee. Just think of making love in that shape. The cloth was placed in the center, wet with soapsuds and then the kicking commenced by measured steps driving the bundle of cloth round and round, the elderly lady with gourd in hand pouring on more soapsuds, and every now and then, with spectacles on nose and yard-stick in hand, measuring the goods until they were shrunk to the

desired width, and then calling the lads to a dead halt. Then while the lads put on hose and boots the lasses, with sleeves rolled up above the elbow, rung out the cloth and put it out on the garden fence to dry. When this was done the cabin floor was again cleared and the supper spread, after which, with their numbers increased somewhat, perhaps, they danced the happy hours of the night away until midnight, to the music of a violin and the command of some amateur cotillion caller, and were ready to attend another such frolic the following night.

The customs of the women deserve a passing notice. The pioneers proper, of course, brought with them something to wear like that in use where they came from; but this could not last always, and new apparel, such as the new country afforded, had to be provided. Besides, the little girls sprang up into womanhood with the rapidity of the native butterweed, and they must be made both decent and attractive, and what is more, they were willing to aid in making themselves so. The flax patch, therefore, became a thing of as prime necessity as the truck patch. On the side next to the woods the flax grew tall, slender and delicate, and was carefully pulled by the girls and kept by itself to make finery of. The stronger growth did well enough for clothing for the men, and warp for the linsey-woolsey, and even every-day dresses for the women, but for Sunday, when everybody went to "meeting," the girls, especially, wanted something nice, just as they do today. This fine flax, therefore, was carefully pulled, carefully rooted, carefully broken, carefully scutched, carefully hackled, carefully spun, carefully dyed in divers colors, and carefully woven in cross-barred figures, tastefully diversified, straining a point to get Turkey-red enough to put a single thread between the duller color to mark their outline like the circle around a dove's eye. Of such goods the rustic beauty made her Sunday gown, and then with her vandyke of snow-white homespun linen, her snow-white home-knit stocking, and possibly white kid slippers, she was a sight for sore eyes, and often for sore hearts. No paint or arsenic was needed, for active exercise in the open air under a sunbonnet, or a broad-brimmed hat, made by her mother out of rye straw, gave her cheek an honest, healthful glow, and to her eyes the brightness and beauty of a fawn's. Possibly those white kid slippers have caused a nod of skepticism. This is the way it was done. Her brother, or lover, shot six fine squirrels; she tanned the skins herself in a sugar-trough, and had them made up at considerable expense and trouble to wear on Sundays and state occasions. Possibly it may be wondered how the slippers would look after walking five or ten miles through the mud to church, as was frequently done. There were ways of doing these things that were only whispered among the girls, but have leaked out; and the same process was indulged in more or less by young men who were fortunate enough to own a pair of fine boots; and that was, to wear the every-day shoes or boots, or go barefoot to within a few rods of the "meeting house," and then step into the woods and take the wraps from the precious shoes and put them on.

It is just barely possible there is a lady in today's society who, with five yards of lace on the back of her head and thirty-five yards of silk velvet in her train, would be uncharitable enough to laugh at these pioneer mothers and daughters; if so, those whose opinions were worth anything fully understand that there was more work and worth, more value to the world and the community in which she lived, in the little finger of one of these pioneers than in the whole body,

train, hair and all, of the aforesaid "lady." By the testimony of all history, luxury tends to degeneracy. If the clothes of the pioneers were poor, they made up in brain and heart. The tables are turned—the vacuum of brain and heart is filled with fine clothes. Let it be remembered that the solidity and value of this beautiful structure called society, lies in the foundation—in the pioneer fathers and mothers, and it is only because of this solid foundation that the structure is able to stand at all.

The houses, or huts, in which these pioneers lived have been often described; their form and proportions and general appearance have been repeatedly impressed upon the mind of the student of history. They were built of round logs with the bark on, outside chimneys of mud and sticks, puncheon floors, clapboard roof, with and without a loft or second floor, and all put together with a nail or particle of iron from top to bottom. These buildings stood many a year after the original inhabitant moved into better quarters. They served for stables, sheep pens, hay houses, pig pens, smith shops, hen houses, loom shops, schoolhouses, etc. Some of them are yet standing in this county, and occupied, to some extent, in some portions of the county, as dwellings.

A second grade of log cabin, built later, was quite an improvement on the first, being made of hewn logs, with sawed lumber for door and window frames and floors. Glass also took place of paper windows of the old cabin; nails were also sparingly used in these better cabins. When nails were first used, for a few years a pound of them was exchanged for a bushel of wheat. They were a precious article, and were made by hand on a blacksmith's anvil, out of odds and ends of old worn-out sickles, scythes, broken clevis pins, links of chains, broken horse-shoes, etc., all welded together to eke out the nail rods from which they were forged. The first cabins were erected ready for occupation in a single day. In an emergency, the pioneers collected together, often going eight or ten miles to a cabin-raising, and in the great woods, where not a tree had been felled or a stone turned, began with dawn the erection of a cabin. Three or four wise builders would set the corner-stones, lay on the square and level the first round of logs; two men with axes would cut the trees and logs, one with his team of oxen, a "lizzard" and a log-chain would "snake" them in; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and frow, would make the clapboards; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and broad-axe, would hew out the puncheons and flatten the upper side of the sleepers and joists. Four skillful axemen would carry up the corners, and the remainder, with skids and forks and hand-spikes, would roll up the logs. As soon as the joists were laid on, the cross-cut saw was brought from the woods, and two men went to work cutting out the door and chimney place; and while the corner men were building up the attic and putting on the roof, the carpenters and masons of the day were putting down the puncheons, laying the hearth and building the chimney high enough to keep out the beasts, wild or tame. In one corner, at a distance of six feet from one wall and four from the other, the bed-post is placed—only one being needed. A hole is bored in the puncheon floor for the purpose of setting this post (which is usually a stick with a crotch or fork in the upper end) in; or, if an auger is not at hand, a hole is cut in the puncheon floor and the fork sharpened and driven into the ground beneath; rails are laid from this fork to the wall, and usually nice, straight hickory poles form

the bottom, upon which straw or leaves are placed and the blanket put on. This makes a comfortable spring bed and is easily changed and kept clean. Often the chinking and daubing of the walls, putting in windows and hanging the door, were left until fall or some leisure time after the corn crop and the contents of truck patch were secured. Often the pioneers did not erect a cabin at all until a crop was secured—living, meanwhile, in their covered wagons, and cooking beside a log in the open air, or erecting a "pole cabin," or "brush cabin," mere temporary affairs, to shelter the family until time could be had for erecting a permanent one. The saving of the crop was of more importance during the summer season than shelter; but when the first frost came, a sure indication of approaching winter, active preparations were made for the permanent cabin, and the work was pushed forward until a snug cabin stood in the midst of the forest, with a clearing around it, made principally by cutting down the trees for the building. Every crack was chinked and daubed with ordinary clay mixed with water, and when completed, and a fire of hickory logs in the great fire-place, no amount of cold could seriously disturb the inmates. The heavy door was hung on wooden hinges, and all that was necessary to lock it at night was to pull the latch-string inside, and the strong wooden latch held it fast against wild animals or storms. Thieves there were none, and even had there been, there was nothing in the hut of a settler to tempt their cupidity. Many of these cabins have no loft or second floor, but when this was added it was used as a sleeping room for the younger members of the family, and as a general store-room for the household goods, and often for the corn crop and the contents of the truck patch.

At a little later time, say from 1820 to 1840, the pioneers were living a little easier. Their farms were partially cleared, many of them were living in hewed log houses and many in frame and even brick houses. Most of them had barns and innumerable out-houses. They generally had cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, and were living in comparative comfort. Their neighbors were near and always dear. Their schools and churches had improved somewhat, yet even at this late day there were hundreds of log schoolhouses and churches. About three months in a year was all the schooling a farmer's boy could get. He was sadly needed at home from the age of five years, to do all sorts of chores and work on the farm. He was wanted to drive the cows to water and to pasture; to feed the pigs and chickens and gather the eggs. His duties in the summer were multifarious; the men were at work in the field harvesting, and generally worked from early morning until late at night, and the boys were depended on to "do the chores;" hence it was impossible to spare them to attend school in summer. There was no school in spring and fall. In winter they were given three months' schooling—a very poor article of schooling, too, generally. Their books were generally anything they happened to have about the house, and even as late as 1850, there was no system in the purchase of school books. Mr. Smucker says his first reading books at school were Patrick Gass' Journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1804-5-6; and Weem's Life of Washington. Parents of children bought whatever book pleased their fancy, or whatever the children desired to purchase. A geography was a geography, and a grammar a grammar, regardless of who was the author. This great confusion in school books made trouble for the teacher, but that was of small moment.

He was hired and paid to teach whatever branches, out of whatever books the parents thought were best. The branches generally taught in the early schools, however, were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and later geography and grammar. Boys attending school but three months in a year made but little progress. They began at the beginning of their books every winter, and went as far as they could in three months; then forgot it all during the nine months out of school, commencing again the next winter just where they commenced the previous one. In this way they went over and over the same lessons every year under different teachers (for many of the teachers only taught one term in a place), often getting no further in arithmetic than "vulgar fractions" or the "rule of three," and in their old Webster's spelling books the first class probably got as far as "antiscorbutic" and may be through; while the second class would get as far as "cessation," and the third class probably not through "baker," certainly not beyond "amity." There were always three or four classes in spelling, and this exercise was the last before school was dismissed in the evening. Their old books were conned over year after year until they were worn out and the children grew up to manhood and womanhood, and never knew, and perhaps do not know to this day, what was in the back part of them. That was the kind of a start many a great man had. These schools cannot be despised when it is remembered that the greatest and best of the nation, including such men as Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and Stephen A. Douglas, were among the boys who attended them.

There was always much competition in the spelling classes as to who should get the "head mark." In the later schools it was the custom that the best speller might stand at the head until he missed, when the one who spelled the word correctly should take his place; and he then stood next to the head; but they did things differently in the earlier schools; the head of the class once gained and held until the last spelling at night, the head mark was received and the lucky scholar then took his place at the foot of the class, to again work his way gradually to the head. These classes sometimes contained thirty or forty scholars, and it was something of an undertaking to get from the foot to the head. Spelling-schools were the beauty and glory of school-days. The scholars were always coaxing the teacher to appoint a night for a spelling-school, and were usually gratified one or two nights in a month or oftener. A night was chosen when the moon shone, and the sleighing was good, and then the entire neighborhood and perhaps the adjoining neighborhood would turn out to the spelling-school; whole families came on the great two-horse sled, including the old lady and gentleman, all the children, little and big; even the baby and the dogs came. Schools in adjoining districts sent their best spellers to try and carry off the honors. The old log schoolhouse was crowded, and the great box-stove, cast at the Mary Ann furnace, and which stood in the center of the room on a box of bricks, was red hot, and kept so during the entire evening. Two good spellers were designated by the teacher to choose sides, and everybody was chosen in one class or the other; then the spelling began, the words being given out by the teacher, first to one class then to the other, beginning at the head. A tally sheet was carefully kept to see who missed the most words. After recess the "spelling down" was indulged in; the two classes stood up, and whenever a word was missed the speller sat down, and the one

who stood up after all had been spelled down was the hero or heroine of the hour, and always chosen first in future contests. The result was that the participants usually became correct orthographers.

The following poem, originally published in the Cincinnati *Chronicle* in 1833, portrays so graphically life in a log cabin, that it is eminently worthy of preservation. Although written by a "Hoosier" and intended to portray Hoosier life, it applies equally well to log cabin life everywhere:

"Suppose, in riding through the west,
A stranger found a 'Hoosier's nest'—
In other words, a buckeye cabin
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in;
Its situation low but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie.
And, fearing he might be benighted,
He hailed the house and then alighted.
The 'Hoosier' met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er;
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied;
Then, having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin,
And manifested a strong desire
To seat himself by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosieroons,
With mush and milk, tin-cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet, and dirty faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their places.
But madam, anxious to display
Her rough and undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder led
And cuffed the youngster up to bed.
Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and johnny cake,
The stranger made a hearty meal—
And glances 'round the room would steal.
One side was lined with divers garments,
The other spread with skins or 'varments;'
Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,
Where venison hams in plenty hung;
Two rifles were placed above the door,
Three dogs lay stretched upon the floor—
In short, the domicile was rife
With specimens of Hoosier life.
The host, who centered his affections

On game, and range and quarter sections,
Discoursed his weary guest for hours,
Till Somus' ever potent powers,
Of sublunary cares bereft 'em.
No matter how the story ended—
The application I intended
Is from the famous Scottish poet,
Who seemed to feel as well as know it,
That 'bairdly chiels and clever hizzies
Are bred in sic a way as this is.' "

THE WELSH HILLS SETTLEMENTS.

In 1787 John H. Phillips and his two younger brothers, Thomas and Erasmus, sons of Thomas Phillip, a Welshman of large fortune, were students at a college in Wales. John H. was the reputed author of some seditious or treasonable literature, and, to avoid arrest and punishment, he decided to emigrate to America. Accordingly he sailed for Philadelphia, accompanied by his brothers, who were more or less implicated with him, arriving in the above named year. They soon went to live in a Welsh settlement in Chester county, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Here they met with Chaplain Jones, a Welsh minister. General Anthony Wayne was also a resident of Chester county, and when he organized the expedition against the Indians in the northwest territory, in 1792, through the influence of Chaplain Jones he appointed John H. Phillips a member of his staff. These sons of Thomas Phillips succeeded, after much persuasion, in obtaining the consent of their father, who was a man of wealth, to close his business affairs and follow them to America.

Theophilus Rees, a neighbor and friend of Thomas Phillips, both residents of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, who likewise was a man of liberal means, after a full consideration of the subject, also decided to try his fortune in the new world, and forthwith proceeded to make arrangements to that end. They accordingly closed up their business and, when that was accomplished, they bade adieu to their native hills in "Wild Walia," and sailed in the ship Amphion, Captain Williams, April 1, 1795 (or, as some accounts have it, 1796), for the United States, where they arrived after a passage of nine weeks.

Many of their old Welsh neighbors, by arrangement, through the kind generosity of Rees and Phillips, came as emigrants in the same ship with them, though many of them were unable to pay their passage, but agreeing to do so upon earning money enough after their arrival here.

In October after their arrival, most of this colony removed to Big Valley, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where there was a Welsh settlement. Rees and Phillips resided some time in or near Philadelphia; but both removed to the Welsh settlement in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here, however, they did not remain long, but soon, probably in 1797, together with others who had crossed the Atlantic with them, removed to Bulah, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where they formed a portion of a considerable Welsh settlement. In this community Phillips' son, Thomas, who came over in 1787, died in 1801. The other son, Erasmus, died in Philadelphia some years later.

County Fair at Idlewild Park,
Newark, Ohio.

In 1801, or earlier, when all this county constituted Licking township, Fairfield county, Thomas Phillips and Theophilus Rees purchased two thousand acres of land situated in what is now the northeast quarter of Granville township. It bordered on the McKean township line and extended almost to Newark township. They purchased this land of Sampson Davis, a Welshman of Philadelphia, who was then an extensive dealer in western lands. The purchase was made upon condition that the land prove as represented, the purchasers not having seen it. Chaplain Jones, Morgan Rees, and Simon James were selected to view the land. They accepted the commission, discharged the duty assigned them, and, upon their report, the contract was ratified. Rees and his son-in-law, David Lewis, visited this purchase in 1801.

In 1801 David Lewis and David Thomas left Bulah, Pennsylvania, to settle on the Welsh hills. On arriving at Marietta they found stonemasons' work and remained until the spring of 1802, when they came up the Muskingum and during said year built cabins on the Welsh hills. In the same year Theophilus Rees with his family, and Simon James without his family, left their homes in Bulah, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of permanently occupying and improving the Welsh hills purchase.

James was to build a cabin on the Phillips tract, clear some land, then return to Cambria, which he did. He, however, removed, with his family, to the Welsh hills settlement in 1804.

Upon the arrival of this colony of emigrants at or near Wheeling, they fell in with a frontiersman, hunter, scout and Indian fighter named Jimmy Johnson, who felt quite willing to be transferred to regions further west, as his business had become very dull in that section.

Rees, thinking that an expert in those occupations and a man of such diversified genius and talent might be useful to him in his wilderness home, engaged him to accompany him, agreeing to sell him one hundred acres of land, to be paid for in such services as he might be able to render. David Thomas stopped in Newark, and lived in a cabin on the Park House lot until he could build a cabin on his land, when, late in the same year, or early in 1803, he removed to the Welsh hills and occupied his cabin.

David Lewis, also, stopped in Newark and worked as a stone mason, but his father-in-law, Theophilus Rees, having given him one hundred acres of his land, Lewis soon took measures to occupy it, and with the help of Patrick Cunningham and his sons, erected a cabin upon it. This cabin was probably erected in 1802. But Theophilus Rees, Simon James, and Jimmy Johnson established themselves on the hills in 1802; Rees most likely temporarily occupying with a portion of his family and laborers, until a better one could be erected; and Johnson, Thomas, and Lewis constructing cabins for themselves and families; Simon James' occupancy, however, in accordance with the original intention, was only temporary. Theophilus Rees, David Lewis, David Thomas, Simon James, and Jimmy Johnson were the Welsh hill pioneers. Thomas was afterward known as "Big Davy Thomas," to distinguish him from a smaller man of the same name, who was also a son-in-law of Theophilus Rees, and who, in 1810, settled on the purchase of Rees, he having been presented with one hundred acres of it.

Theophilus Rees, the patriarch of the Welsh hills, was a gentleman and a

scholar; a man of integrity and great usefulness to his countrymen and his church. He spoke the English language imperfectly, but after the arrival of the Granville colony in 1805, he was a regular attendant upon the services of the church in Granville until the organization of the Welsh hills church in 1808.

John H. Phillips, the youthful seditious writer, who left his country to secure his own safety, arrived for the first time on the Welsh hills in 1803, or the year after, but remained only a short time. He returned to Chester county, where his family lived, and superintended the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill near Philadelphia. In 1806 he returned to the Welsh hills, where he taught school, and made himself generally useful for eight years, when he removed to Cincinnati where he died in 1832. He was one of the earliest teachers in the Welsh hills, and a man of fair abilities, good scholarship, and made his mark wherever he went. He held some official positions in Cincinnati, and was highly esteemed there.

Thomas Phillips was largely engaged in business in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and moving on his land immediately was found impracticable. He, however, visited it in 1804, accompanied by his wife, whose adaptation to frontier life, business capacity, energy and force of character were proverbial. They remained some time, and then returned to Cambria county, with a determination to bring their business affairs there to a close. This was accomplished in two years; and in 1806 Thomas Phillips and family returned to the Welsh hills where he lived until his death, which occurred May 26, 1813. Mrs. Phillips died some years before in Philadelphia, whither she had gone on business.

Phillips, like his neighbor and friend, Deacon Rees, was a well educated gentleman of large experience and extensive information and reading.

In 1803 James Evans, James James, and a Mr. Sadwick, who, however, was not a Welshman, settled on the Welsh hills.

Thomas Cramer, son-in-law of Jimmy Johnson, and his brother, Peter Cramer, came from West Virginia in 1804, as did also Simon James, who, two years before, accompanied the Rees colony. During the years 1805 and 1806, John Price, Benjamin Jones, John H. Phillips, and Thomas Powell were added to the list of Welshmen in the Welsh hills' settlement.

Samuel J. Phillips and Thomas Owens were among the Welsh settlers in 1807 and 1808; Jacob Reily and a Mr. McLane, not Welshmen, were immigrants of the same year. Morris Morris, David James, and Joseph Evans, father of Joseph and Lewis, of Newark, came in 1809; and "little" David Thomas, son-in-law of Theophilus Rees, and Samuel White, sr., came in 1810. White was a son-in-law of Thomas Phillips, and though not a Welshman, albeit his wife was a native of Wales, he yet became very closely identified with the history of the Welsh hills settlement. He was born March 4, 1762, in Peterborough, near Boston, in Massachusetts, and entered college upon reaching manhood; but before the completion of his college course, he commenced a sea-faring career which he pursued for twelve years. He visited the four quarters of the globe while a seaman, and during the time was shipwrecked near Cape Horn. He thereupon resolved to abandon the life of a sailor, and returning to Philadelphia, entered the service of Thomas Phillips as a teamster, in 1797. Phillips was running a wagon line between Philadelphia and Cambria county. White, in the same year, married the daughter of his employer, and in 1810 removed to the Welsh hills. Soon after his arrival the large-

hearted settlers of the "hill" met in force and welcomed the newcomer by building him a cabin. These pioneers spent their Christmas of 1810 in this delightful and hospitable way, finishing the cabin ready for its occupant the same day.

White was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and education; possessing an inquisitive mind, and an independent, frank, upright character. He was the father of a number of sons, and died September 13, 1851, at the ripe age of eighty-nine.

Jonathan White, son of the foregoing, was born in Cambria county in 1800, and came to the Welsh hills with his father in 1810. He became a good scholar under the teaching of Rev. Thomas D. Baird, of Newark, and was a young man of very fine talents, excelling in oratory. He died in 1827, in Stark county, Ohio, where he was engaged as canal contractor.

Samuel White, jr., was born in the Welsh hills settlement, March 3, 1812. He was the first student on the list on the first day of the first term of Granville college. He remained there some time, but difficulties, growing out of discussion of the slavery question, led him to complete his education at Oberlin. Leaving college in 1836, he entered the law office of the late Colonel Mathiot, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1843 he was a successful candidate for the state legislature and became a leader in that body. In 1844 he received the nomination of the Whig party for congress in the district composed of the counties of Knox, Licking and Franklin, in opposition to Colonel C. J. McNulty, one of the most able and accomplished stump speakers and political campaigners in Ohio. They conducted the canvass with extraordinary vigor, and it is generally conceded that it was owing to the herculean labors of White during this campaign that he contracted a fever which so utterly prostrated him as to end in his death, which occurred July 20, 1844. Columbus Delano took his place on the ticket, and was elected by a majority of twelve votes.

Samuel White, jr., for some time edited, in part, the Newark *Gazette;* but in this vocation it can not be said that he exhiibted extraordinary ability. He was not remarkable as a writer. He made the reception speech in 1843, on the occasion of the arrival of John Quincy Adams in Newark, which was universally conceded to have been a preeminent success. He was a man of remarkable force and power as a public speaker. It is undoubtedly true that his equal as an orator, before a promiscuous assembly, and in cases of a certain kind before a jury, has never been produced in this county. His sarcasm was withering; his invective powerful.

Samuel White was fearless, independent, outspoken, frank, honest, never uttering opinions he did not believe, and always gave expression to thoughts he entertained, without "fear, favor or affection." In the famous crusades of his times against slavery and intemperance, he was always in the front rank, playing well the part of Richard, the lion-hearted.

A Welshman, who passed current on the "hills" as Dr. Thomas, settled there about the year 1834. He derived most of his consequence from the fact that he placed five sons in the Baptist ministry, who were all more or less distinguished. They were named David, John, Benjamin, Daniel, and Evan, and all entered the pulpit very young. David, the eldest, was, for a number of years pastor of the church in Newark, as was also Benjamin. David was a man of wonderful volubility in the pulpit, and stood in the first class of the school known as "revival orators."

His brothers, also, had similar gifts, and all were liberally endowed with talents as public speakers. They were remarkable men, whose fame spread abroad, and who made considerable stir in the world as pulpit orators of more than average natural powers. They never enjoyed superior educational advantages, nor attained to any distinction in scholarship.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the purchase of Rees and Phillips formed the nucleus of the Welsh settlement in this county. Theophilus Rees settled on his half of the purchase, and surrounded himself by his sons, Theophilus and John, and his sons-in-law, the two David Thomases, and David Lewis, and his hunter, "Jimmy Johnson," giving to each of them about one hundred acres of his land.

Thomas Phillips settled upon his portion of the purchase, and likewise surrounded himself by his sons, John H. and Samuel J., and his sons-in-law Thomas Owens, Samuel White, William Morrison, and John Evans. To all of them he gave one hundred acres of land, but the two last named sons-in-law did not occupy their land. Morrison lived on land in the vicinity, but Evans never came to Licking county. To a granddaughter Phillips gave two hundred acres of land, but she never occupied it.

It is impracticable to give the name of the emigrants from Wales who settled in this county subsequent to 1810. Additions were made to their number from year to year, so that, notwithstanding the numerous deaths and removals, the number of Welsh inhabitants in Licking county, including those who are in whole or in part of Welsh parentage, can not be much less than twenty-five hundred at the present time. They lived principally in the Welsh hills settlement, and in the city of Newark, and village of Granville.

Of those immigrants from Wales, who settled in the hills subsequent to 1810, there were Daniel Griffith (1812), Walter and Nicodemus Griffith (1815), David Pittsford (1816), and Hugh Jones (1819). Edward Price and Edward Glenn came in 1821, and Rev. Thomas Hughes in 1822.

Of those members of the families of Rees and Phillips, who came from Wales in 1795, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, wife of "Little" David Thomas, and daughter of Theophilus Rees, was the last survivor. She died May 3, 1855, after a residence in America of sixty years.

CHAPTER IX.

THE OHIO CANAL.

A large majority of the people of Ohio know but little at present about the Ohio canal, and the interest taken in it at the commencement of the work. It was considered one of the greatest undertakings of the age, and, indeed, was the beginning of that grand series of internal improvements which has greatly assisted in placing Ohio among the foremost states of the Union. The following history of this great work is taken mostly from the writings of Colonel John Noble, one of the contractors in the work, and from those of William Wing, Esq., deceased. Mr. Wing was also a contractor on the canal, and died in Columbus, Ohio, February 13, 1878, in his seventy-ninth year. He was an honorary member of the Licking County Pioneer Society, and contributed liberally to its historical records. He was well versed in the pioneer history of central Ohio, and has left behind him writings of much historical value.

As the canal had its beginning in Licking county, it is eminently proper that its history should appear in this work.

Before the building of the canal this county had no outlet for produce, except by wagons to the lake, or by wagons to the Muskingum river, and thence by boat to New Orleans. This country was full of produce for which there was no market. Ham was worth three cents per pound; eggs, four cents per dozen; flour, one dollar per hundred; whiskey, twelve and a half cents per gallon, and other things proportionately cheap.

The commissioners appointed by the legislature to carry on the work appointed Judge D. S. Bates, an experienced engineer of the state of New York, and in their wisdom, made "Licking Summit," in this county, the place of beginning. They then gave notice to all concerned throughout Ohio and the adjoining states, that a commencement of the excavation would be made on the fourth of July, 1825.

Samuel Forrer, of Dayton, was appointed principal acting engineer; John Forrer, local engineer on the Summit, and he immediately prepared a few rods of ground, where the line of the canal would pass through a field, for the public demonstration.

The invited guests included many of the notables of the state and nation, among whom were Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York; Messrs. Rathburn and Lord; General Edward King, of Chillicothe; General Sanderson, of Lancaster; Governor Morrow, of this state; ex-Governor Worthington; Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was the orator of the day, and many others. Governor Clinton was expected to throw out the first spadeful of earth. This gentleman had proven himself the great friend of internal improvements, having been the principal promoter in the building of the Erie canal of his own state.

A correspondence between leading friends of the enterprise resulted in the appointment of a committee to carry out the wishes of the commissioners. The committee consisted of Judge Wilson and Alexander Holmes, of Licking, and Judge Elnathan Schofield, one of the earliest surveyors in this section, and John Noble, of Fairfield county. This committee, at their first meeting, engaged Gottleib Steinman, a hotel keeper of Lancaster, to furnish a dinner, upon the ground, for the invited guests; and as many more as would pay for a dinner ticket, at one dollar and fifty cents a ticket. This proved to be a losing business for Steinman. It happened to be wet two or three days before the Fourth, and as there were no houses near the site of the entertainment, rough booths were constructed in the woods; tables and seats were made of planks hauled from sawmills at a considerable distance from the place. All the fancy part of the dinner, including pastry, etc., was prepared at Lancaster, twenty-two miles south. The entire preparation was made under the most unfavorable circumstances. The roasts and broils were prepared on the ground. The Fourth opened fine and clear; the dinner was good, and enjoyed by all that partook; but of the thousands who attended, many prepared for the emergency by bringing a hamper of provisions with them.

The ceremonies began according to program; Governor Clinton received the spade, thrust it into the soil, and raised the first spadeful of earth, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the assembled thousands.

This earth was placed in what they called a canal wheelbarrow, and the spade was passed to Governor Morrow, a statesman and a farmer. He sank it to its full depth, and raised the second spadeful. Then commenced a strife as to who should raise the next. Captain Ned King, commanding the infantry company present from Chillicothe, raised the third; then some of the guests of Governor Clinton's company threw in some dirt, and the wheelbarrow being full, Captain King wheeled it to the bank. It is impossible to describe the scene of excitement and confusion that accompanied this ceremony. The people shouted themselves hoarse. The feeling was so great that tears fell from many eyes.

The stand for the speaking was in the woods. The crowd was so great that one company of cavalry was formed in a hollow square, around the back and sides of the stand. The flies, after three days' rain, were so troublesome that the horses kept up a constant stamping, much to the annoyance of the crowd. Caleb Atwater, the noted antiquarian, was present, and made the following remark afterward at Lancaster: "I suppose it was all right to have the horses in front of the speakers' stand, for they cannot read, and we can."

Governor Clinton and friends, Governor Morrow, Messrs. Rathburn and Lord, with many others, were invited to Lancaster, where they were handsomely entertained by the citizens. Rathburn and Lord were the men who negotiated the loan of four hundred thousand dollars for Ohio; and the Lancaster bank was the first to make terms with the fund commissioners to receive and disburse the money.

The wages for work on the canal were eight dollars for twenty-six working days, or thirty and three-fourth cents per day, from sunrise to sunset. The hands were fed well and lodged in shanties, and received their regular "jiggers" of whiskey the first four months.

Micajah T. Williams and Alfred Kelley were the acting commissioners, and

proved themselves faithful public servants. They were often passing up and down the line, and saw the evil effects of the "jigger" of whiskey. They left notice at each contract station that they would not pay estimates monthly if the contractors furnished whiskey on the work—an order that caused much grumbling among a certain class of the men, but it was promptly obeyed by the contractors. A jigger was small, not a gill in measure, but fifty or sixty men taking four of these per day—at sunrise, at ten o'clock, at noon, at four o'clock, and before supper—would exhaust a barrel of whiskey in four or five days. Men from Fairfield, Hocking, Gallia and Meigs counties, and all the country around, came to work on the canal. Farmers and their sons wanted to earn this amount of wages, as it was cash—a very scarce article—and they must have it to pay taxes and other cash expenses.

Before the canal was finished south of the Summit, the north end from Dresden to Cleveland was in operation; and wheat sold on the canal at seventy-five cents per bushel. Corn rose in proportion, and the enemies of the canal, all of whom were large land holders, or large tax payers, began to open their eyes. One of these, a Mr. Shoemaker, of Pickaway county, below Tarlton, was a rich land owner, and had opposed the building of the canal, as it would increase his tax and then be a failure. This gentleman, for such he was, said that his boys, with one yoke of oxen and a farm cart, hauled potatoes to Circleville and sold them for forty cents per bushel, until they had more money than sufficed to pay all his taxes for a year. This was an article for which, before this, there was no market, and he was now a convert to improvement. Wheat raised from twenty-five cents to one dollar per bushel before the canal was finished.

The contracts for building the canal were made soon after breaking the ground at Licking Summit. The first at Newark embraced all the section from the point of breaking ground, south, including the embankment of the Licking Summit reservoir, to the deep cut, so called, and there was one section at the south end of the cut let, about this time, to Colonel Noble. At these lettings, statements were posted up for the information of bidders, of the quantity and different kinds of work in each section, and also their estimates of the value of doing the same. Bidders from New York were present and obtained some of the heaviest jobs—as the reservoir job and some others. The price of excavation and embankment was from nine to thirteen cents per cubic yard; grubbing and clearing, per chain, two to ten dollars, according to circumstances. But little masonry was let in this division; and the work here was let about ten per cent below the engineer's estimates. Colonel Noble probably took his contract on the engineer's estimates, as it was deemed necessary that that section should be finished, in order to afford drainage when the deep cut should be put under contract. It is said that the colonel was at considerable expense in procuring machinery to pull down the large elm trees, of which there were many on the section, and that the attempt to get them out in that way was not a success. His contract, therefore, did not prove a profitable one.

The next letting at Newark included the deep cut, so called, and the South Fork feeder. The length of this cut was about three miles. At the deepest place it was about thirty-four feet, descending gradually in either direction to about eight feet at either end, so that it would average about twenty-four feet the whole length. It was divided into two sections, and the whole was let at fifteen cents

per cubic yard; the north half to Scoville, Hathaway & Co., of New York, and the south half to Osborn, Rathburn & Co., of Columbus. The first named party sub-let their job to Hampson & Parkinson, of Muskingum county, who carried it on for a little time and abandoned it at very considerable loss, it is said. The other party, under the firm name of Osborn, Williams & Co., prosecuted their work to final completion, and undertook the unfinished part of the north section; but they obtained, at different times, of the commissioners, an advance on the price originally agreed upon, so that at the close they were paid about thirty cents a yard for the work. Probably the average was twenty-five cents per yard cost to the state.

It is somewhat singular, that on the highest part of the cut there was a swamp of a few acres, where the water stood in the spring of the year, and as it was raised by heavy rains, the water flowed from the swamp north to the waters of the Licking, and south to the tributaries of the Scioto. The feeder above mentioned, being mostly common work, was let at low rates, probably below the estimates.

The next work was also let at Newark. It commenced at the north end of Licking Summit, thence northward to Nashport, including all the heavy work, and the dam at the lower end of the Licking narrows. The letting embraced some twelve or fifteen locks, two aqueducts and culverts, with the usual excavation and embankment. The masonry of the locks was bid in at from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per perch of sixteen and one-half cubic feet, which included a lock finished, except the excavation of the pit and embankment around the lock. The other masonry was let at proportionate rates, and the other work went very low. There was great competition.

The next letting was at Irville, in Muskingum county, commencing at the north end of the above described work, extending north of Roscoe, upon which there was considerable heavy work let at about the same rates as above, competition being no less.

The next work was let at Lancaster, commencing at the south end of Colonel Noble's job, thence southward to Circleville. This included some heavy work, also. There were some twenty or twenty-five locks, a few culverts and aqueducts, a dam at Bloomfield, and about the usual amount of earth work. All were let at low prices; the first six locks south of Licking Summit at three dollars and fifteen cents a perch; the face stone were hauled from the neighborhood of Lancaster, an average distance of eight miles. Lower down, about Carrol, Lockport and Winchester, the locks were about two dollars and fifty cents a perch. The light locks, just above the junction of the main canal with the Columbus feeder, were let at three dollars and twenty-five cents a perch.

At these prices it required the closest economy to do the work without loss. Some of the jobs awarded were abandoned and afterwards re-let at better prices. The price of labor was very low. Wages did not rise above ten dollars per month for four or five years. There was no "eight-hour system;" the men worked all day. Very few Irish or other foreigners had arrived at that time, and the work was mostly done by native Americans.

It was a great undertaking for the state to build the canal; and although its working has never paid the interest on its cost, yet it has, without doubt, paid

Woodside School Building, Newark, O.

for itself many times over by the increased wealth it brought to the state, and the great increase in value of every marketable thing, covering a large extent of country. The Granville feeder extended from Licking Summit to Raccoon creek, at Paige's woolen factory, about a mile and a quarter southeast of Granville. In order to have navigation as near Granville as possible, the commissioners agreed to make the feeder navigable for boats as far as Paige's factory, provided the people of Granville would make it navigable from thence to the bridge at the Lancaster road. This they agreed to do. It involved considerable expense, as a dam, guard-lock, lift-lock and about a half mile of canal had to be built to render it navigable.

A warehouse was erected at the head of navigation, and a boat built there by the Troy and Ohio line, under the superintendence of a Mr. Wallace. This is believed to have been the first canal boat built south of Cleveland.

The feeder was used for navigation until the Granville furnace was abandoned in 1838, since which it has become dilapidated and out of repair.

The "Grand canal," as it was first called, passes entirely across the state, connecting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio river. It is three hundred and six miles long, exclusive of the lateral canal to Columbus, eleven miles, and the Dresden side cut, together with slack-water navigation to Zanesville, seventeen miles more, making in all three hundred and thirty-four miles, including its various windings. It commences at Cleveland and passes up the Cuyahoga river to the old portage, between it and the Tuscarawas river; by the city of Akron and over to the Tuscarawas, down whose valley it follows to Massillon, Dover, New Philadelphia, Newcomerstown, Caldersburgh, Coshocton and Dresden, where it leaves the Tuscarawas, or rather the Muskingum, as the river is called below Coshocton, and takes a southwesterly direction, passing Nashport, and striking the Licking river just beyond the eastern line of Licking county, passing up that river to Newark, thence up the South fork to Hebron, Deep Cut, Baltimore and Carrol, reaching the Scioto river just within the limits of Pickaway county, eleven miles south of Columbus. From this point it follows the Scioto valley to the Ohio river, passing the towns of Bloomfield, Circleville, Westfall, Chillicothe and Piketon to Portsmouth. It is owned and controlled by the state, and is under the immediate supervision of the board of public works, who appoint all its officers and have entire charge of all its affairs. It is divided into three divisions, each of which is in charge of a chief engineer, who looks after repairs and other matters and makes a yearly report to the board. Collectors are stationed at various places along the canal, whose business is to collect tolls and water rents. A specified amount of toll is paid by those who run the boats, both upon the boat and cargo, the rate depending upon the value or quality of the cargo. It varies from two or three mills to two or three cents per mile. The boats are owned by private individuals, who have the use of the canal by paying the tolls. Before the days of railroads these boats did a through business, and some of them were "passenger packets," which were lightly and neatly built and arranged for carrying passengers, and made much quicker time than the freight boats. Since the advent of railroads, however, this class of boats has, of course, disappeared, and those carrying freight now do only a local business, the railroads doing all through business. The boats will carry from fifty to eighty tons and

draw from two to three feet of water. Their principal business now is to transport coal, wheat, building stone and any freight that does not require quick transportation.

In 1861 the canal was leased to a company for ten years, and at the end of that time the lease was renewed for ten years, but the company abandoned the lease in 1878, the state taking possession again in May, 1879.

It has been, probably, twenty years since the canal has been in operation within the limits of Licking county. Sometime since the aqueduct crossing Raccoon creek, between West Main and Jefferson streets, fell to pieces by reason of decay, and was left in that condition by the state. The water in the canal, between this branch of the Raccoon and the North fork of the same stream, diminished into pools in the canal bed, and in warm weather became stagnant and noisome; so much so that the health of the city was endangered thereby. Hence, in the fall of 1908, the council of Newark passed a series of resolutions relating to the condition of the canal and providing for the filling in of the canal on the streets crossed by it between the points above mentioned. This work has been completed, and where turn-bridges formerly stood solid roadways have taken their places. This work has all been done without any understanding being first obtained with the state authorities, and it is presumed the *status quo* will be eventually made permanent.

But little of the Ohio canal is now in practical use. Some traffic is kept up between Akron and Cleveland and appropriations for the canal are being urged, but it now looks as if the canal has about reached the limit of its usefulness.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE.

The first Licking County Agricultural Society was formed in 1832. General Thomas W. Wilson was elected president, and Israel Dille secretary. The society held a fair every year on some outlots or on lands adjacent to Newark, the above named officers continuing to act as late as 1838, and probably later. The late General Lucius Smith and the late E. S. Woods served this first society as treasurer during a portion, at least, if not during the whole time that it continued to hold annual fairs, which was, as above stated, certainly as late as 1838. The records of 1834 show that the former was treasurer then. Israel Dille, Esq., delivered addresses at the fairs in 1833 and 1834.

The list of the premiums awarded at the fifth annual fair, held on the ninth and tenth days of October, 1837, aggregated only ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents. Five dollars was the largest premium awarded to any one person, very few receiving even that small sum, and all were paid in salt spoons, dessert spoons, tea spoons, sugar tongs, sauce ladles, cream ladles, butter knives, and the like.

Rev. William Wylie, Dr. John J. Brice, Colonel James Parker, and H. S. Sprague, highly respectable gentlemen, representing the clerical, medical, military, legal, and artisan-mercantile professions, were appointed a sort of committee at large on miscellaneous articles, who reported in writing to the extent of two or three newspaper squares, that they had, "in pursuance of the duty assigned them, examined all the articles coming within the range of their inspection, and asked leave to present to the favorable consideration of the society, and through it to the public the following articles," to wit: A tin reflector, made by Isaac Smucker, to whom was awarded a cream ladle valued at one dollar and fifty cents; and to E. W. Phelps they awarded a salt spoon, worth a dollar, for a turning machine. The only other miscellaneous articles offered was a "power press," made by E. S. Scripture, who, however, obtained no premium, but the committee spoke well of it as a "simple, cheap, and durable machine, well adapted to the making of cider and cheese, and anything else in which the application of power or pressure is required." The committee recommended a discretionary premium, but the society awarded none, at least none appears in the list of premiums, which occupies half a column of the *Licking Ohio Democrat.* The editor of said paper (Clark Dunham), of date November 15, 1837, says: "The fair went off with its usual *eclat,* and that he was pleased to see that interest taken in the society, which the good it is annually accomplishing, renders it worthy of receiving. The society, during the five years in which it has been in operation, has exerted a very beneficial influence upon the farming interest, which may be seen in the improvement in stock, particularly in cattle." Addresses were delivered at this fair by Hon. Israel Dille and

by Robert H. Caffee, Esq., a young lawyer who had just been admitted to the bar, son of the late Amos H. Caffee, Esq., one of our most prominent citizens. The succeeding issue of the *Democrat* contains those addresses, Dille's occupying more than four columns of the paper, and Caffee's more than two columns. Both addresses are well written and instructive.

The fair for 1838 was held November 1, the premiums awarded amounting to eighty-six dollars, only three of them being five-dollar premiums. Basil Beall, Horace Wolcott and T. Morris were the three lucky ones. Beall, for raising ninety-five bushels of corn per acre; Wolcott, for raising thirty-nine and one-half bushels of wheat per acre; and Morris, for exhibiting the best bull.

Interest in the society was evidently on the wane. The premiums were generally smaller than heretofore, the aggregate of awards amounting to less in dollars or spoons than the previous year; and the list of premiums awarded was somewhat reduced in number. Dille, the secretary, in remarking officially upon the fair, admitted that the articles presented were not of so varied a character as at former exhibitions, yet he insisted "that as a fair it was very creditable to our country, and tended to prove that the influence of the society had been highly beneficial, and that the blight of the season had been baffled in some measure, by industry and skill."

At the fair in 1838, it was resolved to hold a meeting of the members of the Licking County Agricultural Society, at the courthouse, in Newark, on the first Monday of December next, to appoint delegates to meet at Columbus, with delegates from other counties in the state, for the purpose of forming a state agricultural society, a measure that had been recommended by the directors of the Licking county society, on the 8th of October, and which had met with a favorable response in many portions of the state. This meeting was held in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, on the day named, and Hon. Israel Dille, General Thomas W. Wilson, and Judge Levi J. Haughey were appointed to represent Licking county in the state convention at Columbus, held on the nineteenth and twentieth days of December. It was a numerous meeting, in which all sections of the state were well represented, and a state agricultural society was organized, in which the three above named delegates took an active part, Dille being appointed one of the vice-presidents and a member of the executive committee, and General Wilson and Judge Haughey were among those chosen directors.

The instrumentality of the society in taking the preliminary steps looking to the establishment of a state agricultural society, was its principal achievement in 1838. Its revenues were small, exceedingly small, the number of its members was small; its exhibiters were small in number; its premiums were small in amount, and awarded to a smaller number of exhibiters; the attendants at its fairs were small in number; indeed, it was the "day of small things" with it from beginning to end; nevertheless it served a valuable purpose and made itself efficient for good as was manifest in our improved and constantly improving stock, and in the better culture of the farms of our county. How long the society continued to hold annual fairs after the one above named, held in 1838, it is impossible to state with certainty. But it is known that the annual fairs were omitted for a number of years before the organization of the present society, which has held its sixtieth annual fair, and which was established in 1848. In brief, the original

society of 1832 died some years before the organization of the present very flourishing society, in 1848, but just when it "ceased to be" is not known; but it certainly was between the years 1838 and 1848. It had its day, served its generation well in a small way, accomplished some good, and died, probably a victim of the political tornado of 1840.

The present Licking County Agricultural Society was organized in 1848. The preliminary steps for its organization were taken at their monthly meeting in January, 1848, by the Madison Township Farmers' Club, which, on motion of James H. Moore, appointed a committee of three to prepare an address in favor of the encouragement of agriculture by the establishment of a county agricultural society. The committee, which consisted of Judge William O'Bannon, David Smith, Esq., and the secretary of the club, B. F. Wheeler, acted promptly, and their address was adopted by the club, and published in the Newark *Advocate* of February 5, 1848, accompanied by some favorable editorial remarks. The address concluded with a resolution calling upon the farmers of Licking county to meet on the ensuing 4th day of March, at the courthouse, in Newark, for the purpose of forming themselves into an association for the advancement of the interests of agriculturists in the county. The proposed meeting was held accordingly, its officers being General Jonathan Taylor, president; Judge O'Bannon, vice-president, and William S. Wright, secretary. Thirty-three persons present at that meeting having manifested a wish to organize a county agricultural society, it was on motion of David Smith, Esq., resolved to appoint a committee of five gentlemen to report a constitution and by-laws for the government of said society, about to be formed; whereupon David Smith, Esq., General Thomas W. Wilson, Henry C. Taylor, James H. Moore and Major Elisha Warren were appointed said committee, who reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted by the meeting. The organization of the society was then completed by the election of officers, Thomas W. Wilson being elected president; Henry C. Taylor, vice-president; Israel Dille, secretary; E. S. Woods, treasurer, and Elisha Warren, P. N. O'Bannon, Benjamin Turner, J. H. Moore and William S. Wright were chosen directors.

The fair was held October 11 and 12. Premiums to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents were awarded. Addresses were delivered by Israel Dille, Esq., and by M. B. Bateham, Esq., editor of the *Ohio Cultivator,* an agricultural paper published in Columbus. The members of the society this year numbered one hundred and eighty-seven. Since then the society has held its annual meetings, which has brought out from time to time a more or less interest in its proceedings. The county fair is still a medium for the exhibition of the products of the community and it also paves the way for the yearly meeting of old friends from various parts of the county.

CHAPTER XI.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following list comprises the names of the persons, with the titles of their offices, who have served in the various state and county offices, so far as this county was identified with them, beginning with the members of congress who have represented districts of which Licking county formed a part.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Jeremiah Morrow, James Kilbourne, Philemon Beecher, Joseph Vance, William Wilson, William Stanbery, Robert Mitchell, Elias Howell, Alexander Harper, Jonathan Taylor, Joshua Mathiot, Herman A. Moore, Alfred P. Stone, Columbus Delano, Daniel Duncan, Charles Sweetser, Edson B. Olds, Samuel Galloway, Samuel S. Cox, John O'Neil, Columbus Delano, George W. Morgan, Milton I. Southard, Gibson Atherton, James W. Owens, Ferris P. Ohlinger, William A. Ashbrook.

STATE SENATORS.

Robert F. Slaughter, Jacob Burton, Elnathan Schofield, Jacob Burton, William Timble, Robert F. Slaughter, William Gavitt, William Gass, William Gavitt, Mordecai Bartley, John Spencer, Jacob Catterlin, William Stanbery, William W. Gault, Elias Howell, Benjamin Briggs, Jonathan Taylor, William W. Gault, Richard Stadden, Burrill B. Taylor, James Parker, Willard Warner, Samuel Winegarner, Samuel Patterson, John C. Alward, Charles Follett, Daniel Gardner, William P. Reid, Thomas C. Jones, John A. Sinnett, James R. Stanbery, Willard Warner, jr., Lewis Evans, James R. Hubbell, Early F. Poppleton, John B. Jones, William P. Reid, James W. Owens, F. M. Marriott, Edwin Sinnett, Edwin Sinnett, Charles U. Shyrack, William E. Miller, Norman F. Overturf, Norman F. Overturf.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

William Trimble, David Reese, William Gass, Philemon Beecher, David Reese, Philemon Beecher, Robert Cloud, William W. Irwin, Alexander Holden, William Gass, Jeremiah R. Munson, William Gass, Edward Herrick, William Hains, John Spencer, William W. Gault, Anthony Pitzer, William W. Gault, Augustine Munson, Stephen C. Smith, Bradley Buckingham, Stephen C. Smith, William Hull, Jacob Baker, Benjamin Briggs, Bryant Thornhill, Jonathan Taylor, Samuel D. King, William Mitchell, John Yontz, John Stewart, Isaac Smucker, George H. Flood, Walter B. Morris, Elisha Warren, Jonathan Smith, Isaac Green, Phelps Humphrey,

Samuel White, Daniel Duncan, Presley N. O'Bannon, Seth S. Wright, E. L. Smith, Jonathan Smith, Robert Fristo, Robert B. Truman, Noah Reed, Richard H. Yates, John Beel, Alban Warthen, A. E. Rogers, John A. Sinnett, Charles B. Giffin, William B. Woods, William Parr, George B. Smythe, John H. Putnam, John F. Follett, William Parr, William Bell, Jr., William D. Smith, Joel L. Tyler, Benjamin Brownfield, Benjamin Brownfield, Joseph Lisle, James Lisle, Samuel L. Blue, Samuel L. Blue, William Beaumont, William Beaumont, S. S. Williams, S. S. Williams, William Bell, Jr., William Bell, Jr., Charles D. Waikins, R. W. Howard.

JUDGES COMMON PLEAS COURT.

William Wilson, Alexander Harper, Corrington W. Searle, Richard Stilwell, Rollin C. Hurd, Sherman Finch, Thomas C. Jones, Jefferson Brumback, Jerome Buckingham, Charles Follett, Samuel M. Hunter, Jerome Buckingham, John David Jones, Charles W. Seward.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

(The Office Abolished in 1852 and Probate Judges Substituted.)

The following is the list of the probate judges:

Daniel Humphrey, Henry Kennon, William H. Shircliff, Waldo Taylor, George M. Grasser, David A. Allen, E. M. P. Brister, David A. Allen, Waldo Taylor, E. M. P. Brister.

SHERIFFS.

John Stadden, Andrew Baird, Andrew Allison, John Cunningham, William W. Gault, Elias Howell, William Spencer, Richard Stadden, William P. Morrison, Caleb Boring, William Veach, William Parr, William Bell, Hiram Tenney, William Bell, Jonathan E. Rankin, Jeremiah Siler, Elisha Williams, S. H. Schofield, A. T. Howland, George W. Hall, A. J. Crilley, R. P. Ford, George W. Horton, W. H. Anderson, Jr., Smith L. Redman, William Linke.

CLERKS OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Samuel Bancroft, Stephen McDougal, Amos H. Caffee, Franklin Fullerton, Gilbert Brady, William Spencer, Rees Darlington, Thomas J. Anderson, Samuel A. Parr, Isaac W. Bigelow, Sylvester S. Wells, A. R. Brown, Charles T. Dickenson, Charles T. Dickerson, Thomas Lennox, Samuel J. Ewing, O. C. Larason, Jesse W. Hursey, Ed. M. Larason.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

From 1808 to 1832 prosecuting attorneys were appointed by the judges. Among those who in early times served in this office for a longer or shorter period, were Major Jeremiah R. Munson, General Samuel Herrick, Hons. Thomas Ewing, William Stanberry, Hosmer Curtis, Charles B. Goddard and Corrington W. Searle, whose term ended in 1832. Those elected to the office are the following:

Joshua Mathiot, James Parker, Daniel Humphrey, Charles Follett, Harvey C. Blackman, William B. Clark, Gibson Atherton, Lucius Case, Morgan N. Odell, James W. Owens, Samuel M. Hunter, Asbury Barrick, James E. Laughead, John M. Swartz, John David Jones, Walter A. Irvine, Phil B. Smythe.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Thomas Taylor, Amos H. Caffee, Stephen McDougal, Gilbert Brady, James Parker, James White, Thomas J. Anderson, Jesse S. Green, Isaac W. Biglow, W. E. Atkinson, J. F. Lingafelter, George Iden, J. R. McCullough, H. V. Hilliard, J. H. Moore, W. Rutledge, P. M. Brill, J. M. Farmer.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Archibald Wilson, Sr., Elisha Wells, Israel Wells, Timothy Spellman, William Hains, Samuel Stewart, Bradley Buckingham, Augustine Munson, William Stanberry, William W. Gault, Alexander Holden, William Robertson, Thomas McKean Thompson, Jacob Baker, Alexander Holden, Richard Lamson, Chester Wells, John Crow, Samuel Parr, James Bramble, John Crow, Samuel Hand, Benjamin Woodbury, Jacob Baker, Israel Dille, Levi J. Haughley, Bryant Thornhill, Archibald Cornell, Thomas H. Fidler, Isaac Green, Carey McClelland, Henry Burner, Jr., Crandal Rosencrantz, Thomas Blanchard, John Brumback, Leroy Lemert, Jordan Hall, Daniel Gardner, Benjamin L. Critchet, Lewis Lake, Willis Robbins, Valentine B. Alsdorf, William Barrick, James Stone, Michael Morath, Jacob Anderson, James H. Grant, Ira A. Condit, James Pittsford, James Y. Stewart, A. J. Hill, Elias Padgett, Richard Lane, Felix C. Harris, Joseph White, Stephen Hoskinson, A. B. Coffman, Robert Leeding, G. A. Clipton, John Tucker, Henry Shipley, Barclay I. Jones, Herbert Atherton, George Baumgardner, Harry H. Baird, William M. Sheppard, William Guthridge, D. H. Pigg, A. T. Jury, John M. Lambert, George T. Tavenner, S. J. Tatham, J. E. Brownfield, G. T. Tavenner.

From 1808 to 1820 the commissioners appointed their clerks, who discharged the duties now performed by the county auditors. The office of clerk of commissioners was abolished in 1820, and that of county auditor created.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

William W. Gault, Stephen McDougal, John Cunningham, William Spencer, William P. Morrison, Abner W. Dennis, Thomas J. Davis, William B. Arven, Thomas J. Davis, Wm. H. Winegarner, Silas B. Woolson, William Bell, Jr., William D. Morgan, Corrington S. Brady, James F. Lingafelter, Allen B. Coffman, W. A. Lovett, A. R. Pitzer, J. N. Wright, C. M. Riley.

Tax collectors were appointed by the commissioners. From 1808 to 1827 they collected the taxes and paid them over to the county treasurer for disbursement. In 1827 the office was abolished, and the duty of collecting the taxes was imposed upon the treasurer.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Elias Gilman, John J. Brice, John Cunningham, James Gillespie, Sereno Wright, Jesse D. Arven, John Stewart, William Moats, Thomas Holmes, Thomas Ewing, I. C. Ball, Thomas B. Pease, Lewis Evans, D. E. Stevens, L. A. Stevens, E. H. Ewan, William M. Fulton, Joseph Winegarner, W. H. Davis, George Miller, B. G. Hoover, E. T. Rugg, W. N. Fulton, C. L. V. Holtz.

YACHT RACING, BUCKEYE LAKE PARK

CHAPTER XII.

THE RAILROADS.

There are four railroads centering in the city of Newark, but as three of them are at present controlled by one corporation (the Baltimore & Ohio), the number is practically reduced to two—the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis; the latter better known as the "Pan Handle." Three of these roads were completed to Newark between the years 1852 and 1855, half a century after the town was laid out.

The Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad was the first one completed to Newark. A portion of this road was one of the first built in Ohio—the northern portion. It extended, when completed, from Sandusky City to Newark, a distance of one hundred and sixteen and one-half miles. This road (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio) has had more charters, amendments, consolidations, reorganizations and adjustments than any road in Ohio. It probably never paid expenses, unless it does so under the present management. Very few roads running north and south, as does this one, have paid for the building. The great travel and carrying business of this country seems to be east and west, and generally only roads built in conformity with this law put money in the pockets of the stockholders. The germ of this road sprang into life between Monroeville and Sandusky City, and was chartered March 9, 1835, under the name of the Monroeville & Sandusky City railway. At that early day immense freight wagons were doing the carrying trade for the country, and Lake Erie was the great outlet for grain and produce for the interior of Ohio. Pork, wheat, whisky, furs, peltry, and everything else then produced in Ohio, were wagoned to the lake and shipped on vessels for Buffalo and points further east. Portland (Sandusky City) became a great market, or at least, a very important point for Ohio people, and a few enterprising men thought by building a railroad from this point south they could get this entire freight business from their southern terminal point. When their road was first built, wooden rails were used, and the cars were small box concerns, on wooden wheels, and were hauled by horses from Monroeville to Sandusky. It was not long, however, until steam-power superseded horse-power, but for a long time the roadbed was "wooden," that is, the cars ran on wooden rails upon which was fastened a piece of strap iron.

On the twelfth of March, 1836, a charter was obtained for a road from Mansfield to New Haven. The building of this road interfered somewhat with the business of the first road, and yet was of but little value without the co-operation of the first; hence a plan of consolidation was soon agreed upon, the gap between New Haven and Monroeville filled, and the road became one continuous

line from Mansfield to Sandusky City, a distance of fifty-four miles. It was then called the Mansfield & Sandusky City railroad.

The Columbus & Lake Erie road was chartered March 12, 1845. This was Newark's first railroad, and extended from Newark to Mansfield, a distance of sixty-two and one-half miles, connecting there with the Mansfield & Sandusky City road, thus opening up direct communication with the lake.

Another corporation, the Huron & Oxford road, extended from Huron to the line of the Monroeville & Sandusky City road, a distance of eight miles, and was chartered March 12, 1845.

Each of these companies had stock subscriptions and executed separate mortgages. November 23, 1853, the three companies consolidated under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad company.

The wooden roadbed is thus described:

"The construction of the roadbed was solid, if a multiplicity of timbers could make it so. First a mud-sill was laid down lengthwise of the road; strong cross-ties were then spiked on this mud-sill; into these 'gains' were cut, and these received the wooden rails, sawed to fit them. These rails were about five inches wide at the top, broadening at the bottom, where they entered the gains, and were about seven inches high. On these the 'ribbon' was spiked, being a strip of hard wood, about two and a half inches wide, by one inch thick, and on this the strap-iron rail was laid. Spikes were driven through the strap-rail and the ribbon, into the large wooden rail beneath; the heads of the spikes being sunken into 'eyes' in the strap-rails, leaving a smooth surface for the wheels. This superstructure required fully three times as much timber as the present system of ties and iron rails."

About a year before the consolidation of the three roads forming the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark road, the Columbus & Lake Erie road was finished to Newark. This was one of the greatest events in the history of this city, second only to the opening of the canal.

The building of this road had been agitated nearly twenty years. As early as 1834-5, meetings were held by the citizens for the purpose of organization and to obtain a survey of the route. It was a mighty undertaking, however; the country was yet sparsely settled and the people too poor to engage in such an enterprise, and it was not until ten years later that a charter was obtained, and nearly another decade before the road was finally finished for the passage of trains over the entire line.

Under the corporate name of Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad, it was operated but a short time, with little better financial result than under the separate corporations, notwithstanding a new and consolidated mortgage was made and bonds issued. Proceedings were soon commenced in the Erie common pleas court, to bring all the creditors into court and sell the road to extinguish the several liabilities. It was found that the value of the road and property would pay but a small portion of the liabilities of the several corporations, and a plan of capitalization and reorganization was proposed and submitted to the stockholders and creditors, for an adjustment of the stock and a compromise of the liabilities of the company.

A large number of stockholders and creditors of the several companies had

not converted their securities into the consolidated company, and some that had were unwilling to accept the terms of readjustment, and on the 8th of April, 1856, the legislature passed an act to aid in carrying out this adjustment, entitled "an act for the relief of the stockholders and creditors of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company."

Under this act and by virtue of a decree of the court in the case referred to, the road and property were sold and the company reorganized; and under the act of April 4, 1863, the directors of the old consolidated company conveyed, by deed, the franchise, or right to be a corporation, to the reorganized company.

A large majority of the stockholders and creditors accepted the terms of the new arrangement and surrendered the old securities.

By the terms of adjustment a large amount of the old stock and debts was sunk, and the remainder passed into new hands. Since the reorganization, the Huron branch, as it was called, being the Old Huron and Oxford road, has been abandoned and the rails removed.

Up to the time of the transfer to the Baltimore & Ohio road, this road had not, probably, been able to pay a dividend to its stockholders; and often was not able to pay its interest promptly, but managed to maintain the road and rolling stock in good condition. It had always been a favorite project with this company to extend their line by building a road south from Newark into the coal region of Perry county, but nothing was done in that direction, and February 13, 1869, a contract was entered into by and between the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, the Ohio Central and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, whereby the first named came under the control of the last named, and is now operated by that extensive corporation.

The second railroad that favored Newark with its presence was the Central Ohio. It was not much behind the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, having been finished to Newark in 1854. The charter for the building of this road was granted February 8, 1847; to run from Columbus, Ohio, through Newark and Zanesville, to such a point on the Ohio river as the directors might select. The work was commenced in June, 1850, on that portion between Columbus and Newark, and rapidly pushed forward. Those were hard times, however, for building railroads; money was hard to get, and the new road labored continually under financial embarrassment, and before it could be finished and equipped it was overtaken by insolvency. In May, 1859, it was placed in the hand of a receiver, and in that condition operated until its final sale and reorganization or capitalization in 1865. By the terms of reorganization concessions were made by all classes of creditors and stockholders, by which nearly four millions of dollars of stock and debt were sunk.

The road runs in an easterly direction from Columbus to the Ohio river at Bellaire, a distance of one hundred and thirty-seven miles, thirty-three miles (that part between Newark and Columbus) of which is partly owned by the "Pan Handle" road, that company having purchased an undivided half in 1863, for seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

There are five tunnels on this road, east of Zanesville, with an aggregate length of one thousand eight hundred and seventy feet.

November 21, 1866, the company reorganized, entered into a contract for

operating the road, fixtures and equipment, with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for a term of twenty years, subject to termination in five years at the option of either party upon notice; the Baltimore & Ohio, among other things, agreeing to pay for the first five years, as rent, quarter-yearly, the balance of gross earnings and receipts from the road after deducting sixty-five *per centum* thereof, and sixty *per centum* after five years, agreeing and guaranteeing that the amount to be paid shall not be less than one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars for each year. This contract went into effect December 1, 1866.

The Baltimore & Ohio road, which yet operates this Central Ohio, and also the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, has grown from insignificant proportions to one of the largest trunk lines in the country. This road was commenced in 1830, its object being to open a line of communication with the west, and the undertaking was looked upon at that day as one of almost unparalleled magnitude. The following items in the early history of this road would, doubtless, cause a ripple of humor in the minds of some of the railroad kings of today. In July, 1832, the following appears in print:

"Many passengers and large quantities of freight pass daily on the railroad to and from Baltimore, to the Point of Rocks on the Potomac, at which latter place a new village is being built very rapidly. The entire journey 'out and home,' one hundred and forty miles, is now made in seventeen continuous hours, giving ample time to view the Point of Rocks, one of the most agreeable excursions that can be found in the country, and on many accounts highly interesting."

Securing control of the Central Ohio in 1866, and of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark in 1869, its way to Lake Erie was open. Not satisfied with these acquisitions, wishing an outlet to Chicago and the great northwest, and not being able to get control of any road in that direction, it boldly advanced the capital, purchased the right of way, and built a road to Chicago, from a point in northern Ohio on its line nearest to the place. This it accomplished in 1873, pushing a road through in a bee line from Chicago Junction, in Huron county, Ohio, to Chicago. This accomplished, it had a through line to Chicago from Baltimore and Washington, and was in a position to compete with the other large trunk lines of the country. The business on the Central Ohio and the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark has largely increased since these roads passed under control of the Baltimore & Ohio.

The Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad constitutes the line from Columbus, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was the third road to pass through Newark, following closely, however, the other two. It is familiarly known as the "Pan Handle route"—so called from the narrow neck, or section, of West Virginia extending up and along the Ohio river, across which the Pittsburg & Steubenville road (being a part of this line) passes. The road runs in an eastwardly direction from Columbus to Pittsburg, one hundred and ninety-three miles, and is the shortest and most direct line between these two cities. That part of the road lying in Ohio is one hundred and fifty miles long, from Columbus to Steubenville.

The Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company was chartered February 24, 1848, and under its charter and amendments thereto commenced work in November, 1851, on the eastern division, opening the road for traffic from Steubenville to

Newark, in April, 1855. This line, with a branch from the main line at Cadiz, eight miles in length, constituted the road of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company. The delay in building the road from Steubenville to Pittsburg, the want of proper connections east or west, and the unfinished and poorly equipped condition of the road, gave insufficient earnings to pay interest and current expenses; the company became greatly embarrassed and fell in arrears to laborers and for supplies, and was annoyed and perplexed with suits and judgments which it was unable to fund or pay; and, finally, proceedings were commenced in the court of common pleas, of Harrison county, Ohio, for the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of the road, and Thomas L. Jewett was appointed receiver on the second day of September, 1859. On the first of October, 1864, the receiver, on behalf of the company, purchased an undivided half of that part of the Central Ohio between Newark and Columbus, as before stated, for seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, thus giving the company an independent outlet and direct communication with railroads running west from Columbus.

Meantime the work on the Steubenville & Pittsburg road was rapidly pushed forward to completion, and on the 1st of October, 1865, the receiver concluded an arrangement with the lessees of that road for operating the whole line from Columbus to Pittsburg. The road received the name of Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and December 28, 1867, it was organized under the name of the Pan Handle. Upon completion it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which it is now operated. The construction and equipment of this road cost, in round numbers, twenty million dollars. This corporation, in December, 1880, completed a brick depot building and a freight house at Newark. The freight house is of brick and stone, is very large, and both buildings are very substantial.

What is known as the Straitsville railroad was projected as early as 1854. It was intended to be operated in connection with the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark road, to tap the coal-fields of Perry county. The construction of the roadbed was pushed forward to completion, or nearly so. Some of the bridges were built and timber for many others purchased, when the enterprise was overtaken with financial disaster and the work suspended. It remained in this condition nearly twenty years. Those who thought of the old roadbed at all—and no doubt there were stockholders across whose minds flashed occasional recollections of money sunk therein—supposed the project abandoned forever. However, during the "flush" times succeeding the war, when a good many people ran wild after the almighty dollar, a "coal" company was formed in Newark, at the head of which were J. L. Birkey, William Shields, Lewis Evans, and some other well-known active business men. They "purchased" a large amount of coal lands in Perry county, borrowed money largely, and proposed making themselves and everybody else rich in a few days—or years. In order to get transportation for the coal with which they proposed to supply the United States, they revivified and put new life into the old railroad project. With commendable perseverance and industry, they completed this road to Straitsville about 1875, beginning the work probably in 1873, or just before the beginning of the great financial panic. When this great coal scheme burst, and scattered fragments like a bomb-shell, a good many people in Licking county were hurt. One good it accomplished, however, was the completion of the Straitsville road, thus enabling Newark to get cheaper

coal. Soon after completion, this road passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio company, which still continues to operate it.

In 1870 a railroad was projected from Toledo to Pomeroy, on the Ohio. It was intended to tap the coal-fields in the southern part of the state. It was called the Atlantic & Lake Erie; General Thomas Ewing was president. It met the usual fate of new roads; struggling along about nine years, when (in 1879) it was sold for debt, and passed into new hands. In the early '80s the road was finished and was called the "Ohio Central." It passes through the counties of Lucas, Wood, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Licking, Fairfield, Perry, Athens and Meigs. From the south it enters Licking county near Licking Summit, passing north along the canal to within two or three miles of Newark, when it makes a bend west, passing through Granville, Alexandria and Johnstown, leaving the county at the northwest corner. Its line is generally through a very rich farming country.

The two great trunk lines entering Newark, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania (Pan Handle), have from time to time made vast improvements in their roadbeds, equipment and service. In 1885 the Baltimore & Ohio commenced the building of a second track, from Newark to Columbus, and finished the splendid undertaking in 1887. In 1906 the company laid a third track between Central City and Outville.

ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION.

When the growth of Newark had reached a stage some years ago where cheap and convenient intramural transportation was demanded, this demand was inadequately met by a chariot line which was run for a time and abandoned as a failure. On May 12, 1888, however, a horse car line was started which was owned and operated by Altgeld, Clarke & Co., of Chicago. This road extended from the cemetery to the fair ground, and the rolling stock consisted of four box cars twelve feet long. In the ensuing summer the entire stock was bought by John P. Altgeld (one of Illinois' governors), and the North Fourth street line built, making in all five and one-eighth miles of track.

R. A. Cunningham, of Pittsburg, was struck with the feasibility of running an electric road between Newark and Granville. He brought Benson Bidwell, of Chicago, here, and they made an effort to enlist the board of trade in the enterprise, but there was no action taken. Then William E. Miller, Judge Waldo Taylor and Eli Hull undertook to raise subscriptions for the projected road and secured ten thousand dollars by donation and sale of stock and tickets. The company was incorporated May 10, 1888, by Bidwell, Dr. Sedgwick, W. E. Miller, Waldo Taylor, J. W. Collins, W. H. Lane, J. S. Bradley, R. Scheidler, A. B. Clark, S. J. Davis, R. A. Cunningham, J. C. Maylone, H. C. Strong, J. W. Ownes, Eli Hull, and Charles Kibler, Jr. The following officers were elected: Waldo Taylor, president; P. S. Phillips, vice-president; F. Dickinson, secretary; A. Clark Bane, treasurer. Other directors were Dr. Sedgwick, W. E. Miller, Eli Hull, Benson Bidwell, W. A. Veach, and J. D. Jones.

It was the intention to put in the Bidwell conduit system and to begin to lay the track from the powerhouse toward the public square. The lumber for the ties was bought and distributed along Church street and this drained the exchequer.

At this critical period the first consignment of iron arrived from the Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, with the embarrassing inscription, C. O. D. Subscribers became nervous in contemplating the gloomy outlook, and some of the less confident of these voted their own subscriptions as salaries and resigned.

On October 6, 1888, the company was reorganized with J. V. Burner, president; P. S. Phillips, vice-president; F. A. Crane, treasurer, and W. R. Kimball, secretary. The new board of directors consisted of R. Scheidler, Edward Kibler, Dr. Sedgwick, W. E. Miller, W. A. Veach and the officers. Many subscriptions were paid, the iron was unloaded and a contract was made with W. H. Chilcote for one mile of track. The lot was furnished and the power house built by A. Flory and P. S. Phillips on their subscriptions. When the track had been laid from the power house to the Methodist church work had to be stopped on account of an empty treasury.

January 2, 1889, Jesse Flory took Dickinson's place as secretary, and March 8 work was resumed and carried on as fast as the cash receipts would admit. In August the track had been laid as far as the canal bridge on Second street. The company having found the Bidwell system impracticable, the contract with him was dissolved by mutual consent.

In the interest of the Cleveland Construction Company, James Christy came here and proposed to furnish one car and complete electrical equipment for the mile of track already built, with the Sprague overhead trolley system and run it for thirty days for six thousand dollars. The proposition was accepted, the work was completed December 21, 1889, and the thirty days' trial having proved a success the money was raised and paid. January 1, 1890, W. C. Christian took W. R. Kimball's place and W. C. Wells was put upon the board of directors in the place of W. A. Veach. March 13 the line was extended to Beuhler's, and R. Scheidler was elected president.

On May 6 a contract was made with the Cleveland Construction Company to finish the road to the fair ground and Granville for sixty-two thousand dollars, and with the Sprague company for three cars and a generator for thirteen thousand dollars. The road was then bonded to pay for this and the bonds were sold to Perry and Hatch, of Chicago, for sixty thousand dollars, at six per cent, bought at ten per cent. discount. On October 4, 1890, the first car ran from Newark up through beautiful Cherry Valley to Granville. This road not only furnishes a quick and pleasant means of transportation to Granville with the charm of lovely scenery by the way, but it enjoys the additional distinction of having been the longest road of the kind in the world when it was built, and of being the first electric road on record to carry government mail.

W. C. Christian was elected secretary January 5, 1891, and at the same time Herbert Atherton and John Schlegel took the place of P. S. Phillips and J. V. Burner in the board of directors. The following summer a completely equipped motor, Number 9, costing two thousand eight hundred dollars, was bought of the Gilbert Car Company, Troy, New York, from whom the red cars were obtained.

The city car line which had in the meantime changed its locomotive power from the fagged and festive mule to tireless electricity, made a proposition to sell out to the other company. The proposition was considered and the deal consummated April 7, 1892, for one hundred thousand dollars.

The original promoters of the road sold the concern to B. G. Davis and associates. These parties sold to W. S. Wright, president of the Jewett Car Works and associates, and they sold to Tucker, Anthony & Co., of Boston. Before buying this road these latter parties had started the building of the road between Newark and Columbus, which road was given the title of Columbus, Buckeye Lake & Newark Traction Company, and it was completed and in operation when they took over the Newark & Granville road. At this time they organized the Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Electric Railway Company and built the line between Newark and Zanesville, and then the C. N. & Z. Company absorbed the Newark & Granville. The C. N. & Z. then consolidated with the C. B. L. & N. Traction Company, and eventually the latter company was absorbed by the Indianapolis, Columbus & Eastern Railway Company. This road in 1906 was absorbed by the Ohio Electric Railway Company, which is now operating the lines. The city and interurban electric railways are in every way up to date and the citizens of Newark have splendid facilities in the way of transportation, both steam and electric, which makes increased business, convenience and pleasure for all concerned.

CAMP McKINLEY—THE GOVERNOR AND STAFF

CHAPTER XIII.

WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR.

The Revolution had ended before the first permanent settlement was made in Ohio, hence there were no contributions from this territory to the ranks of the patriots of those days. Many Revolutionary soldiers, however, emigrated to Licking county, and went earnestly at work to conquer the wilderness as they had conquered a political independence for the enjoyment of future generations.

Can one imagine a grander work for the good of mankind than was accomplished by the sacrifices of these men? After a struggle of seven years with a powerful nation, impoverished and poor, excepting in the glad consciousness of having given to America independence and liberty, they turned their faces westward to build up an empire that is now a marvel in the eyes of the whole world. A wilderness of savage Indians and wild animals were conquered to make way for grain fields, gardens, cities and towns, all now connected in a labyrinth of steel rails for transportation and electric wires for the communication of intelligence.

Would that these pages could present in letters of gold the names of the Revolutionary patriots who contributed so much to make Licking county what it is, but it has been impossible to procure a full list! Among the number may be mentioned: Thomas Seymour, who was born in Virginia in 1756. He came to Licking county in 1803 and died in 1831, age seventy-five years; John Larabee settled in Madison township about the year 1801, and died in 1846, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. John Edwards came from Brooke county, Virginia, and settled in the South Fork valley in 1801. Jonathan Benjamin settled on Ramp creek in the spring of 1802. He passed through the old French and Indian wars, and also through the Revolution. He died in 1841 at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. Evan Humphrey settled in Newton township about the year 1805. Zachariah Albaugh was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Newton township. He died in 1859, over a hundred years of age. Benjamin Green came from Maryland, and settled in Madison township in 1880. He died in 1835, aged seventy-six years. Captain Archibald Wilson. Judge James Taylor, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1753, and died in 1844, having lived almost a century. Judge Timothy Rose. Captain Samuel Elliott, who settled in Licking as early as 1800, was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in 1831 at the age of eighty years.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Licking county was rapidly filling up with settlers from the eastern states when war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, and the young men were called upon to drop their axes and go forth to protect the frontiers against the wily savage and his British master.

As sparsely settled as was Licking county that day, she contributed at least four companies under the leadership of Captains Rose, Davidson, Sutton and Spencer, marching away to the northwest. There was also a company of cavalry recruited by Captain Bradley Buckingham, but he did not go out with it. First Lieutenant Jehu Sutton commanded the company during its active service. The hostile position of the Indians and the growing difficulties with Great Britain, led Governor Meigs, of Ohio, to enroll three regiments of volunteers to rendezvous at Dayton, in the spring of 1812. Lewis Cass was chosen colonel of the third regiment, and he was joined by the Licking county volunteers at Findlay. The route was through the almost trackless wilderness and swamps of the northwest. The troops reached Detroit in July; war with Great Britain having meanwhile been declared.

On July 11th they crossed into Canada, Colonel Cass claiming the honor of being the first man who, in the war of 1812, stepped in arms upon British soil. He also commanded, in a skirmish on the 17th, in which the first blood was shed; the British being driven from a bridge across Aux Canarde river.

The Licking volunteers were included in the surrender of General Hull; and Colonel Cass was so stung with mortification, it is said, that he would not deliver his sword, but broke the blade and threw it away. The Ohio troops were dismissed on their parole not to serve again until they were exchanged. Colonel Cass was exchanged in January, 1813, and about the same time was commissioned as a colonel in the regular army. Hull's surrender occurred on the sixteenth day of August, 1812, and as stated before, the Ohio troops having been paroled, they returned to their homes as best they could.

Of those who were conspicuous from Licking county, in this war, may be mentioned: Major Jeremiah R. Munson, who was elected major of Colonel Lewis Cass' Third Ohio regiment. He was a man of fine soldierly bearing and attainments. He was surrendered with the army, at Detroit, but afterwards entered the service. While near Detroit he was accidentally shot by David Messenger, and so severely wounded that he barely survived the journey home. Captain Simeon Wright settled in St. Albans township in 1816, and met with an accidental death in this county in 1833. Archibald Wilson, Jr., was an officer in the war of 1812, and served on General Gaines' staff. He was a brother of Enoch Wilson of Newark. Captain John Spencer raised a company in Licking county for the war of 1812. Peter L. Dean, who resided in Newark; John Wolever, of Granville township; George W. Loar, who lived in the southeastern part of the county; Jacob Bush, who resided in Newark, and almost reached the century mark; John Wagy, who resided near Kirkersville, another centenarian; Abram P. Westbrook, the oldest veteran of the war of 1812, died in Newark, October 10, 1880, at the age of 103; Stephen C. Smith, a native of New Jersey, served as adjutant in Colonel Cass' regiment in the war of 1812. He represented Licking county in the State legislature in 1826-27; Samuel Bancroft, who was born in Massachusetts, in 1778, and died in 1870, was also a soldier in the war of 1812.

Of those whose ashes repose in our cemeteries may be mentioned James Smith, Jacob Little, Alexander Cochran, Moses Moore, Fred Salliday, David Moore, William Horne, James Taylor, John Henry, Amos Halliday, Jacob Overturf, S. G.

Hamilton, Sr., William Francis, James McCadden, Meredith Darlington, Isaac Conrad, and Jesse Smith.

The descendants of these patriots now residing in Licking county point with pride to the achievements of their fathers, who took such a creditable part in the establishment of the "second independence of America."

LICKING COUNTY IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Two infantry companies and one of cavalry were almost wholly recruited in this county for that war. The first was enlisted in May, 1846, by Captain Richard Stadden and Mervin E. Culley, as first lieutenant, and Andrew J. Spencer, and James H. Smith, as second lieutenants. This company was ordered to Camp Washington, the State rendezvous near Cincinnati, and in the organization of the three regiments of Ohio's quota, was made company H, of the Second Ohio regiment of volunteers, under Colonel George W. Morgan, and took part in the campaign on the Rio Grande route, under Generals Taylor and Wool.

The company was stationed at Camargo for some five months, then ordered to garrison Marin, where, in connection with Captain Mickum's company, of Columbus, and Captain Julian's, of Lancaster, stood the siege of General Urea, February 23 to 25, 1847, with eighteen hundred lancers; also with the regiment in the fight at San Francisco, February 26, 1847; then took up the line of forced march and reported to General Taylor, at Ague Nueva, beyond the defile of Augostena; then back to Buena Vista, and joined the command of General Wool and encamped on the battleground of Buena Vista until the 17th of May, 1847, when the regiment was ordered to report at New Orleans for muster out—which dated June 23, 1847.

In the campaign, two died of disease—Robert Wilkins and Harvey Courson; two wounded at San Francisco—John Colvin and Jackson King, and one taken prisoner—Patrick McLaughlin.

The second company was enlisted by Captain John R. Duncan, as cavalry, in May, 1847, with David A. B. Moore as first lieutenant, William P. Morrison as second lieutenant. They were known as "Duncan's Mounted Rangers," one of several independent companies organized at that time in the state. They numbered one hundred men, besides the officers, and nearly every member furnished his own horse. The company left Newark with considerable enthusiasm, on the 27th of May, 1847, riding all the way to Cincinnati. Here they went aboard the steamer "Star Spangled Banner," and in the latter part of June arrived in New Orleans. They spent about a week in this city, and celebrated the Fourth of July, and then boarded the steamer "Mary Kingsland" and proceeded by the gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence to Carmargo, and were stationed the whole of their term of service at Seralvo, on the Rio Grande route, doing escort and guard duty, and, on several occasions, while bearing the mail and dispatches, under escort, in detachments, had sharp passes with roving bands of guerrillas. This company was mustered out of service at Cincinnati, August 2, 1848. The company lost by disease three men—Jacob Grear, buried at New Orleans, Louisiana; John Smith, buried at Seralvo, and Harvey Stewart, buried at Monterey.

Isaac Vanatta was accidentally wounded at Walnut Springs, near Monterey,

in December, 1847. While Vanatta and "Gus" Stewart were watering their horses in the spring, Stewart's carbine was accidentally discharged, and the ball and buckshot entered Vanatta's shoulder, causing a very dangerous wound, which confined him in the hospital for six weeks and reduced his weight from two hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The third company was recruited in August, 1847, by Captain Richard Stadden, with Andrew J. Spencer as first lieutenant, Hugh W. Morehead as second lieutenant, and Andrew J. Bartley as third lieutenant. It was mustered in at Camp Wool, near Cincinnati, and made Company B, of the Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, and operated on the Vera Cruz route.

The company was stationed at Puebla the most of its time of service, and was mustered out at Cincinnati in October, 1848.

Private Palmer, of Jacksontown, died on the gulf, and John Stasel and Jacob Veach were delegated by the officers to encase him in a United States blanket, and with proper ceremony he was deposited in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEWARK'S FIRST MILITARY COMPANY.

On the 15th day of April, 1856, or over fifty-two years ago, Newark's first military company was organized and was known as the "Newark Guards of Light Artillery of the Ohio Militia." The company was armed with muskets and served a two-pounder light field-piece. The twelve men who served the piece were termed the "gun squad." A regularly enlisted military band was also a part of the organization.

On February 22, 1858, Washington's birthday, over fifty years ago, the entire organization was paraded in front of the then Preston house, now Lansing block, north side of the public square, and were photographed, as shown on another page. The members were Newark's best young men, representing all walks of life. A very faithful list of the members, as furnished by William Christian, who was about this time first sergeant, and in after years commissioned as captain of the Newark Guards, follows: D. A. B. Moore, captain; Andrew Legge, first lieutenant; Alonzo McDougal, second lieutenant; Leroy S. Bell, third lieutenant; Samuel Harrison, ensign; John Ritter, color bearer; sergeants, Hervey Blackman, Edward Haughey, M. D. Brooke, John Timms, James Smith; corporals, J. E. Ranklin, W. A. King, John Kanady, Bennett Caffee, John F. Miller, S. S. Wells, Fred Heely, George Sherwood, A. S. Walker, D. M. Moore, George Edwards, John H. McCune, Orlando Moull, Griff Rosebrough, Amos H. Caffee, John S. Fleek, Levi Ferguson, Doc Showman, George Markley, William Horn, S. M. Hunter, Thomas Roberts, Leon Lee, William Kane, John Stacel, William Downey, John Vanatta, Michael White, William Frye, George Ingman, Benjamin Smith, William Calwell, Richard Harrison, Frank Downey, Theodore Chandler, Morgan O'Dell, George Markley.

The following thirteen men, commanded by Lieutenant Bell, were detailed as the "gun squad": Smith, Christian, Wells, Brooke, Ingman, Harrison, Haughey, Harrison, Rankin, Wilkins, Walker, Stacel and Frank Christian as ordnance sergeant. The following members were in the military band and drum corps: Leader, Harry Place, Sr., A. B. Coffman, David Coffman, John Batch, David Platto (Russia), Power Raird, Nort Haughey, Charles Gomindinger, O.

Bourner, Isaac Agney, Samuel Brooke, Austin Laird, Watson Spangle and J. H. Fleming.

The gun squad was disbanded in 1859, and reorganized in the same year by Dr. Thomas Patton, who was the commanding officer at that date. In the fall of 1860 the company was disbanded and we find the majority of its members on the roll of those who volunteered to save the Union.

As near as can be ascertained the only living survivors of those in the photograph are George Markley, Richard Harrison, Orlando Moull, M. D. Brooke, William Christian, Edward Haughey, Ben Smith, George Ingman, John Vanatta, O. Bourner, Nort Haughey, Walter Laird, twelve out of a membership of sixty-seven.

A beautiful silk flag was made and presented by prominent ladies of Newark to the company. The flag cost one hundred and ten dollars. This flag was carried by Company H, of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War. The above company was commanded by Alonzo McDougal.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The federal enrollment of men in Licking county, subject to military duty for the years 1861 and 1864, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty. She furnished three thousand one hundred and sixty volunteers, who were mustered into the service of the United States for duty outside the state, in the Civil War, besides the most of three hundred and sixty-eight men who were drafted, and four hundred and four men who served within the state, in the defense of Cincinnati, making a grand total of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, being over eighty per cent. of the whole number of her inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and making an army of soldiers greater than that of Washington when he crossed the Delaware.

Many natives of Licking county enlisted in other counties and in other states who are not embraced in the above estimates.

There was scarcely a battlefield of the war not represented by Licking county. The blood of her gallant sons bathed southern soil everywhere between the Ohio river and the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic.

Licking county's participation in that war was eloquently pictured in the oration of Judge Samuel M. Hunter, delivered on a memorable Decoration day at Cedar Hill cemetery: He said:

"How well do we remember when Captain McDougal's company of the old Third Ohio, the first gift of Licking county to the Union, marched down Third street that chill April day, forty-six years ago! Sumter had been fired upon, and the rebellion had been inaugurated. Who does not remember the solemn faces and streaming eyes of the people, as that little column filed down the street to take their place in the army of the Union? I see before me today faces and forms who were in that devoted band. It was they who were plunging into the great unknown; it was they who enlisted under the banner of a nation which had long been unused to war. They were the first,—but they were quickly followed by the other companies and regiments, which marched down the same

street, and took their places in the army of the Union,—some to the east, some to the west, but all with their faces to the south, and their homes behind them.

"There were boyish faces and forms in those ranks; but the years roll on, and those who were boys then, are men of middle age now. They were leaving family, friends and comforts. Their one thought was of home—their one impulse to battle for, and save the Union. And so the long months and years of that dark time went by. Call on call was made for fresh sacrifices, and fresh lives to offer up upon the altar of our country. The young lads who watched McDougal's company march away, grew up and themselves took their places in the army of the Union; until ere the war was over, Licking county herself had placed a small army in the field.

"And wherever the soldiers of Licking county have marched, wherever they have camped, and wherever they have fought, her sons have been in the foremost line of battle, their arms have held up the flag of the Union the highest, and their names today are inscribed among the brightest on their country's roll of honor. Her sons have fought, and their blood has been poured out on nearly a hundred battlefields, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. And in all that struggle, this county has never been called upon to blush for their honor, nor to share in their dishonor. Her sons have felt the scorching fires of Manassas; they joined in the wild cry of victory at Fort Donelson; they helped win and wear the laurels at the siege of Vicksburg; they stood the brunt of battle under the low spreading branches of the forest of Shiloh; they fought among the clouds at Lookout Mountain; they pined and wasted in the prisons of the South; their blood has dampened the soil all over Virginia, and with Sherman, they 'marched down to the sea.' And when her ragged and decimated companies and regiments came back to her, their honor was only second to the honor of those who left their bones on the field where they fell."

For a full account of Licking county troops in the Civil War the reader's attention is directed to the excellent work entitled, "Ohio in the War." An excellent and interestingly written history of Licking county in the war between the states can be found in the history of Licking county, compiled by N. N. Hill, Jr., and published in 1881. Below is given a list of the companies that were recruited in the county, together with a copy of the muster-in rolls.

WIDE-AWAKE COMPANY.

During the excitement of the presidential campaign of 1860 semi-military organizations were formed all over the country, bearing the name of "Wide-awakes." A Wide-awake company was organized in Newark, composed of young men enthused with the wide-spread presentiment of a coming storm and a determination to maintain with the sword the result of the ballot. The company was commanded by Captain Leonidas McDougal, and met for drill in the upper story of a building on Third street. The members wore capes, carried torches, and paraded the streets during political mass meetings.

When the war broke out the Newark Wide-awakes almost to a man enlisted in the service of their country, and marched away under their gallant leader—Captain McDougal. It was a noticeable coincidence that the officers of the Wide-

awakes became the officers of old Company H of the Third Ohio Volunteers, the first of Licking county's spontaneous and generous contributions to the grand army of the Union.

Upon one occasion the citizens gave a supper and ball in honor of the Wide-awakes. Captain McDougal was called upon for a speech, and his only response was that he could not make a speech, but he knew how to command a company of Wide-awakes. Future events proved his qualifications as a commander when he led the boys through the fiery ordeal at Perryville, and gave his own life blood in defense of his company.

Company H, Third Ohio Infantry.—This was the first company organized in Licking county for the War of the Rebellion and its ranks were speedily filled in response to the first call of the president for volunteers.

MUSTER-IN ROLL OF COMPANY H, THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

June 13, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Leonidas McDougal, First Lieutenant Leroy S. Bell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Frank P. Dale, Sergeant David L. Rush, Sergeant Lawrence Shields, Sergeant John W. Ulem, Sergeant John C. Roney, Corporal Henry Haughey, Corporal Thomas Haughey, Corporal William Freckleton, Corporal Rees E. Darlington, Corporal James Burns, Corporal Allen W. Ball, Corporal George A. Ball, Corporal John L. Morris, Musician John P. Laird, Wagoner James Fleming.

PRIVATES.

James Avery, William Archer, Albert Asher, William H. B. Armstrong, Rufus V. Buskirk, Patrick Brady, Daniel Bray, Lewis Bedell, Joseph Backus, William H. Burdick, Henry F. Brown, Albert A. Bowers, Edward Babbitt, William H. H. Cramer, George W. Caffee, George P. Clarke, George W. Colville, David Clouse, William W. Caffee, James Drake, David Dunnavan, Thomas Dewar, Jesse A. DeMuth, George W. Darling, Israel Flannigan, John Gibson, Henry Gibson, Ernest Grasser, Frank A. Haughey, Frederick J. Heeley, Richard Hughes, Andrew Hyatt, Daniel Harbaugh, William Ingman, William Jones, Nathan Jewett, William Jackson, Albert K. Knight, Wesley H. Lemley, James Loveland, James Lees, John I. Launceford, Albert Munson, Henry McCarty, John C. Morgan, David R. McCracken, James McDonald, Charles M. Moore, Edward Mochler, John McCreary, James Moran, Samuel Martindale, Jacob F. Mills, John M. Nichol, Walter C. Noble, John W. Orndorff, Isaac Pence, John A. Palmer, George Poncer, Henry Park, William Redhead, Banjamin Richards, Franklin Richards, Isaac Rhoe, Reiland Spellman, Benjamin Smith, Thomas F. Smith, John Smith, Thomas Stewart, James M. Stout, James P. Scroggs, Wilson Simmons, James H. Sigler, John B. Thompson, John F. Thompson, Nathaniel W. Tally, Owen Tierney, Byron W. Violet, George L. Wells, William S. Wyrick, Henry S. Woodruff, Charles Williams.

COMPANY E, TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company E, of the Twelfth Ohio Infantry, was recruited at Newark, by Captain Andrew Legg. It moved to Camp Dennison and was mustered into service for three years, on the twenty-eighth of June, 1861.

FIRST MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

June 22, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Andrew Legg, First Lieutenant John C. Wallace.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Aaron N. Channel, Sergeant Thomas J. Farrill, Sergeant Michael Conley, Sergeant Parker Stinchfield, Sergeant William Sine, Corporal Moses W. Baker, Corporal James B. Dale, Corporal Nelson W. Lamb, Corporal Harrison Clem, Corporal James Haughey, Corporal John Harman, Corporal James Van Allen, Corporal Edward Newkirk, Musician Squire J. Brooke, Musician George E. Butrick, Wagoner James L. Palmer.

PRIVATES.

Thomas W. Acord, David L. Armstrong, James Bunker, Mivara Baird, Frank Brown, Enos Beatty, Josiah Baily, George W. Butterfield, David C. Brown, Richard Conley, Peter Carey, John D. Channel, Magan Cannon, Edmond M. Duff, William Debalt, William Davis, Burton Donohue, Oren Dott, Thomas B. Evans, William Eddington, John Griffith, David Griffith, Melvin Gates, Thomas Green, Van B. Garrison, William Hickey, Joshua Hughes, Simon Hughes, Hezekiah Hughes, Elias Hughes, Charles Hotle, Wesley Houseman, William B. Hoagland, Jacob Houck, David H. Hollister, Lot Hull, Jacob Hickey, Leonidas H. Inscho, John Klein, George W. Keeps, John Latham, John Laughery, Charles H. Loveland, Ambrose Lumbart, Daniel McNamarra, Robert McCrum, John C. McVicker, John Mertz, Henry J. Myers, Benjamin D. Meredith, John McDanield, William McDanield, Jackson McKinney, James Norton, Lafayette Pickard, Clark Purdy, George W. Phillips, Harvey Pence, Aaron Proctor, Josephus Richardson, Charles A. Roberts, Matthias Rigger, George F. Relf, Wesley Richards, John Swan, Aaron Sayre, William J. Smith, Philip R. Setzer, Martin Snitzer, Gaofrey Shaffner, Wesley V. Smith, William H. Turner, John Toft, Henry Wilson, Erasmus P. White, George C. Westbrook, John Veach, David Weaver, Maurice Watkins.

COMPANY D, TWENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company D, of the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, was recruited in the western part of the county, by Captain Homer Thrall, and mustered into the service November 5, 1861. It was assigned to a regiment raised for service in General Fremont's department in Missouri, and was first designated as the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, although officered by Ohio men, and its ranks filled up mostly by enlistments from the Buckeye State. However, on the seventh of July, 1862,

NEWARK GUARDS
First Military Company of Newark, Organized in 1856

the secretary of war, recognizing the absurdity of designating the regiment by an erroneous title, issued an order transferring the Thirteenth Missouri regiment to the state of Ohio, to be named the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry.

MUSTER-IN ROLL OF COMPANY D, TWENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

September 23, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Homer Thrall, First Lieutenant George W. Asher, Second Lieutenant Albert G. Dinsmore.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Edwin E. Thomas, Sergeant Edward Wolcott, Sergeant John Worrell, Sergeant John Park, Corporal George F. Hughes, Corporal Reese W. Jones, Corporal David Davis, Corporal Albert Chadwick, Corporal George Spellman, Corporal Leroy S. Dibble, Corporal Edwin Wright, Corporal Nathaniel F. Lemont, Drummer Mirandu S. Dibble, Fifer Charles V. Ward, Wagoner Benjamin F. Gardner.

PRIVATES.

William Browning, John H. Baird, Josiah Baird, Elbridge Brown, Joseph M. Brake, Richard Briggs, James S. Banner, William Crane, Andrew Cane, George Coons, Cornelius Carter, Franklin Carrier, John S. Davis, Arthur Doughty, Harvey Dewolf, Joseph R. Dutton, Henry Dague, George W. Ephland, Dwight Follett, Jerome Flinn, George B. Gardner, George W. Gardner, Leonidas Gambol, Ezra Glass, George Holmes, John Hewitt, Reese Harris, Ephraim H. Hancock, James Hancock, Jefferson Hanna, Job Henthorn, Enos Howell, Adam Hissong, John W. Johnston, Charles E. Knapp, Matthew Lyon, Robert Morgan, Perry A. Meyers, Peter A. J. Moore, Horace Monroe, James Nechany, Charles Nichols, Abraham Osmun, Hiram Patridge, Theodore W. Pierce, Joseph Pierson, William P. Price, Alonzo B. Palmer, James H. Pritchard, Edward Rose, Richard Reese, George Remington, Ebenezer Rice, Lucius Robertson, Elijah Ramey, William M. Sanford, George E. Spellman, Lewis Spellman, William M. Spellman, Abraham Spellman, Martin Slough, James Struter, William C. Smith, Charles W. Smith, Benjamin Strother, Reuben Sinnett, William H. Sandals, John H. Thomas, William Williams, Robert Williams, David H. Williams, William H. Williams, Homer G. Wells, Albert Wells, Daniel Ward, George B. Whiting, James Young, Samuel Youmans.

COMPANY C, TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This company was recruited in the summer of 1861 by Captain Edwin Nichols, and was mustered into service in August. George B. Upham, of Newark, was commissioned first lieutenant, and Jonathan Rees, of Newark, second lieutenant.

MUSTER IN ROLL OF COMPANY C, TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

July 18, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edwin Nichols, First Lieutenant George B. Upham, Second Lieutenant Albert R. Austin, First Sergeant John H. Cooper, Sergeant George W. Bixler, Sergeant James B. Sawyer, Sergeant Jonathan Rees, Sergeant Charles Chadwick,

First Corporal John Ormby, Corporal Isaac Zellers, Corporal Dennis V. Speer, Corporal Franklin D. Ewing, Corporal William H. Hamilton, Corporal Charles Dalrymple, Corporal Edward Jones, Corporal David L. Safford, Wagoner Jacob Hagar.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Anderson, George Abbott, Kimble Abbott, Charles Alexander, William Bowman, Peter Breomlick, Alden Besse, James Browne, Philip Barr, Jacob Case, Alfred Conine, John Chippie, Samuel H. Conine, Timothy Crane, James D. Coon, Dennis Dunehue, Milton Davis, Joseph Dodson, Evans Davis, John Dayle, William Drumm, William E. Ells, Samuel Ewing, Thomas C. Fry, John Fenopty, Robert P. Green, Joshua W. Griffith, Jessie B. Gordon, Silas Gibbony, John L. Grasser, Hiram Gilbert, Solomon Henderlick, Alfred Holt, Thomas Health, Luther Hays, Benjamin W. Hill, N. S. Heislop, James G. Ingman, Daniel Jones, Eugene Jenkins, Lewis King, Thomas C. Lee, Edward Laughery, John G. Loughman, John Lott, James McDaniel, William McVicar, Hugh McNulty, John Miller, James R. Mitchell, Vincent Miller, Robert G. Manner, Daniel Minor, Samuel Murphy, Samuel Mauger, John Nelson, Thomas I. Owens, John O'Connor, Stephen S. Parr, Henry Rhodes, Joseph B. Scureman, Malender B. Steadman, Oscar Sheppard, Thomas Spellman, Peter Sayre, James Staples, John Sawyer, Daniel G. Thrall, Franklin P. Tharp, Alexander D. Teagarden, Henry Whorten, John Williams, John S. White, Thomas Wiyiarch.

COMPANY C, THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The company was recruited in the summer of 1861, by Captain John H. Putnam. On the twenty-seventh of September, with the regiment, it received marching orders and reported to Brigadier General O. M. Mitchell, at Cincinnati. The regiment moved on to Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, October 2d, and there went through with a regular course of drill, which rendered it more efficient. The company remained here until the 12th of December, when it moved to Somerset, and on the nineteenth of January, 1862, it marched to the assistance of General Thomas at the battle of Mill Springs, but, on account of bad roads, it arrived too late to take part in the engagement. Here the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Army of the Ohio.

FIRST MUSTER IN ROLL OF COMPANY G, THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

From September 14 to 23.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John H. Putnam, First Lieutenant John H. McCune, Second Lieutenant Edward Ewing.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George W. Hall, Sergeant Thomas J. Spencer, Sergeant Frank Frazer, Sergeant Frank Evans, Sergeant Wesley H. Bell, Corporal Benjamin Ditter, Corporal Lawrence Barrick, Corporal Samuel S. Southard, Corporal Jacob H. Alspaugh, Corporal William Mitchell, Corporal James Hughes, Corporal Thomas Sessor, Musician Charles C. Marsh, Wagoner Thomas Ricketts.

PRIVATES.

John Alexandria, James R. Atcherly, Judson Barstow, Henry Bishop, David Barrick, Samuel V. Bell, Leonidas F. Burch, William Buchanan, Homer C. Burch, Henry Balthis, P. V. Buskirk, David H. Barger, H. W. Conrad, Cornelius F. Coursen, Lewis Cooley, John R. Dow, Charles Dean, Bazil Dove, John Dunlap, Charles Darlington, Ennis Dean, Chris Elibrand, Lerienus Frienur, Martin Franks, John Gassett, Nathan P. Gillian, Solomon Gearing, Almon Hough, Isaac W. Hull, James H. Hardin, James Harbaugh, George Haight, Thomas Holtsberry, Philander R. Hand, Spencer Holtsberry, Alfonso Ingle, John Jones, John C. Jacobs, Wesley Kindal, James R. Kelley, Edward Kitzmiller, Cyrus W. Leggett, Benjamin McFarlan, Philip Morgan, Isaac V. Milburn, Ira M. Marsh, Leroy C. McCracken, John R. McArthur, Hiram Mitchell, Amose Miner, Daniel Myers, Perry Moats, Luelyn Proctor, Albert Robinson, Samuel F. Stewart, William Spense, David Still, John Strader, Alson Thayer, John Tegarden, William Tuttle, Jonathan Taylor, William B. Thrall, James Uffner, William Vanosdale, John W. Vanallen, James Watson, Eli Wilkins, George Wharton, Anson B. White, William V. Parkerson, Theodore Worthen.

COMPANY G, FORTY-SIXTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This company was recruited in the western part of the county, by Captain Philip A. Crow, and was mustered in with the regiment on the 16th of October, 1861. It left Camp Chase for the field February 18, 1862, and was attached to General Sherman's division at Paducah, Kentucky.

MUSTER IN ROLL OF COMPANY G, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

From September 28 to December 13, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Philip A. Crow, First Lieutenant Charles E. Taylor, Second Lieutenant Hiram B. Wilson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant David Stewart, Sergeant Harlow G. Johnston, Sergeant John B. Phinney, Sergeant Jasper Smith, Sergeant James A. Newcomb, Corporal Thomas Tansy, Corporal William J. Gain, Corporal John E. Evans, Corporal William W. Miller, Corporal Alexander Mullen, Corporal Addison Blain, Corporal Caleb Fish, Corporal David Rodenbarger, Musician Thomas Pugh, Musician Jacob Kissel, Wagoner Jefferson Learn.

PRIVATES.

Lewis Bowman, John W. Burton, Edward Buckley, John Besse, Josiah Betheord, E. Van R. Colton, Charles Chamberlain, James Clawson, David Cain, Joseph Campbell, Waldo F. Davis, Milton Dixon, Franklin Flinn, Heenan Fish, Henry Farnam, Joshua Gain, Isaac Golden, William Hutson, John Herrore, Lamer B. Jones, Thomas Jamieson, Moses Johnson, John King, Rufus Ketner, John

Lepps, Peter McKiever, William Maloy, John A. Moore, John Moore, Asa McCammack, Dallas Merchant, Bruce Murry, Joseph Mullen, Martin Van B. Mullen, Oliver Mullen, Levi Millington, Otis Millington, Samuel J. Miller, Christian May, Albert Pugh, William H. Patterson, John G. Paul, William Perry, Samuel Rees, David Riley, George W. Stiner, Richard Spindler, Joseph Smith, Albert Smith, Joseph R. Smith, Philip Sutton, William Skates, William Sherman, Uray Thomas, Daniel Van Tassel, William Whaland, Theodore Woodruff, Joseph Wright, Levi Wagoner.

The following were transferred from this company to company K, January 3, 1862: John S. Atwater, John S. Bennett, Chester Bethard, Hezekiah Corbin, Thomas Davis, James H. Fairman, David M. Pence, Thomas J. Rice.

THE "LICKING COUNTY REGIMENT."

The Seventy-sixth regiment was familiarly known as the "Licking County Regiment." In the field it was poetically termed the "Licking Volunteers," earning its title from the fact that it never turned its back to the foe, and all through its long and eventful service fortunately shared with the winning side many of the grandest victories of the war. The war had assumed such gigantic porportions when the President called for "five hundred thousand more," it became evident that Licking county must yield more of her sons, not in squads, not in companies, but a regiment of men must go forth to attest her patriotism and fidelity to the Union.

The Seventy-sixth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry was organized for three years' service, in obedience to the call of the President of the United States of July, 1861, for five hundred thousand men.

MUSTER IN ROLL OF COMPANY A, SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

From October 5 to December 15, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thaddeus Lemert, First Lieutenant Beverly W. Lemert, Second Lieutenant Simeon B. Wall.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John A. Lemert, Sergeant Zebulon P. Evans, Sergeant Samuel R. Palmer, Sergeant Leonidas M. Bennett, Sergeant Charles H. Green, Corporal Noah Legg, Corporal William Gale, Corporal Jonathan C. Painter, Corporal Orren D. Lemert, Corporal James W. Howell, Corporal James W. Tilton, Corporal Walters S. Phillips, Corporal Jay Adams, Fifer Jay Brown, Drummer Charles C. Lemert, Wagoner James Thompson.

PRIVATES.

Howard Adams, Henry Austin, Elijah Beckman, John F. Brown, George W. Bayles, William D. Baker, George Baker, Jacob Brooks, Enoch I. Chapin, William Cochran, William Chicken, Joseph B. Chippy, James R. Cotter, William F. Craft, Isaac Cline, Ammi I. Cunningham, James Dunn, Thomas Dunn, John W. Divan,

Silas A. Drake, Richard Dove, George Eusley, Isaac K. Frampton, John Eusley, Levi G. Flenner, Wesley Frost, David Francis, Benjamin Fleming, John W. Gardner, Benjamin Green, Sylvester A. Green, Thomas Gourley, Samuel F. Gilbreath, James R. Hanis, William Howell, Joel D. Handley, Edward Johns, Elias Johns, Martin V. Jones, Wilson Joseph, George L. Lemert, Charles Low, David Lloyd, John Legg, William Little, William Murray, Asbury Moran, William Moran, Joshua Moran, John T. Moore, Samuel H. Moore, John W. McKnight, Isaiah McKnight, Robert McFarling, John McCoy, Henry Mills, Alexander Priest, Amos Porter, Joseph Priest, William Rakestraw, William H. Redman, Sylvester Redman, Simon Rodgers, Frank Streeper, Meredith Simpson, Samuel W. Summervilie, Levi Summerville, Sylvester Spencer, Henry T. Smith, John F. Tilton, Joseph Willey, Thomas A. Watson, Marcus A. Willson, John R. Willson, William Willson.

COMPANY B.

From October 8 to December 12, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph M. Scott, First Lieutenant Ira P. French, Second Lieutenant John R. Miller.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Andrew J. Battee, Sergeant Frank J. Brackett, Sergeant Lewis Follett, Sergeant Rufus B. Buxton, Sergeant Virgil W. Granver, Corporal Benjamin F. Rice, Corporal Chauncey G. Lincoln, Corporal Nelson McCame, Corporal Henry C. Hare, Corporal William H. Harmon, Corporal Lorenzo Skinner, Corporal Henry Tracy, Corporal Samuel Wagoner, Fifer James F. Ward, Drummer John Van-Buskirk, Teamster George Devibliss.

PRIVATES.

Thomas C. Bowie, Nimrod Bowie, Tillman Belt, Stephen E. Belt, James F. Belt, Ryan Booker, Oliver H. Brooks, William Baker, Joseph P. Brooks, John Boyce, Daniel Barrack, George Clark, Miletus P. Clark, Thomas Conner, Stephen Clayton, Alva Criner, William Criswell, Hosea Cooley, Benjamin Cowell, John Dull, William Eswine, Frank D. French, Frank Fawn, Thomas R. Franks, James D. Gould, Thomas C. Hillyer, Levi Hale, Osmer Hatch, William T. Janett, Milton Jimmerson, William Lincoln, Joseph Lyman, John C. Miley, William Milhone, John R. Meeker, Isaac S. Minton, Jasper Munroe, John Q. Merrill, John J. Metzgar, James Matthews, Richard McCarney, William C. Montgomery, William H. McWilliams, William McClay, Isaac A. Oldham, Jeremiah Phillippa, Oscar Poppledon, John Proctor, Leander Proctor, James L. Price, Marcus Root, Timothy Rose, Peter Rhodeback, Jabez L. Rodeback, Jerome R. Shaub, Warren Sherman, David Spaith, Joseph Spaith, Horace Sturdivant, Rinaldo Sturdivant, Jason Sturdivant, Abram Stewart, Harrison Smith, Bennett Smith, Joseph Thurston, Thomas Thomas, Henry Vosburgh, Edward F. Weaver, Parker J. Woods, Philip Wickiser, Hiram Webb, Joseph Williamson, Sidney Woods, Augustus G. Wyeth, Bunell Williamson, Silar Williams, Price Martindale, James Tracy, Arthur Hazlet, Ormand Reynolds.

COMPANY C.

From October 8 to December 4, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Levi P. Coman, First Lieutenant John S. Anderson, Second Lieutenant John W. Gray.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles D. Miller, Sergeant Charles A. Smart, Sergeant Miles Arnold, Sergeant William Beddoes, Corporal Thomas G. Brooke, Corporal John P. Jones, Corporal William H. Critchett, Corporal Leroy S. Barstow, Corporal Enos J. Boner, Corporal Jonathan I. Wright, Corporal Isaac Bullock, Corporal George F. A. Tarr, Drummer Charles F. Meeker.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Abbott, Adna Arnold, John H. Andrews, Isaac Abbott, David E. Armentrout, Zachariah F. Albaugh, Alonzo Brackett, Henry Bash, William Beisley, Job A. Benjamin, Henry S. Beidler, William F. Bishop, David Belt, Phillip Beisly, George Bullock, John Bullock, William Clark, Andrew J. Critchett, L. Byington Critchet, Dever Coffman, Henry Casteel, Alvin Drake, Samuel Fraker, Sebastian E. Fouts, Armanthus Geer, J. Smith Green, William Gleckler, Jesse Hower, Thomas D. Hickey, Thomas A. Harper, Caton Hill, Joseph Hirst, Clement Hosfeld, Joseph W. Jennings, George Jarrett, Daniel H. Kinikin, Perry Andrew Kinikin, James E. Kibler, Richard M. Lane, James S. Lee, Hugh F. McDaniel, William H. Morgan, Gustavus A. Munson, Townsend Nichols, Isaiah Orndorf, Thomas Owens, T. Burns Parker, Isaac N. Preston, Albert Parker, Charles W. Rogers, Norvel W. Stevens, Sidney Smith, Warren S. Siler, Elijah Shade, Amos H. Swindell, Edward Simpson, Joseph Rea Stockton, Herbert Thomas, Eli Timms, Cyrus Twining, William Taylor, George G. Wiley, Philip Wilson, David Ward, Jesse A. Wilson, William H. H. Westbrook, William H. Winter, John Warner, Alban Warthen.

COMPANY D.

From October 7 to December 24, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles H. Kibler, First Lieutenant I. Newton Hempsted, Second Lieutenant Reason C. Strong.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William H. Darlington, Sergeant George S. Green, Sergeant Peter Murphy, Sergeant Bentley Gill, Corporal John F. Warden, Corporal Samuel V. Miller, Corporal George W. Wiseman, Corporal Jacob M. Cannon, Corporal Newton S. Ships, Corporal Samuel Parr, Corporal James F. Brown, Fifer Samuel W. Brooke, Teamster James Smythe.

PRIVATES.

Alonzo Atno, Loran R. Bassett, Evan Breeze, William Bromley, Israel F. Brown, William Cochran, Edward T. Crosse, John Cross, David Davis, Henry R.

Deamude, Joseph A. Deamude, Christopher N. Denman, William H. Dille, Martin Darst, Henry Dunfy, David Eddington; David Evans, John Evans, Robert Galbreth, Patrick Griffin, Lewis W. Hall, Levi Harris, Johnston Haughey, Osker Holmes, Thomas Hoyt, Charles W. Hunter, George H. Hunter, Washington Irwin, James K. Jennings, Griffith D. Jones, John Lefler, Leonidas Lyons, Thomas Livingston, William H. Lybrant, Madison H. Marriott, Leroy Matthews, James F. McFeeter, Philip O'Brien, John Painter, David Perry, Eugene Pickard, James Power, Jacob Ridenour, William Ridenour, Michael Rodgers, George R. Scott, Milton R. Scott, George H. Smythe, George Spellman, Thomas Swetnam, Jonathan Taverner, William Taylor, William Teters, George Torry, Charles J. Upham, John Vanatta, Isaiah H. Vanhorn, Abram Vinland, Chapman J. Weber, Sylvester S. Wells, Henry Williamson, Simon Williams, Jacob S. Wilson, William H. Wiseman, Luke Boyle, Patrick Boyle, Lewis Bedell, James M. Cannon, Francis Green, William McDonald.

COMPANY E.

From October 17 to December 15, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph C. Wehrle, First Lieutenant Michael R. Maher, Second Lieutenant Charles Luther.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George W. Jeremy, Sergeant John Hiser, Sergeant Patrick O. Sullivan, Sergeant John Glynn, Sergeant Adam Keisel, Corporal Barney O'Conner, Corporal John Gorius, Corporal Frederick Fisher, Corporal Frederick Uhle, Corporal John Young, Corporal Basil Williamson, Corporal John Boyle, Corporal Oswald Reber, Musician Albert Dickson.

PRIVATES.

Edward Arnold, George Abbott, Frank Ackerman, Michael Barth, William Boyle, John Bower, Henry Button, Jacob Eaty, Frank Fisher, Jacob Glecker, Hiram Hanna, Charles Harvey, Michael Henne, Frederick Herring, Jacob Honegger, Jacob Imhoff, John F. Keps, William Kennedy, John Kelly, Louis L. Kline, Jacob Kullman, Christian Krabs, James Laley, John Lavin, Martin Leonard, Patrick Licea, John Lucas, James Lybrand, George Maurath, William Maher, Bartholomew McNemee, Jacob Myers, John Myers, James Mossman, William Nolan, John Nolan, Perry Odell, James O'Harie, Charles Oster, Timothy O'Sullivan, Silas Priest, Elijah Ramey, Joseph Roudes, Jerry Ring, John Riff, Henry Risor, John Shaffer, Jacob Schach, Blasius Scherrer, Joseph Smith, Michael Smith, Peter Smith, Noah Smith, Konrad Shoemaker, Jacob Sweitzer, Lorenzo Schweninger, Finley Stafford, Jacob F. Theurer, Joshua Vanatta, John Wagoner, James Ward, Thomas Walsh, James Williams, James Wilson, Melchoir Weiler, Adam Yeast.

COMPANY G.

From October 15, 1861, to January 2, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Stewart, First Lieutenant Jehiel T. Wintrode, Second Lieutenant Richard W. Burt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Jacob A. Jury, Sergeant Jarius G. Evans, Sergeant Rufus W. Henthorn, Sergeant Hiram Vandyburg, Sergeant Denton Whips, Corporal Martin Armstrong, Corporal Harry W————, Corporal Jacob Burner, Corporal Horace Reynolds, Corporal Thomas J. Davis, Corporal Daniel Heckard, Corporal George Kumpf, Musician David Jones, Musician Charles H. H. Paramore, Wagoner Joseph Martin.

PRIVATES.

Reuben Abbott, William E. Boylan, Edward Beverly, John Binkle, Isaac Bounds, Henry R. Burner, Thomas Coffman, William H. Coffman, James Carnahan, Henry Davis, Jr., Henry Davis, Sr., James H. Dame, Cornelius Dispennet, Samuel Dispennet, Asias Deacon, Thomas Dutroe, Philip W. Evans, Aaron Evans, Thomas Evans, Thomas Egans, Perry Flowers, Jacob Fetzel, Henry H. German, John Gillaspie, Isaac Holtsbury, Solomon Holtsbury, Philip Harter, Calvin Harter, William Hull, Thomas Hancock, Crosby Johnson, Israel Jones, John R. Jones, Leander Jennings, Frederick Krauss, Adam Lawyer, William Lyle, Peter McKeiver, John Mitchell, James Madix, Paul Murphy, Henry H. Marvin, William Oard, William Oliver, James M. Parmer, Jerrad Price, Thomas Pool, David Patterson, Reason Roby, John Rickets, Barney Rogers, David Sams, Patrick Sullivan, Isaac Switzer, Hans P. C. Smith, Hugh Tagart, Lemuel Thompson, Abram Walker, John Walker, George Whips, Silas Ward, John Webber, James Wiley, John Wislon, Emanuel Yeisley, George Whitehead.

COMPANY H.

From October 19, 1861, to December 14, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jerome N. Rappleyea, First Lieutenant John A. Dill, Second Lieutenant Lucien H. Wright.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Calvin C. Wells, Sergeant Cyrus W. Crane, Sergeant John Overturf, Sergeant Thomas Dill, Sergeant James M. Cassell, Corporal Edwin Freeman, Corporal James F. Lott, Corporal Julius P. Mahan, Corporal Richard Haynes, Corporal George Streams, Corporal Nathan Smith, Corporal William D. Parsons, Corporal Merritt Smith, Musician Blake Arnflius, Musician Johnston Finley, Wagoner George Wright.

PRIVATES.

Rufus B. Adams, David Bond, Washington Brown, Jacob Bixler, Malon Baker, William Brush, Henry C. Bills, John W. Brown, Sylvester Brown, Alexander J. Bargarser, John Brothers, Elych Corder, Augustus Carpenter, Scott W. Condict, William W. Cramer, George W. Chrisman, Edward Condon, Abram L. Doty, Joseph Ephland, Theodore O. Freeman, George Fridle, Russell B. Green, Calvin D. Hand, James W. Hatfield, Leroy Horn, Henry Hunter, Valentine S. Jones, William T. King, William S. Lake, Gideon Long, John Long, Franklin Lytle, Marquis L. Mathews, Delano Mathews, Alfred Mead, Joseph McLentic, Hiram

JOHN L. CLEM, AGED 12, SERGEANT CO. C, 22D MICHIGAN, 1863

H. Parsons, Sumner Parsons, John S. Patton, Simon W. Payne, Christopher Pendleton, Brooks S. Pendleton, Milton W. Rhodes, William H. Robinson, Moses B. Root, Orville Scott, Perry Shaffer, Benjamin D. Smith, John Stephens, William A. Spencer, Henry Stonebrook, Virgil Stout, John Streets, Isaac Stout, George Thompson, Louis Talbot, Wilson S. Thorp, David W. Wells, James Watkins, Amos P. Williams, Herbert Williams, George W. Woodcock, James H. Yose, William Beaumont, Ebenezer Pratt.

COMPANY K.

From October 15, 1861, to February 3, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James M. Jay, First Lieutenant David R. Kelley, Second Lieutenant Mark Sperry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Reuben T. Rostrock, Sergeant William K. Hill, Sergeant Benjamin Marshall, Sergeant Lucien C. Rose, Sergeant Harry Northrup, Corporal John F. Bell, Corporal Thaddeus K. Cook, Corporal Thomas Mead, Corporal Michael Foxman, Corporal Jonathan Clifton, Corporal Johnson S. Grant, Corporal George W. Bean, Corporal William Held, Musician Walter S. Gilbert, Musician John Wood, Jr.

PRIVATES.

John Alexander, Jacob V. Ary, William Barr, William Bowers, William Brady, John J. Clark, Eli Cavender, Joseph D. Clenefelter, Thomas J. Davis, Calvin DePuy, Charles Donahue, Solomon Dustman, Plummer Edwards, William Edwards, Samuel J. Everitt, Samuel Fetters, Enoch Fetters, Manelius Fogle, George Fogle, Andrew Fogle, Jeremiah Foltz, Thomas Forsyth, Albert M. Foulke, Robert Fraker, Henry B. Goldsmith, Norman Gregory, Ferdinand Held, Arthur T. Hillis, Allen Jarrett, John W. Jones, Daniel Jones, Benjamin Kohler, Daniel Keyser, George W. Krumlauf, William McElroy, John McMullen, Stephen Jones, William F. McMullen, Rhody McPike, David Metzker, William H. H. Mattice, Samuel W. Morey, Lawrence Murrey, Frank Munson, Jacob Myers, Wesley Nibarger, William Nichols, John W. Owens, William Peters, Daniel K. Platter, Joseph H. Ream, George W. Reed, George Renfinbarger, William Rhiel, William C. Roberts, Manum Royer, George Rutterstein, Peter Schlott, William Sacrist. Jacob Sibold, John Shank, Eli Shutt, Albert H. Sollan, John H. Silver, John W. Smith, Joseph H. Sniverly, Andrew Stellabarger, Samuel Stonemetz, Levi Stofer, Amos Stultz, Daniel Swisher, John B. Stratton, George Walker, Henry Ward, William Wemer, Levi J. Wemer, Benjamin Whisler, John W. Whaler, Edward White, David Whitford, Amos Widner, Jacob Witmer, William Williams, John Wamsley, Wallace Warden, John Wood, William H. Young, Frank J. Young, John F. Zeller, Peter R. Zentz.

OTHER LICKING COUNTY COMPANIES.

In the month of August, 1862, Company F was recruited, by Captain David Thomas, and assigned to the Ninety-fifth Infantry.

MUSTER-IN ROLL OF COMPANY F, NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

From July 18 to August 19, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David Thomas, First Lieutenant Joseph Yeoman, Second Lieutenant Joseph J. A. Thrapp.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Orderly Sergeant Joseph Houston, Sergeant Alanson Brooke, Sergeant Matthias W. Comstock, Sergeant William Colvin, Sergeant Samuel H. Brown, Corporal James Lake, Corporal Thomas Davis, Corporal John Bell, Corporal John Rese, Corporal John Little, Corporal William Holler, Corporal John G. Loughman, Corporal Joseph Dodson, Musician Alonzo Robinson, Musician Thomas Carmicle, Wagoner William Conine.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Allen, William Arnold, Morris Allen, Peter Brady, Barney Brady, Thomas Bellwood, Hiram Barcus, John Blosser, Perry Bowens, Michael Bergen, James Belt, James Chilcot, William Cheeke, George Cheek, David Cooper, Frederick Cokenbarger, Thomas Duckworth, William Davidson, William J. Delong, David Dodson, Hamilton Dage, Eleazer Eddington, Charles Ewing, Theodore Eddleblute, Samuel Farmer, Jesse Greene, John W. Greene, John W. Hill, George Handely, George Haines, Joshua Harris, Jacob Henderson, John Irwin, Thomas Johnson, Henry Johnson, Joseph Kugler, John Kindred, Henry Kent, Joseph Lease, William Leavington, Obadiah Lovegrove, Samuel Lorish, Robert H. Loughman, Daniel D. Layman, William D. Layman, Joseph Mayberry, Kaleb Moxley, Hugh Mayhurd, Henry Nelson, Minott O. Nash, William D. Nash, John P. Overholt, Joseph Price, Samuel Price, Joseph Priest, Albert Pumphrey, Henry Paunley, Joseph Rodgers, Stephen R. Ritter, Louis B. Skinner, Charles Savory, Spencer Siegler, Thomas Spielman, Abraham H. Sells, George Swigert, Joseph Shire, William O. Swindle, Thomas M. Stockton, Ezra Smith, Joseph Simmons, Thomas L. Skinner, John L. Thompson, Arthur J. Vanhorn, Burns Vanhorn, John Weekly, Israel Wilson, Robert Wilson, Jesse Walker, Marion Wilcox, John Willard, George C. Warman, George C. Wilcox.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This company was recruited in August, 1862, by Captain Marvin M. Munson, of Granville.

MUSTER-IN ROLL OF COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

From August 12 to 23, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Marvin M. Munson, First Lieutenant Frederick A. Eno, Second Lieutenant Charles Sinnet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles C. Hays, Sergeant James R. Ladd, Sergeant Benjamin W. Mason, Sergeant Joseph W. Gooding, Sergeant Frederick J. Cressy, Corporal Samuel L. Rose, Corporal Jasper L. Gillispie, Corporal William C. Mason, Corporal Isaac Evans, Corporal Madison Messenger, Corporal Warren C. Rose.

PRIVATES.

W. H. H. Avery, Abraham Barkley, Amos Bartholomew, Leroy S. Bancroft, Lorenzo Barrick, Stillman Clark, Loyd H. Clouse, Henry C. Carlock, Andrew J. Chambers, Henry C. Case, David N. Connard, Charles M. Carrier, John F. Cheek, George L. Devibliss, John F. Densor, William Dunn, David R. Dunn, John E. Evans, Thomas D. Evans, Shepard Fulton, George W. Flaharda, Rodney Flaharda, George A. Graves, George Gardiner, Moses Goodrich, Guilford Hanslip, Heman Hobart, Ezra D. Hummel, Burton Huson, Alfred Jones, Thomas A. Jones, Henry Jewell, Enos Jewell, Albert Kneeland, Horatio H. Kneeland, James Merrill, Matthias Montonya, Rufus Merrill, John Morehead, William J. Minton, Isaac S. Minton, Thomas H. McBride, George F. Nelson, William R. Newberry, Jerry Owen, Solomon Priest, Jacob Pitts, Andrew J. Powell, Lyman Pratt, James S. Ports, James Partridge, Hiram Paige, Charles D. Parker, Henry C. Paige, Daniel Rose, Albert Rose, Samuel Richards, Gilman Rose, Thomas S. Sedgwick, Elias W. Showman, William H. Starr, Elias Thomas, Jesse H. Tucker, John Wamsley, Theodore Worden, George A. Wilson, George P. Wright, Hiram Williams, Lewis Williams, Henry A. Wells, William F. Williams, Samuel H. Wilcox.

MUSTER-IN ROLL COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

From August 14 to October 4, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Levi T. Nichols, First Lieutenant Nelson Durant, Second Lieutenant Lucius S. Windle.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James L. Wheelock, Sergeant Marquis D. L. Parr, Sergeant John Ogilvie, Sergeant Paschal J. Horton, Sergeant John D. D. Stevens, Corporal Lyman W. Lincoln, Corporal Edward J. Carlisle, Corporal Matthew H. Porter, Corporal Stewart J. Ogilvie, Corporal Charles A. Coffroth, Corporal Thomas Parr, Corporal William H. Thrall, Corporal George W. Brigham.

PRIVATES.

Levi Agler, George W. Allison, Henry Blade, Amos Bartholomew, George W. Brook, Isaac Baily, Henry S. W. Butt, John C. Ball, Robert Ballinger, Alonzo W. Brown, George W. Clarke, Albert Cady, Deaver Coffman, John R. Cross, Jacob S. Clouse, Samuel M. Davidson, Michael Delliplane, Thomas Dispenet, John Denune, Thomas Davis, Bentley Eichelberger, John R. Ellis, Joel Ellis, Jasper Evans, Isaac Evans, Sylvester Frye, Thompson Freeman, John Gray, Oliver Green, Edgar Horton, John Q. Howard, Henry J. Howell, Philo House, James Hourigan,

Henry Ibbotson, Joseph Jackson, William H. Lane, John Lillibridge, James Love, John W. Layman, Vincent Lake, William H. Larabee, Jacob Lown, Thomas W. Larabee, Charles G. Larabee, Robert McGary, Wesley Murphy, Urial A. McComb, Thompson E. Osburne, John Perrine, William T. Reed, John E. Rice, Amos Rich, John Reuch, Esau Rice, John Seally, John A. Smalley, Timothy M. Steadman, Rolin B. Staddin, Andrew J. Shaw, George Smart, Benjamin Shoffer, Henry Thrall, Jonas Williams, George H. Winslow, Ezra Whitehead, Tuller Williams.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Six companies, under command of Captains W. A. McKee, U. S. Westbrook, L. J. Johnson, John H. Baird, John L. Francis and Lieutenant John C. Hancock, were recruited in Licking county for this regiment, to serve one hundred days, and on the eleventh of May, 1864, left for Cumberland, Maryland, with the regiment eight hundred and fifty strong.

MUSTER-IN ROLL OF COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

May 2, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William A. McKee, First Lieutenant Hiram Bricker, Second Lieutenant Jesse Wilson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Peter Bollwine, Sergeant Robert B. Alsdorf, Sergeant James R. Alsdorf, Sergeant William J. D. Coe, Sergeant Samuel W. Trowbridge, Corporal James H. Adams, Corporal Robert Graham, Corporal David C. Houck, Corporal John J. Houck, Corporal Sylvester Hays, Corporal Howard Kirkpatrick, Corporal William Seymour, Corporal Daniel S. Warner, Musician Llewellen P. McNaughten, Musician George W. Nash, Wagoner Daniel Vanostrand.

PRIVATES.

William Alsdorf, William A. Arvin, Homer Burris, William Q. Belt, William H. Burnsides, Smith H. Bond, Alonzo Coad, Philip H. Conard, Presley Campbell, Willoughby Condit, Casper Condit, Joseph Copper, Reuel Dodd, John M. Dodd, Amza Dodd, James M. Dunlap, Richard T. Dove, William Dewitt, Israel H. DeWolf, John W. Finney, John Hervey, George W. Halcomb, Benjamin F. Jacobs, William Kirkpatrick, Sheppard A. Knisley, Silas H. Kent, John Lloyd, James D. Lusk, William R. Lampson, Martin Lampson, George Lytle, Alburtus Moore, William McNaughten, Orson Mantonya, Lewis C. Marsh, William T. O'Bannon, William O'Bannon, James Pierce, Elias Pleukharp, Jonathan Price, Andrew Patton, Samuel Preston, William H. Patrick, Henry C. Pruden, Enos W. Robb, Robert Stevenson, Jacob A. Stevenson, Lemuel B. Stevens, William M. Smoots, Matthias F. Smoots, Nathaniel F. Smoots, George N. Smoots, Aden S. Stickle, Charles Sterrett, Henry M. Tippett, Thomas Thatcher, William H. Wheeler, George Wheeler, Timothy H. Wheaton, Lewis Williams, Dennis Warner, Andrew Worley, George G. Warman.

COMPANY B.

May 2, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ulyssus S. Westbrook, First Lieutenant George W. Hull, Second Lieutenant Rynier V. Outcalt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Jacob W. Smart, Sergeant William Camp, Sergeant Anthony M. Prior, Sergeant Joseph W. Myers, Sergeant William Tucker, Corporal Zadoc Buckingham, Corporal George M. Crooks, Corporal William Hughes, Corporal Henry C. Lawyer, Corporal Micajah Martin, Corporal Joseph A. Smart, Corporal Leroy Roberts, Corporal Robert L. Westbrook, Musician Mason Patterson, Musician Wartenbe N. ———, Wagoner William Johnson.

PRIVATES.

Alfred Alward, George Brookover, Joseph Bell, Holmes Bogle, Homer Bright, Woodson Bell, John W. Belt, Benjamin Belt, Nicholas Brown, William Crooks, Milton Clemens, Harvey Cain, John H. Dair, Franklin Davy, John Davis, John W. Etnire, George W. Flesher, Daniel Fundersmith, Jesse German, John Gillespie, William Hamilton, Samuel Harris, William Harmon, William C. Hazlet, John Humbarger, James Holmes, Jesse Hancock, Thomas Hayes, Charles A. Irvin, Arthur S. Lake, Leroy Lake, Nelson Lewis, James H. Loughman, Henry Lickliter, Lloyd Myers, John McBride, William D. Morgan, Levi Morgan, Jesse Morgan, Jacob Mauk, George W. Moore, Sylvester Myrie, John L. Norman, George Pratt, Charles C. Rankin, George W. Rankin, Samuel Richardson, Sanford Rose, Winfield S. Richey, Joseph Runnion, William P. Starkey, William Shiplett, Samuel Stanberry, George Stanberry, John W. Shutt, Elisha Standiford, Henry Vermillion, Urias Vanhorn, Wilson Vankirk, George Vankirk, John S. West, Jesse Williams, Benjamin Wilcox, Bloomfield Zane, Lemuel H. White.

COMPANY C.

May 2, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Luther J. Johnson, First Lieutenant George A. Ball, Second Lieutenant Samuel M. Brooke.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Walter M. Smith, Sergeant Squire J. Brooke, Sergeant Warren H. Beach, Sergeant Joshua W. Griffith, Sergeant Thomas M. Gregory, Corporal Theodore M. Ball, Corporal William G. Boss, Corporal Oliver Dorsey, Corporal John S. Edwards, Corporal Daniel E. Jones, Corporal Daniel W. Peugh, Corporal Andrew Schmucker, Corporal Leander White, Musician John Lee Brooke, Musician William Vanatta, Wagoner James Jenkins.

PRIVATES.

Alfred Alward, John W. Alexander, Alfred A. Andrews, William Beverly, Samuel M. Bedwell, Robert Bowie, David M. Black, J. Healy Dickinson, Leander

Davis, Melville Davis, Albert C. Ewing, John Edwards, Herman Forry, John W. Green, James W. Gray, Bryant Gurney, Julius C. Graves, Henry Huber, James Hurrell, Cyrus D. Hughes, John R. Hughes, Craig Hutchinson, John W. Hays, Josiah Hughes, Martin Hartshorn, Edward Irwin, Daniel L. Jones, David W. Jones, Nicholas Kline, John Lawler, Robert Lloyd, Socrates Lott, William Lippincott, John C. Mix, Jacob Moser, Henry H. Munsell, William Miers, David D. Owens, Homer D. Place, Eugene Peck, Nicholas H. Pond, Thomas J. Parr, Charles M. Rider, Frank Rogers, William Roe, Harry S. Spellman, James Shrum, Irving Sharrer, John Snyder, John Southwick, Edgar Scott, William T. Taylor, Charles J. Upham, James E. Upham, Zara Van Buskirk, Carey A. Wilson, Theodore F. Wright, Adam D. Wise, Evan Williams, Levi Webber, Jacob Woodard, David Williams, John A. Williams, Robert Williams.

COMPANY D.

May 2, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John C. Baird, First Lieutenant William Wansbrough, Second Lieutenant Joseph Atkinson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant F. B. Elliott, Sergeant Jonathan Egolf, Sergeant Timothy D. Marsh, Sergeant Isaac Oldham, Sergeant Jacob S. Youmans, Corporal Peabody S. Atkinson, Corporal Charles E. Martin, Corporal Christopher C. Neff, Corporal Newton Parker, Corporal Nathan F. Perry, Corporal William Slough, Corporal Sinnet Swisher, Corporal Asa F. Whitehead, Musician Henry Dibble, Musician Reuben Lunceford, Wagoner Samuel Folk.

PRIVATES.

George J. Atkinson, John E. Artz, Hiram Brook, Edmund Besse, Robert Barb, Benjamin Besse, Alva Barb, Julius Barnes, William Butler, Denver Banner, Harvey Clark, Aaron M. Condit, Amos Ewing, David Ewing, James Folk, David Headley, John Hansom, Lafayette Headley, William G. Hooker, Thomas C. Hanley, Stephen W. Harrison, William C. Johnson, Morris W. Kent, Samuel Kindred, John Lockwood, N. B. Lenington, Thomas S. Lenington, Selah Moulton, John W. Miller, Silas Monroe, George M. Meeker, David Owens, Enos Osborn, Sylvester Peters, Ralph B. Pierson, Hiram Palmer, John N. Perry, Jonathan Pheaster, John H. Parkinson, Barnabas Philbrooke, Seth Philbrooke, Martin L. Root, Elias N. Root, L. R. Royce, David Rockey, S. C. Roberts, Samuel Salts, J. H. Samson, J. J. Stuart, Jacob H. Sinsebaugh, J. B. Shambough, Charles Stuart, E. H. Shambough, J. W. Shambough, Wesley Staples, Samuel Slough, Branson Stover, Irving Slough, R. C. Van Dorn, Richard Wolcott, John B. Whitehead, Robert E. Williams, Merret O. Wooster, George E. Williams.

COMPANY E.

May 2, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant James C. Hancock.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Levi Cooper, Sergeant William DeFrance, Sergeant Daniel A. Fleming, Sergeant John Poland, Sergeant Alexander Wilson, Corporal Henry L. Beecher, Corporal Charles M. Barrick, Corporal Harvey D. Evans, Corporal John F. Montgomery, Corporal Emmet Patterson, Corporal Michael A. Shank, Corporal William O. Swindell, Corporal Alfred Wells, Musician Thomas D. Evans, Musician Thomas R. Wilson, Wagoner Abraham Belford.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Ambrick, Andrew Anderson, Josiah Anderson, Milton F. Beardsley, Peter Brady, William H. Barrick, William M. Bill, Elbrige Clevis, Frank H. Crusen, Thomas Coon, Joseph Cheanly, Allen De Wolf, William De Bevoice, Adam T. Day, William Eggleston, William Evans, Thomas J. Evans, John Forsythe, Erastus Francis, David Farmer, Bentley Gill, John Higginbottom, William Hughes, James Hughes, Edward Hughes, Hiram Hancock, Thomas Jones, Alexander Low, Joseph N. Livingston, William E. Mitchell, John W. Moore, Joseph C. Murrell, Albert Nichols, Daniel Ormsby, Howard Parr, Frederick Rickley, Joseph F. Rodgers, Henry Rose, James Sparks, William Shank, John J. Smith, William Smith, James Smith, Erastus F. Sparks, Milton Snow, Spencer Seymour, Lewis L. Stevens, Jonathan Shaw, James C. Taylor, Samuel W. Tiehurst, James M. Tarlton, William Venible, Ezekiel Whitehead, Rosell Wilcox, William Wells, Peter Wolf, Thomas Yost, William Bell.

COMPANY F.

May 2, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John L. Francis, First Lieutenant Edward John, Second Lieutenant George W. Patterson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas L. Lemert, Sergeant Theodore Burrell, Sergeant John McDowell, Sergeant William Painter, Sergeant Warren Sherman, Corporal Jordon H. Banks, Corporal John R. Carter, Corporal Samuel Diven, Corporal Albert Flinn, Corporal Josiah Glancy, Corporal Jonathan Frampton, Corporal John Rochell, Corporal Elias Varner, Musician Munson R. Patterson, Musician John W. Patterson, Wagoner John W. Hull.

PRIVATES.

John Q. Adams, Isaiah Anderson, Asbury Anderson, Thomas Barnes, Robert Bodle, Willie H. Benear, Jeremiah Beatty, Rufus A. Beem, George H. Barston, Benjamin Biggs, William A. Cooksey, James A. Chapin, James Chapin, Loveless Coy, Charles C. Carter, Horace Chidister, Isaac Cooper, Joseph B. Doughty, David Denman, John T. Drake, Henry Dickerson, George W. Dunn, Albert Dow, William E. Ensley, Cyrus Evans, Walter B. Finney, Ezra Frost, James Freese, Michael B. Forgrave, John Francis, Hugh A. Fleming, John S. Gardner, George W. Gardner, James W. Green, Wesley Holmes, Joseph S. Holmes, James A. Hanger, Samuel

Jones, George John, George W. Jones, Evan E. Jones, Samuel D. Jones, Potters Little, William Lugenbeal, James Legg, Elias Morris, William H. Morris, Thomas A. Miller, Richard Mechens, James McClay, Samuel Miller, John Norman, Jacob Phillips, Albert Phillips, Samuel Palmer, Walter Pierson, John Sullivan, Reuben Sherman, William W. Shaw, Rufus Talbot, John F. Vanallan, Thomas J. Willey, Thomas Watson, Jonathan Woodruff.

COMPANY D, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company D was recruited in the latter part of the summer of 1861 by Captain David A. B. Moore, and was mustered into service on the fifth of October, 1861.

MUSTER-IN ROLL OF COMPANY D, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David A. B. Moore, First Lieutenant Samuel G. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant Ira Stevens.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James W. Kirkendall, Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Scott, Sergeant James Linton, Sergeant E. A. Trowbridge, Sergeant Frank McKinney, Sergeant Frank Bills, Corporal M. S. Lahue, Corporal James Milligan, Corporal H. C. Ellis, Corporal Wesley Realhorn, Corporal Charles Goodrich, Corporal Daniel Shottle, Corporal Charles J. Scott, Corporal Charles Wells, Bugler Henry Bush, Wagoner D. L. Bellair.

PRIVATES.

James Anderson, Thomas H. A. Amarine, John Barber, Enoch Burrows, Andrew Castell, Marcus Cole, George W. Coulter, Joshua Cross, Robert Cross, Allen Demman, William H. Demman, James Deveraux, Daniel Drumm, Edward W. Evans, Harvey Ferguson, Nathaniel Finegan, Horace Foot, Lucius A. Gloyd, James L. Hasting, —— Hildreath, George Hinton, Thomas Holliday, James Houk, Sebastian Imhooff, Robert W. Irwin, William H. Kipp, James Leslie, Marian Lansdown, John Martin, George A. Morehead, George Ingman, George Morrison, James Myers, Thadus McVay, John Miller, William Nugent, Nathan Parish, Wesley Poland, Davis Price, John Robertson, David Reece, John J. Smith, Henry Snider, George Snider, John R. Stevenson, Thaddeus Stevenson, Wright B. Taylor, Alvin Thompson, Daniel J. Tracy, George L. Warner, Wesley Walls, Leroy S. Williams, Henry Wheeler, Daniel Young, William H. Myers.

COMPANY A, TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This company was recruited in October, 1862, by Captain William Thayer.

MUSTER-IN ROLL OF COMPANY A, TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

From October 4, 1862, to February 23, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Thayer, First Lieutenant Milton Valentine, Second Lieutenant John A. Parish.

Black Hand Cliff near Newark, O.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles D. Clarke, Quartermaster Sergeant John R. McColloch, Commissary Sergeant Frederick Miner, Second Sergeant David C. Hill, Third Sergeant William Jasper, Fourth Sergeant Charles M. Adair, Fifth Sergeant Done Maggue, Sixth Sergeant Charles Hoover, Corporal Matthew Miner, Corporal Martin Cook, Corporal William Rickets, Corporal Addison W. Smyder, Corporal George W. Riley, Corporal Samuel Mock, Corporal Benton Jones, Corporal James E. Akins.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Avery, Martin Adams, William H. H. Belt, Hamlin Birch, John Barker, Lewis Benadam, Joseph Boham, George Brown, William Cramer, Daniel H. Cooper, James Cullen, John Canaday, Shadrack Castelle, Sylvester H. Camell, Henry P. Divine, David Eving, John D. Ellsen, Edward Flowers, Jacob Good, George W. Giles, Charles Graham, Joseph H. Hutzel, Levi Harris, George Hutzel, Amos Hixon, Westley Harmon, Daniel Holder, Nelson Hardesty, Benjamin Jones, Hubbard Jones, Samuel Karhmer, William Knapp, James R. Looker, Daniel Lines, Evan B. Lemmer, Daniel L. Miner, Benjamin Markell, William McBride, Edward Morrill, Matthew McLaughlin, Elisha E. Morrison, George Mason, David Martin, William Munbower, Michael McVerner, Jonas Nesley, Stewart Plummer, James Palsgrove, William Ritenour, Jacob A. Roach, Justus Robisin, George Redd, Samuel Renshaw, David Pickard, Frederick Staley, Perry Shultz, Ervin Shultz, Daniel E. Shultz, Perry Sullivan, Adam Spenster, Alfred Stultz, James Smith, Jesse Vial, Seth H. Violet, John H. Voers, William Vance, John Williams, G. B. Wilkinson, Jonah White, John Ward, William Wilcox, Frederick Willard, Isaac Williams, David Ward, Louis Wagner, Charles Wilson, George Wilson, Levi Zimmerman, Nathan B. Giles, Philip Hoffman, Frederick Hotzler, Jacob Kamerer, William Coan.

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant W. W. Stevenson, of the regular army, opened a recruiting office in Newark in the summer of 1861, to procure enlistments for the Eighteenth United States regulars—a new regiment then organizing under Colonel Carrington. Lieutenant Stevenson was assisted by Wilbur F. Arnold and James D. Wallace, two prominent young men of Newark, who had patrictically enlisted in the regular service.

About eighty men were recruited from Licking county and forwarded, in detachments, to the general rendezvous of the regiment at Columbus. The company entered the field the following fall, and did active and efficient service during the war. It was engaged in the battles at and near Lebanon, Mill Spring, Somerset, and Louisville, Kentucky. Also at Fort Donelson, Nashville, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Perryville, Stone River, and Mission Ridge. It fought all through the Atlanta campaign, and was with Thomas' army at Franklin, Columbia and Nashville.

Lieutenant Stevenson became quartermaster of the regiment, and died in Kentucky during the winter of 1861-62.

Lieutenant Wilbur F. Arnold was first quartermaster sergeant and subsequently promoted to second and first lieutenant. He served gallantly all through the war, and at its close was assigned to duty at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as disbursing

officer. He afterwards was ordered on duty in Texas, where he died of disease. Lieutenant Arnold was a young man of high scholarly attainments, and although physically disabled, his patriotism led him to persevere in being accepted into the regular army. The country thus gained the services of a competent and gallant officer. His death, in the morning of a promising manhood, was deeply deplored by his army associates as well as by a host of warm friends at home.

Sergeant James D. Wallace recruited most of the men for this company, and being a good drill officer he brought the recruits to a high state of discipline and efficiency before they entered the field. He was soon promoted to sergeant major of the Second battalion, in consideration of his efficiency as a drill sergeant.

Seventeen Licking county men died while serving in this company, and many were wounded during the active and dangerous service which fell to the lot of the Eighteenth regulars.

As stated in a preceding chapter, many Licking county men, not included in the list herein given, enlisted in companies and regiments in other counties and states. Quite a large detachment of colored men enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Ohio infantry, afterwards known as the Fifth Colored United States infantry. These men saw very severe service under General Butler, near Petersburgh, Virginia, and a number of Newark boys were killed and wounded. Detachments and enlistments from Licking county not heretofore mentioned, entered the following organizations: Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio national guards, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer infantry, Sixth United States cavalry, First Nebraska infantry, Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry, Twenty-fourth Iowa infantry, Second Ohio heavy artillery, Fourth Ohio cavalry, Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, Fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry, Twenty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry, Thirty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, Ninth Ohio volunteer cavalry, First Iowa cavalry, Seventy-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, Sixty-first New York infantry, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, Fourth Iowa infantry, Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, Sixth Ohio volunteer cavalry, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry, Forty-fifth Illinois infantry, Twenty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, First United States engineers, Ninety-third Illinois infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, First United States cavalry, Seventeenth Illinois infantry and Eleventh Ohio volunteer cavalry.

Many entered the United States navy, the gunboat service, and the United States signal corps.

The list would not be complete of those who responded to their country's call without making special mention of the band of men who hastily threw aside pressing business engagements at home and entered upon a short term of service when the tide of battle rolled up close to their Ohio firesides. These men were styled "Squirrel Hunters," they provided themselves with rifles and regular hunting accoutrements, marching forth without uniform or tactics.

When Cincinnati was threatened in September, 1862, by the rebel General

Kirby Smith, Governor Tod called upon the State to furnish instantly, for a short term of service, all companies or squads of men and individuals who would volunteer for the defense of the state. "Throughout the interior church and fire bells rang, mounted men galloped through neighborhoods to spread the alarm; there was a hasty cleaning of rifles and moulding of bullets, and filling of powder horns, and mustering at the villages; and every city-bound train ran burdened with the gathering host."

Licking county furnished four hundred and four men for this service, embracing those from all the different walks of life; merchants, clerks, lawyers, and farmers who were tied to such occupations as to prevent them from entering into a longer service. They went to Cincinnati and crossed over into Kentucky, performing garrison duty in the long line of works which had been thrown up for the protection of Cincinnati. After the threatened danger had passed they returned to their homes; and their services were recognized by the whole people of Ohio, and by the Governor, who caused to be issued lithographic discharges, signed, sealed and delivered to the "Squirrel Hunters."

LEMERT POST, G. A. R.

The charter of Lemert Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was issued from headquarters of the department of the Ohio G. A. R. at Toledo, Ohio, on the fourteenth of May, 1881. It was signed by John S. Koons, department commander, and George S. Canfield, assistant adjutant general. The following is a list of the charter members:

William C. Lyon, George W. Chase, A. E. Magoffin, J. R. Kingston, Dr. J. Worting, John Tenney, James W. Brown, H. P. Courtier, Dr. F. O. Jacobs, Loyal U. Clouse, George H. Boggs, Charles D. Miller, John D. Vance, Ezra McConnell, N. S. Finnegan, D. J. Jones, Ezra H. Smith, Franklin Wise, Edwin Nichols.

The post was named after Captain Lemert, a brave Licking county veteran who fell on the field of battle, and the first post commander was Captain James W. Owens, afterwards a member of congress from this district.

The post has had a healthy growth down to the present time, though of course many of the old comrades have dropped out of the earthly line to answer the great roll call above. The present membership is now a little over two hundred, and the post meets the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month in the beautiful memorial hall erected in honor of the veterans of the Civil War, by the grateful citizens of Newark and Newark township. The present officers of the post are as follows:

David Davis, post commander; Rufus Putnam, senior vice commander; M. O. Nash, junior vice commander; M. R. Scott, adjutant; B. D. Barr, chaplain; George W. Chase, officer of the day; Frank C. King, officer of the guard; J. R. Ashbrook, quartermaster; R. J. Bradley, quartermaster sergeant; Henry Kreps, inside guard; William D. Nash, surgeon; S. S. Wagoner, janitor; Brice Taylor, F. C. King, R. C. Bigbee, trustees.

HETUCK CHAPTER, D. A. R.

On February 6, 1896, the application papers for Mrs. Mary Mayhew Wing were endorsed by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

and she was empowered by the state regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, to organize a local chapter. A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wing, June 17, 1896, for the purpose of effecting an organization and appoint the officers to serve one year. At a later meeting "Hetuck," an Indian word meaning Buckeye, was chosen as a name.

The first officers were: Regent, Mrs. Lucius B. Wing; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles H. Kibler; registrar, Mrs. C. Andrew Hatch; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Thomas; recording secretary, Miss Alice May Wilson; corresponding secretary, Miss Nellie B. McCune; historian, Mrs. Virgil Wright; assistant historian, Mrs. Jonathan Wotring.

Local board of managers: Mrs. Henry D. Woodbridge, Mrs. William W. Neal, Mrs. James R. Black.

Committee on by-laws: Mrs. C. A. Hatch, Miss N. B. McCune, Mrs. V. Wright.

Charter members: Mrs. L. B. Wing, Mrs. C. H. Kibler, Mrs. C. A. Hatch, Mrs. V. Wright, Mrs. J. Wotring, Mrs. E. Thomas, Mrs. H. D. Woodbridge, Mrs. W. W. Neal, Mrs. J. R. Black, Mrs. E. M. Montgomery, Mrs. Edward Kibler, Mrs. C. Hempstead, Mrs. R. Collins, Mrs. W. Prout, Mrs. J. Grant, Mrs. J. Tucker, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mrs. B. Warwick, Mrs. F. Dodson, Miss A. M. Wilson, Miss W. H. Wilson, Miss B. V. Wilson, Miss A. G. Fleek, Miss N. B. McCune.

The charter was granted October 19, 1896, and is No. 253. The present officers are: Regent, Mrs. S. C. Priest; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Miller; secretary, Miss Genevieve Forry; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. C. Metz; treasurer, Miss Anna Priest; registrar, Mrs. L. Bancroft Fant; historian, Miss Nellie Vance; assistant historian, Miss Mary Van Buren; board of managers, Mrs. L. B. Wing, Mrs. Henry Woodbridge, Mrs. Charles Hempstead, Mrs. William Prout.

LICKING COUNTY SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Some years ago the question of erecting a memorial to the soldier and sailor dead of Licking county was agitated. It was first started at a meeting of the Sheridan circle, No. 6, G. A. R., some time in January, 1891. The resolutions then adopted were read at a meeting of the G. A. R. and resulted in starting the movement in a practical way by the organization of a society called the Licking County Soldiers' Memorial Association. In an issue of the Newark Daily Advocate of date of February 14, 1895, one of Licking county's loyal women gives the description herein contained of the Memorial building erected later. "By the efforts of the association, an act was passed April 9, 1891, by the state legislature, that there should be submitted to the qualified voters of Newark city, and Newark township, the question whether the city and township should be taxed $50,000.00, for the purchasing of a site and the erection of a Memorial building thereon.

"The election resulted in favor of the tax and the following named trustees were appointed by the Common Pleas court: Jonathan Rees, seven years; L. P. Schaus, six years; Samuel Hamilton, five years; J. R. Davies, four years; William S. Thacker, three years; John Heiser, two years, and Richard Shide, one year. Each year a trustee's term expires and a new appointment made by the Common Pleas court. Since the first appropriation $35,000.00 additional was secured, making in all $85,000.00, and fully $25,000.00 more was needed to finish and

furnish the structure. The dedication of the building was conducted by Lemert Post, No. 71, Department of Ohio, Wednesday evening, March 13, 1895, with a musical and literary program, and a supper served by the ladies of the Relief Corps. The beautiful rooms were crowded with old soldiers, their wives, children and friends. The entertainment was opened with an invocation by Chaplain Samuel J. Ewing. Post Commander W. C. Lyon then delivered an address, congratulating the people of Newark and Newark township on having erected such a magnificent edifice and thus providing for the old veterans a permanent home. The latter part of his remarks were addressed especially to his old comrades, and were listened to with the closest attention throughout. Following him, Miss Daisy Graves rendered a beautiful solo.

"Colonel Charles H. Kibler delivered an address on Licking county's soldiers in the war, in which he gave an exhaustive and very nearly a full history of all the companies that went out from Licking county, showing that nearly 3,000 men of Licking county had shouldered arms in defense of their country. The colonel's remarks were exceedingly interesting, especially to the old soldiers.

"The recitation, 'Appamatox Day,' by Miss Nellie Early, was received with pleasure by her audience and was delivered by the little lady in a most graphic and realistic manner. Judge S. M. Hunter, now deceased, did full justice to the 'loyal women' and grew eloquent as he portrayed the sacrifices made by the loyal women of the North. Captain J. W. Owens delivered a short address on the blessing of peace. He was followed by Miss Daisy B. Jones, granddaughter of D. J. Jones, who gave a recitation, and Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Granville, who delivered a short address. The entertainment concluded with a piano solo by Professor Moore."

THE AUDITORIUM THEATER.

The Memorial Auditorium theater was opened with Milton Royle comedy drama, "Friends." The company played to one of the largest and most cultured audiences ever assembled in the city. Newark is proud of this addition to her list of many handsome public buildings. There is nothing from the beautiful entrance to the resplendent electric lights in the arching roof that fails to excite admiration. The subdued colors of the walls, artistically picked out in gold, the harmonious hangings and carpets and the commodious and elegantly appointed stage leave nothing to be desired.

The front is constructed of buff Amherst stone. The sides are composed of Milwaukee brick, a dainty rich cream color, which is in pleasing contrast to the stone. The entrance to the building is in the center through a wide archway. The rooms on either side are constructed for business. Through the arch, flanked on either side by clusters of electric lights, the vestibule is reached, which occupies the space of ten by twenty-four feet. The floor is of tile and the walls of soft gray Tennessee marble. The central hallway is eighteen feet wide and sixty-five feet long, with a gradual rise from the street of about two feet, so that there is the unusual advantage of gaining the main body of the theater without ascending stairs. The hall broadens as you reach the further end and to the right and left are both exits and stairs. The right (south side) stairs lead to the balcony and galleries above. There a folding iron gate can be closed and that part of the hall

separated from the central main part. From the hall we gain the foyer. It is twelve feet wide and twenty-six feet long and at either end is a furnished room with toilet room attached. The room to the right is set apart for a gentleman's smoking room. The other one to the left is designated the ladies' parlor. It contains easy chairs, a couch, a table, and a mirror. From the foyer, through a series of wide doors, one enters the opera house proper, known as the Memorial Auditorium. It is admirably proportioned and the decorations are in uniform good taste, not gaudy, but bright and charming. The top of the stage opening is oval in shape, and is decorated in bas-relief or rococo. The tinting is *cafe au lite,* picked out with gold leaf, and the same coloring and decoration is used throughout.

The chairs are of curly maple, highly polished, and upholstered with plush in a light shade of olive. The parquette and dress circle will seat about 800. Above the balcony are two galleries. The seating capacity of the entire house is 1,400.

The stage is said to be the second largest in the state and has received special commendation from the dramatic profession. Its actual dimensions are sixty feet in height, forty-three feet in width and sixty-five feet in length. The curtains and most of the scenery are "drops" and are manipulated with miles of rope. The pegged rail coated with this rope wound around it looks like the rigging of a man of war. There is a beautiful art curtain and a drop curtain of asbestos. On the stage all of the electric lights in the building can be controlled. There are twelve dressing rooms all above ground, well lighted and ventilated. Fire hose may be found at convenient distances at the back of the stage and along the corridor, and you may also find a labyrinth of tubes and wires and ropes, in fact all the compound of the inventions of the age and in the most approved form. The center front room on the second floor is the trustees' room. Two rooms on the south are for offices and the north side contains the city public library. The third floor is given up entirely to the G. A. R. They have a lodge room, a committee room, a relic room, and a banquet hall with kitchen, pantry, etc. There is a back stairway leading from the ground to the kitchen, so that the boar's head and entrees may be conveyed to the place of their preparation in privacy.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR BURIED IN LICKING COUNTY.

Verified by Mrs. Luella Bancroft Fant.

Sergeant Elijah Adams was born in Connecticut in 1755 and enlisted at Enfield, May 1, 1775, as a private in Captain Hezekiah Parson's company, Colonel Inman's regiment, served also in Colonel Mott's regiment. Was detached as a marine with Captain Murison on a row-galley on Lake Champlain, where he was captured, but shortly after was released on parole. On June 1, 1782, he enlisted as sergeant in Colonel Willet's regiment in New York. At Otsego, New York, February 11, 1798, he married Sarah Vails. Died in Monroe township, December 7, 1843.

Zachariah Albaugh was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1758. He enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of major. Was at Germantown, October 31, 1777, and served until the close of the war. Died November 9, 1859, in Newton township—buried in Evans cemetery near St. Louisville.

Samuel Ball, born in New Jersey in 1755 and enlisted in Essex Company, in

June, 1778, in Colonel Matthias Ogden's regiment. Was at Monmouth and was allowed a pension while yet a resident of New York (1818). He died in Jersey township, November 2, 1844; buried in Jersey cemetery. (Married.)

Daniel Baker, born in Connecticut, November 8, 1763, enlisted as a fifer in Colonel Legard's regiment. Settled at Granville about 1820, where he died, December 19, 1836; buried in "old cemetery." (Married.)

Michael Beam, born in Germany, in February, 1755, and enlisted in George Washington's bodyguards in New Jersey. He married and settled in Jersey township in 1816, where he died December 12, 1850; buried in Universalist cemetery.

Jonathan Benjamin, born in New York in 1738, enlisted in January, 1776, as a private in Colonel Long's regiment at Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and served four years and six months. His captains were John Newman and Hepburn. He married Margaret ———— and they settled in Union township in 1802, where he died at the unusual age of one hundred and two years and ten months on August 26, 1841; she died January 17, 1837, at ninety-five years of age; buried in old cemetery, Granville. Had daughters: Lillie (Jones), Mary (Ford), Jemima (Black), Jane (Ingraham) and son Benoni.

John Beard, born in Ireland in 1753, and enlisted in Massachusetts, July 19, 1779, as a private in Colonel Samuel McCobb's regiment. Died February 15, 1814; buried in Beard family plot in Licking township. Married Margaret Kirk. (Son Thomas married Rachel Pitzer.)

Elijah Bryan, born at North Milford, Conn., September 6, 1760, enlisted April 25, 1777, discharged June 8, 1783. "For the six years' service he was honored by General Washington with a Badge of Merit." He died at Granville, January 12, 1844; buried in Maple Grove cemetery. (Married.)

Sergeant James Colville, born in Frederick county, Virginia, October 7, 1757, and enlisted at Winchester, August, 1777, as a private in Colonel John Gibson's regiment. From April 1, 1780, to July he acted as a government spy, but was soon made sergeant and served ten more months. Was a pensioner, but never married. Died December 29, 1838; buried in Hill-top cemetery on the J. H. Bowers farm, one and a half miles north of court house on Buena Vista road.

John Coulter, born at Charlestown, Maryland, in 1752, and in 1780 enlisted for one year as a private in Captain John Lynn's company, Fifth regiment. Was a pensioner and lived and died in Union township.

Corporal Zarah Curtis, born in Connecticut, in 1761, enlisted January 1, 1781, as corporal in John Webb's company, Elisha Sheldon's regiment, light dragoons. Was a pensioner; married (first) Phally Yale, (second) Mrs. Abigail Edwards, and lived in Washington township, where he died June 9, 1849. Was the father of Honorable Henry B. Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and Homer Curtis, of Newark, Ohio.

Benjamin De Wolf, born in Connecticut, in 1763, and enlisted at the age of thirteen for one year as a private in Colonel Samuel H. Parson's regiment. In April, 1778, was with Captain John B. Hopkinson on the United States frigate "Warren." In 1779, with Captain Rathbone on sloop "Providence." Lived and died in Harrison township. Was a pensioner and married, but wife's name not mentioned.

Samuel Edman, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, August 16, 1758, and enlisted at New Mills, N. J., in July, 1776, as a private in Colonel Reed's regiment. He later served two years under Colonels Reynolds and Hait, and "retook a vessel laden with supplies of the enemy." Was at battle Bordertown and Crosswick Creek. In 1779 he married Dolly Paul and they settled in Burlington township in 1808. He died October 29, 1847; buried in the "family lot" on his two hundred and forty acre farm.

John Edwards was not a pensioner, but he said he came to this county from Virginia. Among the state papers of 1783 is the following: "The bearer hereof, John Edwards, having served six years and three months in Virginia Continental Line and being enlisted for the war, is entitled to his proportion of land. Stephen Southall, Artillery." He came here in 1802 and settled in Union township. "John Edwards and wife Ruth" sold land in Union township, Volume A, County Records.

Captain Samuel Elliott, born in Ireland in 1751, arrived in America in 1771, and enlisted in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as captain Second company, Fifth battalion of militia, December 26, 1781. In 1800 he purchased land in this county of General Schenck, upon which he resided until the time of his death, which occurred May 24, 1831. He married in Pennsylvania. Page hour hundred and ninety of volume seven, Pennsylvania archives, fifth series. (Mrs. Dr. Noah Harris and Mrs. General J. Taylor were daughters.)

Solomon Freeman, son of Adam Freeman, born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1762, and enlisted at the same place in July, 1777, as private in Captain Elisha White's company. Also served in Colonel Tyler's regiment and Colonel Malcolm's regiment in New York. Was a pensioner.

John Farrell was born in Perry township in 1840.

William Gavitt was born at Westerly, R. I., April 2, 1766, and enlisted as a sailor in 1781 at New London, Conn. He served on privateer brig "Favorite," sloop "Randolph," schooner "De Crops," and brig "Martin." He was twice a prisoner on the "Jersey," yet was never pensioned. Died in Delaware county, January 6, 1854; interred in old cemetery at Granville. Married Sarah Babcock October 9, 1785.

Sewell Gilbert was born December 9, 1765, and enlisted at Cavendish, Vermont, in 1780 as a private, serving under Captains Jonathan White and Green.

Benjamin Green, born in Maryland in 1759, and enlisted as a private in London county, Virginia, in June, 1777. Was at Yorktown. Married (first) Catherine Beam, (second) Mrs. Lewis. Was a pensioner. He died in 1835, and was buried in the Green cemetery.

William Harris, born October 2, 1755, in Maryland, but enlisted in Ohio county, Virginia, September 25, 1776, as a private in Colonel Crawford's regiment. Married. Son William married Hannah Pugh June 3, 1803, and settled on Harris homestead.

Joseph Headley was born in 1758 in New Jersey and enlisted in Sussex county, New Jersey, in the spring of 1777 as a private in Colonel Seeley's regiment. Served three years. Died March 27, 1849; buried in Jersey cemetery.

Caleb Hill, born in Duchess county, New York, in 1756, and enlisted in 1776 as a private in Colonel Hornbeek's regiment. Was in 'skirmishes in the retreat

NEWARK HIGH SCHOOL

from New York to King's bridge." Lived and died in Monroe township. (Married.)

George Horn, born in Germany in February, 1765, and enlisted in Hampshire county, Virginia, in June, 1781, as a private in Colonel Drake's regiment. Died later than 1840, when he was a pensioner of Jersey township.

Elias Hughes, born in Hardy county, Virginia, in 1757, and enlisted at Clarksburg in troops to serve against the Indians. "In 1774 assisted in building Nutter's Fort, West Augusta county, Virginia, and was in the battle at Point Pleasant on the Big Kanawha river; in 1775 served as a private in Captain Booth's company until 1778, when his father, Thomas Hughes, was killed by Indians on Hacker's creek, Virginia, when he was commissioned a captain of rangers and spies, under Colonels Benjamin Wilson and Louther, for three years; from 1781 to 1783 he served as private under Colonel George Jackson, and continued to serve against the Indians until after General Wayne's treaty, 1795." He died at Utica, December 22, 1844, and was buried in the old cemetery with military honors. (Married.)

Evans Humphrey's name is "found as assignor or assignee on land bounty papers in Colonel Yate's regiment, May 20, 1782." His name is on the records in State Library, Albany, N. Y., as the son of "Hugh and Nancy (Peacock) Humphrey, who married at Albany, N. Y., where he settled." The name does not appear on the records in any department at Washington as a soldier of the Revolution, yet he is accredited in local history with service in Virginia and as "one of General Wayne's forlorn hope at Stony Point." His son-in-law, Chriswold May, is said to have claimed the same for him. May and one Evan Humphrey lived in this county.

Henry Jolly, born in New Jersey, July 26, 1757, enlisted at Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1776, as a private in Captain Van Swearingen's company, Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He also served under Colonels Morgan, Mackey and Bayard. Had three years service. Lived in Jersey township, where he died July 29, 1842, and was buried in Universalist Cemetery. (Married.)

John Larabee, Sr., a native of Lynn, Mass., was born in 1760, enlisted as a Matross in Colonel Crane's regiment (artillery). He was at Trenton, N. J., and served from January 1, 1777, to February 10, 1780. One muster roll return of Colonel Crane's regiment, the man's name is spelled Leatherbee. He died February 6, 1846, in Madison township.

George E. Lloyd, Sr., born in Virginia in 1758, enlisted in Frederick county in February, 1776, as a private in Colonel Peter Muhlenberg's regiment. In 1840 lived in Union township, where he died. Married; and a daughter married John F. Shank.

Jacob Martin, born in Hanover, Germany, in 1744, and enlisted at Northampton, Mass., August 24, 1777, as a private in Captain Lyman's company. Was at the capture of Burgoyne. In September, 1793, at Fishkill, N. Y., he married Catherine ——. He died near Johnstown, May 28, 1845, aged one hundred and one years; buried in village cemetery.

Stephen Mead, born in Dutchess county, N. Y., February 14, 1759, but enlisted at Rutland, Vt., in June, 1778, as a private in his father's regiment, Colonel James Mead. He served until the close of the war with the "minute men" under several captains. At Rutland, Vt., February 3, 1780, he married Dorathy Sachet.

Died in Granville township, February 8, 1844. Eight children—Betsey Thrall being one. Soldier was a pensioner.

Japhat Mentzer, born in Pennsylvania in 1755, enlisted in Lancaster county in September, 1776, as a private in Colonel Nagel's regiment, Jack's company. Was at Brandywine and Germantown. In this county January 15, 1829, he married Polly Callenhan. He died September 13, 1841; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Franklin township. Was a pensioner.

David Messenger, born in Massachusetts in 1760, served as a private in Captain Henry's company, Colonel David Brewer's regiment. Was at siege of Boston 1775. Wife's name was Hannah. He died April 1, 1811; she died April 19, 1815; both buried in old cemetery, Granville. (Son David in war of 1812, died at Utica, 1881.)

John McCadden enlisted July, 1780, in Colonel George Rogers Clark's regiment. He assisted in erecting a blockhouse, the first building put up on the present site of Cincinnati.

Thomas Perkins was born in Maryland in 1762, but enlisted at Winchester, Va., in October, 1781, as a private in Colonel Brown's regiment. At Gerrardstown, Va., March 8, 1783, he married Mary Trigg. He died August 18, 1837, Bennington township. (Eight children. Westley one.)

Sergeant Timothy Rose, born near Granville, Mass., in 1762, at which place he enlisted July 27, 1779, in Colonel Timothy Bigelow's regiment. Married Matilda ——. He died November 27, 1813; she died 1857, both buried in old cemetery, Granville.

Lemuel Rose, brother of Sergeant Timothy Rose, was born near Granville, Mass., in 1764; first substituted for his brother, who was sick, but enlisted March 14, 1781, and served in all two years and nine months as a private in Colonel Shepard's regiment. At West Suffield, Conn., October 28, 1784, he married Achsah Hale. He died September 13, 1835; she died 1850, both buried in old cemetery, Granville. Pensioners.

Thomas Seymore, son of Felix Seymore, was born January 25, 175—, and "served under General McIntosh in the Revolution, and was in the war of 1792." Enlisted in Hardy county, Virginia. He married Catherine Hider October 15, 1782. He died April 16, 1831; she died April 15, 1842, both buried on son Adam's farm in Madison township.

Jesse Stockwell, born at Petersham, Mass., January 5, 1859, and enlisted at Athol, Mass., in September, 1776, as a private in Colonel Dana's regiment, also served in Colonel Cushing's regiment, militia. Was at the taking of Burgoyne. In 1832 lived at Essex, Vt., in 1836 in St. Albans township, this county, where he died later than 1840. (Married.)

Moses Scovell, born in Connecticut, December 6, 1762, enlisted June 1, 1870, as a private in Colonel Isaac Sherman's Eighth regiment. For eight months drove artillery wagon, under Captain Carty, wagon master. Was at Yorktown. On May 5, 1785, he married Rachel Baker. He died July 24, 1836, in Monroe township, Pensioner.

Timothy Spelman was born in Massachusetts, enlisted May 4, 1777.

Eldad Steele, born February 25, 1763, in Vermont, and enlisted in April, 1783, as a private in Colonel Fletcher's regiment. Married Sybal Bates. He died

October 20, 1841; she died 1838; both buried in Old Cemetery, Newark, and never removed.

Captain James Taylor was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1753, served in the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment under Colonel Anthony Wayne. Commissioned captain January 5, 1776; major September 23, 1777. Was appointed judge advocate of the northern army December 26, 1776. Volume ten, page one hundred and fifty-six, Pennsylvania archives. In 1780 he married Mary Ann Cully. He died May 24, 1844; buried in Old Cemetery. Reinterred in Maholm lot, Cedar Hill.

Samuel Thrall, Jr., born in Massachusetts, August 31, 1760, and enlisted May 6, 1777, as a private in Captain Cannon's company; in Captain Alvord's company in 1780. He died May 10, 1815. Married Trishosa Cooley. Both buried in Old Cemetery, Granville.

Henry Trevitt, born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1760, and enlisted at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1775 as a private in Captain Taylor's company. In 1776 enlisted in Colonel Stickney's regiment. Was at Bennington and Burgoyne. Married in 1840, lived in St. Albans township, where he died ———; buried at Alexandria.

Benjamin Turner, buried on Holler, now Tensing farm. Wife Elizabeth, buried at County Infirmary.

Eliphas Wright, born in Massachusetts in 1740, enlisted in 1775 as corporal in Captain Jonathan Allen's company, Pomeroy's regiment, alarm April 19, 1775. Also served under General Starke in the northern department, and Canada expedition in 1776. Died December 10, 1813, at Granville; buried in Maple Grove cemetery. (Married.)

Captain Archibald Wilson was born in Virginia, June 13, 1747. Was a magistrate under the crown but took oath of allegiance to the cause of the colonists January 12, 1776. Was made captain in 1777. Died near Newark, November 27, 1814; buried (now) in Cedar Hill cemetery. Married (first) Ann Claypool, June 12, 1775; (second) Nancy Newman, August 31, 1791.

LICKING COUNTY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The story of Licking county in the war with Spain is one of willingness to do, rather than of great things done. None of the organizations recruited in the county were called upon to perform service outside the territory of the United States. The number of men mustered was as insignificant, when compared with the Civil war rolls of the county, as was the war of 1898 when compared with that of 1861. But Licking furnished every man that the government would accept, and, had the necessity existed, could have equaled her record of the past.

At the time of the declaration of war with Spain, there were three organized military companies in the county; Battery G, First regiment, Land Artillery, O. N. G.; Company G, Seventeenth Regiment infantry, O. N. G.; and Company K, Seventeenth regiment infantry, O. N. G. The two former were located in Newark, the latter at Hebron.

Field and staff officers of the Seventeenth regiment in the county were: Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Burch, R. M. Bonar, assistant surgeon; J. M. Life,

chaplain, all of Hebron; Major Walter A. Irvine, W. C. Rank, assistant surgeon; Lieutenant I. Milton Phillips, battalion adjutant, all of Newark.

The two infantry companies, field and staff officers were assembled on the 25th day of April, and joined the regiment at Chillicothe the day following. From that post they were transferred to Camp Bushnell, at Columbus, remaining there until mustered into the United States service. Battery G was ordered directly from Newark to Columbus.

The regimental number of the Seventeenth regiment was changed to the Seventh upon muster into service, and thereafter the organization was known as the Seventh regiment, O. V. I., the two companies retaining their former letters, G. and K.

For reasons not unconnected with regimental "politics," Dr. Rank was dropped by the colonel commanding, and thus the regiment lost probably the best medical officer it had ever had, at the very time that his services were most needed. Lieutenant Phillips was suffering from physical injuries received while on duty with the Ohio National Guards, and for that reason was not mustered. The remaining field and staff officers above enumerated were duly mustered. Lieutenant Phillips, an officer of distinguished ability, and a veteran in service in the guard, was retained on duty at Camp Bushnell, and, together with Major R. M. Davidson, Seventeenth regiment, Ohio National Guards (retired) rendered valuable service during the mobilization of the state quota, including the "second call" in June.

The officers of Company G were: Captain, Elmer Blizzard, later major of the Fourth regiment, O. N. G.; first lieutenant, Carlos B. Allen; second lieutenant, G. Cary Crawford. Of Company K: Captain, James Milhouse; first lieutenant, Edward L. Jones; second lieutenant, Stamper Andrews. Each company consisted of seventy-eight officers and men, which number was increased to one hundred and nine by the recruiting under the second call in June.

From Columbus the infantry companies were transported in the middle of May to Camp Alger, Virginia, about fifteen miles from Washington, D. C., and about midway between Falls Church and Fairfax C. H., remaining there until September 1st, when they were transferred to Camp Meade, at Middletown, about six miles from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and from there, October 1st, they were transferred to Columbus, Ohio, and after a furlough of thirty days, were mustered out with the regiment November 6, 1898.

Battery G was mustered at Columbus and ordered to Chickamauga, Georgia, returning to Columbus, Ohio, and being mustered out about a month before the infantry. Officers of Battery G: Captain, William C. Miller; first lieutenant, Charles Sowersby; second lieutenants, Frank Symonds and Charles Kellenberger. Rank and file, ninety-two. This number was afterward increased to a total of one hundred and seventy-five by the addition of recruits under the second call. Captain Charles W. Miller, of Newark, was inspector of firing practice of the First light artillery at the outbreak of the war, but as only four batteries of the regiment were mustered into the United States service, the field and staff were not enrolled.

Of both infantry and artillery furnished by Licking county, it may be said without boasting that they were excelled by none with whom they were compared in the field, whether from Ohio or from our sister states. Our organizations were not raw recruits, but had had the advantage of military training that made them at

bome in camp and on the march. They were not perfect. They had the defects—and the virtues—of American volunteers.

In addition to the organized companies, a number of Licking county boys entered the regular army, and also joined other state organizations, outside the county, wherever they could find places.

The Seventh regiment, O. V. I., was mustered into the United States service April 26, 1898, and mustered out October 23, 1898.

CHAPTER XIV.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The following is a list of the townships of Licking county, the date of their organization, and when settled:

Townships.	Settled.	Organized.	Townships.	Settled.	Organized.
Licking	1801	1801	Bennington	1809	1815
Granville	1801	1807	Harrison	1806	1816
Hanover	1801	1808	Burlington	1806	1817
Bowling Green	1802	1808	Mary Ann	1809	1817
Union	1800	1808	McKean	1806	1818
Newton	1803	1809	Hartford	1812	1819
Newark	1801	1810	Perry	1810	1819
Madison	1798	1812	Jersey	1815	1820
Monroe	1806	1812	Eden	1813	1822
Washington	1808	1812	Fallsburg	1818	1826
Franklin	1805	1812	Liberty	1821	1827
St. Albans	1807	1813	Lima	1805	1827
Hopewell	1806	1814			

Population of the townships of Licking county, Newark City and the principal towns, according to the census of 1900:

Bennington township	792	Licking	994
Bowling Green	808	Lima, including village	1,765
Burlington	922	Pataskala	675
Eden	620	McKean	824
Etna	955	Madison	1,103
Fallsburg	836	Mary Ann	827
Franklin	676	Monroe, including Johnstown	1,525
Granville Tp., including Granville	2,399	Perry township	807
Granville	1,425	St. Albans Tp. and Alexander	1,186
Hanover, includ'g Hanover village	1,297	Alexander village	420
Hanover	314	Union township and Hebron	1,749
Harrison	1,158	Hebron village	455
Hartford, including village	1,192	Washington township and Utica	1,470
Hartford	414	Utica village	826
Hopewell	848	Johnstown	638
Jersey	1,081	Newton	1,161
Liberty	720	St. Louisville	282

Since the last census was taken Newark City has rapidly increased in population and to-day, reasoning from the vote cast at the presidential election in November, 1908, which was close on to seven thousand (in the city), a fair estimate would give the city at least thirty thousand inhabitants:

Town	When Laid Out	And by Whom
Newark	1802	W. C. Schench, J. N. Cummings and J. Burnet.
Granville	1806	Licking Land Company.
Johnstown	1813	Dr. Oliver Bigelow.
Utica	1814	Major William Robertson.
Homer	1816	John Chonner.
Hartford	1824	Ezekiel Wells and Elijah Durfey.
Hebron	1827	John W. Smith.
Jackson	1829	Thomas Harris.
Fredonia	1829	Spencer Arnold, David Wood, Jr., and S. Shaw.
Gratiot	1829	Adam Smith.
Brownsville	1829	Adam Brown.
Linnville	1829	Samuel Parr.
Chatham	1829	John Wagonner.
Elizabethtown	1829	Leroy, Beverly, Abner and Minerva Lemert.
Lockport	1830	James Holmes and C. W. Searle.
Moscow	1830	Daniel Green and William Green.
Alexandria	1830	Alexandria Devilbliss.
Wagram	1831	(First called Cumberland.) Jeremiah Armstrong.
Appleton	1832	Titus Knox and Carey Mead.
Etna	1832	Lyman Turrill.
Jersey	1832	L. Headley, W. Condit, E. Beecher and A. D. Pearson.
Kirkersville	1832	William C. Kirker.
Luray	1832	Adam Sane and Richard Porter.
Amsterdam	1834	George Barnes.
Sylvania	1838	Jesse and Abraham Gosnell.
St. Louisville	1840	John Evans.
Columbia	1850	John Reese, Stephen Childs and Mark Richey.
Pataskala	1851	Richard Conine.
Hanover	1852	J. H. Hollister.
Toboso	1852	William Stanbery.

Fairfield, Licking, New Winchester, Belfast, Exeter, Livingston and Mount Hope are virtually extinct villages of Licking county.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

The first white man to enter the county must have placed his foot first upon the soil of Hanover township. Its physical aspects are also deeply interesting, containing, as it does, some of the grandest scenery in this part of the State.

The northern and southern portions of the township incline toward its center, through which passes the main Licking river. The scenery along this

stream is magnificent, but as it has been particularly referred to in another chapter will not receive attention here. The main tributary of this stream is the Rocky fork, which enters the township near the northwest corner, and, passing a little east of south, enters the Licking river a mile or more from the west line of the township. Two or three smaller streams cross the northern part of the township, running south into the Licking. From the south the main stream is the Brushy fork, which, in an early day, was lined with underbrush and obstructed by driftwood—hence the name. The land along the Licking bottom is of the same quality as that of Madison, and needs no description. There is, however, less of it than in Madison. In the latter township there is a broad expanse of beautiful, level bottom land, the hills receding some distance from the stream. In this township they hug the river more closely, until at "Black Hand" the massive rocks shake hands, as it were, over the dark abyss through which the river finds an outlet. Much of the township is therefore hill or upland, and well adapted to grazing and the raising of wheat and other small grain.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, and the Ohio canal, pass across the township from east to west, the two latter following the valley of the Licking, and the former entering the township at the northeast corner and traversing it in a southwesterly direction, enters the Licking valley in Madison township. The Licking river was first used for transportation, and many a canoe and skiff loaded with pioneers, their families and effects, and many others with the product of the woods, passed up and down this stream in pioneer days. After 1830 the canal-boat took the place of the skiff and pirogue, and soon after 1850 the railroad, that wonderful human civilizing machine, came to crown all other means of transportation.

Christopher Gist was the first white man, known to history, to press the soil of Hanover township. This was one hundred and fifty years ago. Chaplain Jones passed through the valley in 1772, and was the second. He was accompanied by a trader named David Duncan. William Dragoo was probably the third white man to pass up this valley. This was in 1786.

The father of the late Benjamin Elliott was the fourth, about 1790, and Captain Samuel Brady, however, had with him a party of scouts. This comprises the list of white men who entered this valley, as far as known, until the coming of Messrs. Hughes and Ratliff, the first white settlers of the county.

Philip Barrack was, probably, the first permanent settler of this township. He was a native of Maryland, and early determined to make his home in Ohio. Accordingly, with his trusty rifle on his shoulder, his wife mounted on a two-year-old filly, and a few articles of clothing bound to the back of the two-year-old heifer, he started for Marietta, and after a tedious journey of some weeks, reached that place. Not liking the locality, he ascended the Muskingum river in a canoe, and finally the Licking river. This was in 1798. He squatted near where the Claypool later stood until the spring of 1801 (some accounts say 1802), when he removed six or eight miles further up the valley, settling near the Licking narrows. He was a man of energy, industry, enterprise, influence, conducting successfully his farm, together with a tavern and a distillery. His daughter, Millie, was probably the first white child born "on the waters of the Licking." His first cabin, or dwelling, in this township was built near the spacious brick

WEST BROADWAY, GRANVILLE

he afterward erected, and consisted of merely a pen of round logs, with but three sides, the fourth being left open for the fire, something after the style of a sugar-camp house. He was a man of considerable tact, and fertile in those expedients by which he was enabled to conduct his business without the aid of those tools which made industrial pursuits comparatively easy at a later day. Much is yet told of his leatherwood traces, willow bark gears, husk collars, etc.

In 1803 Jesse James and Jesse Haines squatted on the Thompson section. The former put up his cabin a short distance south of Barrack's house, and the latter squatted near Stump's saw-mill. In 1804 John Stateler began to clear land on Woodbridge's bottom, near the "ore landing." Matthias Denman came in the same year, and erected a cabin on the Woodbridge land. He was from New Jersey. The Denmans were powerful men and delighted in feats of strength. It is related of Philip and Hathaway Denman, sons of Matthias, that in a mauling frolic with John Stateler they split two hundred rails in the morning before breakfast. At another time Philip Denman cut the timber and split five hundred rails by two o'clock p. m., on the Camp farm, and at another time his two brothers made four hundred rails in six hours. Two hundred rails were considered a day's work for two men.

Daniel Thompson, the largest land proprietor in the township, came in 1804. He owned four thousand acres, and built his cabin near the road leading from Boston to Toboso. He seems to have been unfitted for a frontiersman; his large estate was soon frittered away in small tracts, for labor, stock, or anything which suited his fancy, and he soon left the county.

Rufus Enyart came soon after Thompson. He was the latter's son-in-law, settled on four hundred acres of land given him by Thompson, and erected a hewed log house.

In 1806 Chester Wells and John Hollister came. They pitched a tent on the Rocky fork, a few rods north of Martin's house, in which they lived until they cleared a "truck" patch and planted corn and potatoes. Then they built a cabin with two rooms and a space between. Shortly afterward Captain Elisha Wells came and moved into the same house with Wells and Hollister, and the three conjointly erected, in 1808, a grist-mill. They, with others of the same family, became owners of a section, or quarter township. Chester Wells had the east side of the section, and erected a frame house, and, a few years later, a brick house. Captain Wells owned the west side of the section, and John Hollister the middle. The latter erected a frame house on his part. These were energetic, public spirited men, who did much to advance the interests of the township.

From 1806 to 1809 there was a large addition of immigrants. Among them were Daniel Shadley, Samuel Varner, George Learson, Michael Stateler, Peter Barrack, John Ratliff, James Johnson and Zachariah Carlisle.

The township was organized April 19, 1808, being the third organized in the county. It embraced all the territory east of Newark township. Records of the early doings in the township are lost. Among the early justices of the peace, however, was Zachariah Carlisle. His administration of justice was somewhat unique. He was altogether untrammeled by verbose forms and legal learning. His own ideas of right and wrong governed him in deciding a case, and this often involved him in difficulties with litigants. He rarely stopped to write subpœnas,

but gave his order, verbally, to George Learson, the constable, who could neither read nor write, to "bring in the defendant forthwith."

Religion received early attention in this township. Joseph Thrap was the first, and, for a long time, the only preacher. He was a Methodist, and a zealous, earnest man, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

James B. Finley was the first circuit preacher, and was "a dreadful noisy man."

Rev. Joseph Thrap held the first religious services in the Licking valley, and was one of the most prominent of the early ministers. Father Thrap was six feet in height; had an erect, firm, compact frame, and elastic step. He was always very patriotic, but was too old to bear arms in the Union cause of the great rebellion, but encouraged thirteen of his grandsons to go. They were in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, and all came back but one, who starved to death in Andersonville. In the spring of 1805, his father, with several other sons and daughters with families, settled on the Licking, and were soon organized into a Methodist society; and in April, 1806, the first quarterly meeting ever held in this region of the country was held in his cabin, which stood on the eastern edge of Licking. He was there licensed to preach, and, finally, graduated to elders' orders. In 1829, when the Protestant Methodist church was being organized, he attached himself to that body, and remained an acceptable member until his death. As a preacher he was up to the medium standard, but in prayer he was often eloquent in speech, and overwhelming in power. He died at his residence near Irville, May 12, 1866, at the ripe age of nearly ninety years.

The pioneers of this township, as well as of all other parts of the county, represented almost every phase of religious belief, and were generally deeply imbued with the religious spirit. There were representatives of nearly every religious denomination, but they were chiefly Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. Preachers of the various religious creeds frequently passed through the valley, and held services in the cabins of the settlers. The earliest Methodist meetings were mainly held at Zachariah Carlisle's cabin, and a little later at the cabin of Joseph Thrap. The first Presbyterian sermon preached in the township was by a colored man, the services being held at the cabin of Chester Wells. At a later date the Rev. Mr. Rose, of Newark, frequently preached. Early Episcopal services were held at the house of John Hollister, and were generally conducted by Messrs. Rose and Putnam, or other representatives of Gambier college. No one denomination, however, felt able, or were strong enough in numbers, to erect a church, yet all felt the need of a building in which to hold religious services. This necessity finally culminated in the erection, about 1815, of a union church, which should be free to all denominations. It was a brick building, and stood on land in the north central part of the township. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad now passes near where the church stood. It was in use about thirty years or more. At some period of its existence it passed into the hands of the Protestant Methodist society. This society, about 1860 or before, erected a new church near the site of the old one, where they continued to hold services. John F. Williams, Samuel Somerville and Horace Fairbanks were prominent early members in this Protestant Methodist church.

The Protestant Methodists were very strong in the Licking valley in an early day, and organized several churches in different parts of the valley; and probably

the old Protestant Methodist church down on Brushy fork, in the southern part of the township, was among the earliest. It was established by Joseph Thrap, and he and the Rev. C. Springer were the earliest preachers here. Among the early members Messrs. Phillips and Skinner were prominent, and were leaders in the organization. The church, a hewed log, was erected near the main fork of Brushy fork, about 1829 or 1830, and was used until 1852. The church building probably did not cost over four or five hundred dollars, being built mostly by voluntary labor.

There are three villages within the limits of this township—Boston (not the Hub), Hanover and Toboso. The first named, and of the least in size and importance, was first started. It was about 1832 that John Hoyt put up a little shanty and opened a grocery. He did a thriving business, and soon other buildings were erected, and the place promised to become an important point; but the railroads changed the course of trade.

Three years later Hoyt started a grocery on the flat, on Rocky fork near the grist-mill, and thus became the founder of the village of Hanover. This was in 1835, but no town was laid out until 1849.

William Wells, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, was the original owner of the quarter township upon which Hanover is situated. He divided this land (four thousand acres) among his relatives, among whom were Chester Wells and John Hollister; the latter received twelve hundred acres, and upon it laid out the town November 26 and 27, 1849. It was first called "Fleming," after John M. Fleming, who had become part owner of the land, but was changed to Hanover after the postoffice was established, that being the name of the office. David Wyrick was the surveyor of the town plat, and laid it out on the east side of Rocky fork; it now extends to the west side of that stream. Chester Wells was the first postmaster, and kept the office in Hollister's mill. John Hoyt's grocery was in existence many years before the town was laid out, but after that, Francis H. and Christopher Woodbridge, who kept a store in Newark and were nephews of Hollister, established a branch store here. John Hoyt erected and conducted the first hotel in the place.

The churches of the village are the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. The first is an off-shoot from the old church established by Joseph Thrap, the early meetings of which were held at Zachariah Carlisle's cabin about two and a half miles east of Hanover. Part of the congregation, living in and near the town, built this church about 1852.

In the fall of 1867, Rev. Daniel Tenny, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Newark, began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church, of Hanover, once in two weeks, upon the invitation of L. P. Coman, George Hollister, W. D. Evans, O. Z. Hillery, G. J. Hagerty, A. F. Hall, N. C. Fleming, John F. Williams, Henry Montgomery, P. R. Denman and others. Levi P. Coman, Martha A. Coman, Martha Seymour and W. S. Coman were the only members of the Presbyterian church who were living here at the time of the first communion service in 1869. At this time the following persons united with the church: Charles C. and Ruth R. Hayes, from the Methodist Episcopal church of Granville; Darwin D. Wilhelm, from the Presbyterian church at Duncan's Falls; Elizabeth Welhelm, from the Congregational church of Granville. February 20, 1871, a

series of meetings was commenced, at which the following persons joined this church: George Hollister, Amanda Hollister, Laura Hollister, George G. Warman, Catharine Hagerty, Catharine Fleming, Charles W. Coman, Susan E. Coman and Sarah E. Wood. The first prayer meeting was held at George Hollister's house, and was continued at various places until about June 1, when permission was granted to occupy the town hall. In March, 1871, Tenny resigned his pastorate in Newark, which necessitated his bidding adieu to the congregation here. He had preached every alternate Sabbath in the afternoon. During a portion of 1871 meetings were held in the town hall while the Methodist Episcopal church was undergoing repairs; it was also during this year that the Methodists refused the further use of their church to the Presbyterians. Steps were immediately taken to erect a new church, and a meeting of the citizens, to take the matter into consideration, was called November 6, 1871, at the town hall. One thousand dollars were subscribed at this meeting, and a committee appointed consisting of G. J. Hagerty, J. Coon, D. T. Enyart, G. Hollister and L. P. Coman to solicit subscriptions. This committee reported December 4, 1871, that two thousand and ten dollars had been subscribed, five hundred and ten dollars of which were received in Newark. The church was organized December 30, 1871, with thirty-five members. Of the first elders, L. P. Coman was elected for three years, Allen T. Hall, two years, and George Hollister, one year. A. T. Hall and George Hollister were regularly ordained by Rev. Howard Kingsbury, of Newark. Coman had been ordained, having served as elder in the Second Presbyterian church of Newark. The first communion service was held July 14, 1872. The church is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1872, and was paid for in cash upon completion, costing four thousand seven hundred dollars.

The third town laid out in the township was Toboso. William Stanberry owned some land there, and when the Central Ohio (now Baltimore & Ohio) railroad was completed he thought this and the Ohio canal might together make a town on his land at the lower end of the "Narrows"; it was accordingly laid out on the south side of the Licking in 1852. Crumel Fairbanks built the first house and started a grocery and saloon. After the completion of the railroad a postoffice was established and E. Hicky was the first postmaster.

The Methodists organized a class here and erected a church edifice soon after the town was laid out. Rev. J. Hooper was influential in the early stages of this church organization, and preached for the Methodists in this vicinity before the church was built, holding services usually at the house of John Hahn. John Hahn was one of the first members, as were also Jonathan Simpson and John Simpson.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Late in November, 1800, on the banks of Ramp creek, was lighted a campfire around which sat four men who have played no small part in the history of this county. These men were John Jones, Phineas Ford, Frederick Ford and Benoni Benjamin. Jones and the two Fords were married to the three sisters of Benjamin. Jones was of Welsh extraction, but was born in New Jersey and partly reared in Pennsylvania; the Fords were originally Yankees, from Connecticut, and Benjamin was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His

father, Jonathan Benjamin, who followed him to this county about two years later, was born in the same decade with Washington, and was thirty-eight years old at the declaration of independence. During the Revolution, in order to protect his family from Indians, he moved to the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland. At the close of the war he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1793, when he removed to the Virginia side of the Ohio, nearly opposite Marietta. Here Jones and the Fords married his three daughters.

In the spring of 1799 these men, with their brother-in-law, Benoni Benjamin, went out to the Scioto, where they planted and raised a crop, and returning in the fall, moved their families there. In November, 1800, at the instance of Jones, they traveled up the Scioto to where Circleville now stands, and from there followed an Indian trail through Fairfield county in the direction of Licking.

Jones had before seen the Licking valley, having been connected with some surveying expeditions, as well as Indian raids in this direction. Few, if any of the many enchanting basins in the Mississippi valley presented a more encouraging prospect to the pioneer than the Licking valley at that time, and it is not to be wondered at that Jones, a man of keen perceptions, sharpened and developed by extensive travel and adventure, should have led his little party of adventurers hither. A little incident that occurred at the camp-fire before mentioned, is worthy of record:

Isaac Stadden, who had arrived at the Bowling Green a short time previous, was out hunting, when he suddenly came upon this camp of pioneers. Each party was agreeably surprised at the unexpected meeting. Stadden had supposed that those living in the Licking valley were the only settlers in this section; while Jones and his party, entering the county from the Scioto, supposed they were the advanced pioneers, and that there was no settlement nearer than the mouth of the Licking or Muskingum.

The hospitality common among the early settlers made Stadden a welcome visitor for the night. Jones and Stadden soon recognized each other as old acquaintances, they having been school-fellows in Pennsylvania. Neither had seen the other for a quarter of a century, and knew nothing of each other's intervening history, of their adventures or whereabouts. Of the interest of such a meeting of such men, under such circumstances, none but pioneers can conceive.

There is a discrepancy in the statements regarding the time of this meeting, and also regarding the date of the arrival of Jones and his party. Captain M. M. Munson, from whose paper a part of the history of this township is taken, says this meeting took place in the spring of 1800, while Mrs. Stadden, wife of Isaac Stadden, says the meeting took place in the fall of 1800, and that the wives of these gentlemen (the Fords and Benjamin) were not with them at the time, but that they were prospecting in this valley with a view to settlement, and did settle here in the spring of 1801, as has been stated. It is impossible at this late day to reconcile these conflicting statements, but a close study of all the circumstances and incidents connected with the first settlement of the county, a comparison of dates and of matters connected with the early settlers, would seem to place the weight of evidence in favor of Mrs. Stadden's statement. Mrs. Stadden was a pioneer of 1800, was very careful in her statements regarding pioneer matters, and a woman of remarkable mind and memory.

Before coming here, Jones and his party had been offered what was termed donation lots by the agents of General Dayton, a large land-holder in the territory now composing Licking county. These lots were supposed to be located on Ramp creek, a stream which ran out in side-cuts or bayous, forming little swamps and ooze-grounds, with "cat-tails and leeks." These, to Jones, foreboded agues and biliary diseases, and he at once refused to make the stipulated settlement, and determined to locate on Middle or Raccoon fork.

Jones led his party across the Middle fork, searching out one of the many springs of living water that skirt the base of the hills that enclose the valley. On lot number two of Granville purchase, some ten rods from the foot of the hill, and some twenty rods from the present Centerville street, he made the first settlement within the present limits of Granville township.

This township is second in the county in population, wealth and influence. It was fortunate in being peopled from the start with first-class settlers—people of intelligence, thrift and energy. They were from New England and a province in Old England—Wales. The former were shrewd, pushing, enterprising, money-making; and both were honest, industrious, religious. Both came in organized communities, determined to establish permanent, prosperous and happy homes in the far west. The combination of the various elements of which these communities were composed was a most fortunate one, and probably a more desirable population could not be found in the state or United States than they furnished to Granville township.

The township was organized in 1807, out of the west half of Licking township, Fairfield county. The latter township then embraced all of what is now Licking county, except the Refugee lands. This being cut in two in the center, the west half was named Granville, and was, therefore, the second township organized in this territory.

Here begins the history of Granville township. Sometime in the year 1800, Patrick Cunningham, an Irishman (elsewhere mentioned in the history of Newark township), built the second cabin, and became the second settler of the township. This house was about twenty or twenty-five rods northeast of the Jones' cabin, and near another spring. Cunningham planted some trees, and began the cultivation of several kinds of plants and fruits. In a year or two he removed to, and became one of the first settlers of, Newark.

In the spring of 1802, some young men built some shanties, or cabins, a few rods east of "Paddy" Cunningham's, and that season raised a crop of corn.

It was in this year that the vanguard of Welsh Hills settlers made its appearance. Deacon Theophilus Rees had made a purchase of land in this township during the previous year, and had sent Chaplain Jones and others out to view it.

David Thomas and David Lewis were the first of the Welsh Hills settlers to enter the township as permanent settlers; but they were soon followed by Theophilus Rees and "Jimmy" Johnson.

The coming of Deacon Rees and his colony marks a most important era in the history of the township. He was a man of more than ordinary cultivation, a devoted member of the church, and his descendants are among the most respected of this community at the present time.

On the 1st of October, 1802, Mrs. Jones gave birth to the first white child

born in the township, and on the 22d day of the same month, Mrs. Jones died of puerperal fever, aged twenty-eight years. This was the first death of a white person in this township. She was buried in Newark, on a little hill or hillock (probably an ancient mound) just west of the market-house, and where the Beckwith family resided. Jones, after the death of his wife, sold his house and improvements to one Nash, and removed to the mouth of Fishing creek, below Wheeling, where he married a second time.

Nash was in possession and occupying the house at the coming of the Granville company in 1805.

In 1803 John Duke, James Evans, James James and Mr. Chadwick settled in this township; Evans and James being Welshmen, settled on the Welsh Hills. John Duke located near the Raccoon creek, and was elected the first justice of the peace in 1807. Esquire Duke came in 1803, from the vicinity of Wellsburgh, Brooke county, Virginia.

The settlers, in 1804, of this township, were Thomas Cramer, Simon James and Peter Cramer, who settled on the Welsh Hills. They were from western Virginia.

The third, and a great epoch in the history of this township, is marked by the coming of the Granville colony, in the fall of 1805. About the beginning of the last century, many organizations were effected in the east for the purpose of purchasing land and making settlements in the great northwest territory and the state of Ohio. Among these organizations was the "Licking Land Company." On May 10, 1804, the company met and appointed Levi Butler, Timothy Rose and Job Case agents, to go to Ohio to view and purchase such lands as would justify a settlement of the company. On the 1st day of August, 1804, another meeting of the company was held, when forty-four more persons signed the articles of association. Of these none survive.

The agents appointed to view the land came to Ohio in May, 1804, and returned the following September. Their notes of observation taken during these explorations, and reported to the association, show them to have been men of clear heads and sound judgment.

The Licking Land Company held various meetings in Granville, Massachusetts, during the fall and winter of 1804-05. At a meeting held on the 7th of February, 1805, it was moved "to adjourn to meet the first Monday in December next at nine o'clock a. m., on the Hardy section, purchased by the said company in the state of Ohio." The motion was carried by a unanimous vote. To carry into effect such a resolution contemplated a work of no little magnitude. It was the work of moving an entire community by the slow process of team and wagon from the Connecticut valley to the then far western wilderness of Ohio. Those accustomed to steamboat and railroad as a means of transit can form but a feeble conception of the time, labor and fatigue incident to such an undertaking. In the spring of this year a small company was sent forward to survey the land purchased, build a saw-mill, clear ground and raise crops to feed the coming emigrants. Regarding the arrangements and derangements, packings and unpackings, partings and departings, the tears of anguish, the hardships and privations of a journey of so many hundred miles in the then crude condition of the roads and means of transit, the reader must draw upon his imagination; but on Novem-

ber 2, 1805, the advance corps of emigrants, consisting of five families, arrived within the limits of this township. These were followed by daily accessions, so that before the setting in of the winter forty-five families, consisting of two hundred and thirty-four persons, had arrived.

The committee for the company had purchased seven sections of land, comprising about twenty-eight thousand acres. Three of these sections—the second, called the Wells; the third, called the Hardy, and the fourth, called the Stanberry section—had been re-surveyed by James Coe, the company surveyor, into one hundred acre lots, in the spring and summer before the colony arrived. These sections comprised the southeast, southwest and northwest quarters of what is now Granville township. Coe had, agreeable to the instructions of the committee, laid out the town as near to the spot where these three sections cornered as the face of the country would admit. This statement reveals the why and the wherefore of the location of the town of Granville.

The town plat, as surveyed, contained an aggregate of one hundred and seventeen acres, was sub-divided into blocks and then into lots. Almost every colonist was the owner of a lot, and most of the houses built and improvements made during the first winter were confined to the town plat, so that by the spring of 1806 Granville had assumed the metropolitan appearance of a small Indian village. A house for the double purpose of school and church was one of the first built. A school was taught during the winter, and worship was regularly held both forenoon and afternoon of each Sabbath. The colony had organized a church previous to leaving New England. The meeting at which this organization was effected was held in East Granville, Massachusetts, May 1, 1905. The male members present and signing the articles of agreement were Samuel Everett, Israel Wells, Joseph Simmel, Timothy Rose, Roswell Graves, Job Case, Samuel Thrall, Levi Hughes, Huron Rose, Samuel Everett, Jr., Silas Winchel and James Thrall.

The first meeting, according to the record, held by this church after their arrival in Ohio, was February 7, 1806, at which they took into consideration the expediency of choosing a special committee to correspond with missionary societies and ministers of the gospel, on the subject of obtaining the ministrations of the word of God in this place. They chose for this purpose James Coe and Samuel Everett, Jr. June 15, 1806, this church had the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered to the members for the first time since their removal here, by Rev. Samuel P. Robbins, pastor of the Congregational Church of Christ in Marietta.

April 24, 1808, Rev. Timothy Harris, a licentiate from Vermont, preached his first sermon in Granville. On the 19th of December of that year, Harris was ordained pastor. Revs. Lyman Potter, Samuel P. Robbins, James Scott, John Wright, Jacob Lindley and Stephen Lindley were present and officiated.

One of the things most needed for the convenience and improvement of the country was a saw-mill. For the purpose of building one, a millwright named Phelps and four men as assistants, had been sent out to the purchase in the spring of 1805. They came in company with Coe and his surveying corps. A site near where the old furnace stood was selected, and a temporary mill erected. They dammed the Raccoon for the purpose of procuring a supply of water, but

GRANVILLE FROM THE CAMPUS

evidently they did not understand damming a western stream in a new country, and the first freshet swept it away. The mill was abandoned before it was ready for operation. This was a drawback and disappointment to the colony; and from this cause more light and transient dwellings were erected than otherwise would have been.

By the fall of 1806, a saw-mill had been erected further down the stream by Augustine Munson, with a capacity of four thousand feet per day. A reasonable supply of lumber to meet the wants of the colony was now to be had, and the heavier and more substantial structures began to be erected.

The first farm house was built by Deacon, afterward Judge, Timothy Rose, in the winter of 1806-7, and stood where Judge Bancroft afterward resided. The first (forty by fifty) frame barn built in the county was erected in this township in the spring of 1807. The boards enclosing it were nailed on with Newgate nails, made in the Connecticut state prison.

The first male child born in the Granville colony was a son of Levi and Polly Rose, who became the well known Deacon William Rose. The first female child was the daughter of Justin and Adah Hillyer, afterward the wife of Deacon E. C. Wright. May 12, 1807, the first marriage was celebrated. The parties were Samuel Bancroft and Clarissa, eldest daughter of Judge Rose. It was the frequent remark of strangers and visitors to Granville in those early days, that no pioneer settlement in the west could boast of so many marriageable and desirable young ladies as could Granville.

In 1807 an epidemic swept away a large number of young folks.

A burying-ground was laid out in the company's first survey. The first death and burial was that of an infant son of Ethan Bancroft, who died April 6, 1806. On the 22d of August of the same year, Gideon Cromwell died, aged forty-five, and was the first interment of an adult person in this graveyard.

The pioneers of Granville early paid attention to the cultivation of music, both vocal and instrumental. Singing schools, to learn church music, were held as early as the fall of 1806; and at all their social parties singing was part of the entertainment. As early as 1808, a band for instrumental music was organized; it consisted of eleven performers—three clarionets, three hautboys, three bassoons, one brass drum and cymbal. This was the first band west of Pittsburg, if not of the Alleghanies. It was the band of Cass' regiment in the war of 1812, and was in Hull's surrender at Detroit.

In the spring of 1807 Dr. Lee settled in Granville, the first physician in this part of the county. He married Sabina, eldest daughter of Job Case, and subsequently removed to Coshocton. He was followed by Drs. Richards and Eager, men of general education and professional skill. One of these was a regular graduate of Dartmouth and the other a literary institution in Rhode Island. Granville has never been without medical men who would adorn that profession in any age or community.

The first court ever held in the county was held on Centerville street, in this township, in a house that stood on the corner of Levi Rose's garden. The grand jury held its inquest under a tree that stood near the guide post that points to Hebron.

William Wing was a resident of Granville township from 1813 to 1827, and has furnished some valuable history of early times here. He died in Columbus, Ohio, February 13, 1878, in his seventy-ninth year. He came to Licking county from Windsor, Connecticut, settling in Granville in 1818, where he married Electa Spellman in 1822. He was a merchant, a canal contractor and, later in life, engaged in railroad business. He was well acquainted with the pioneer history of central Ohio, and was often called upon to address pioneer gatherings.

In early days of the agitation of the slavery question—between 1825 and 1840—when an abolitionist was something of a curiosity in this county, Granville had her share of them, and her share of trouble in consequence. Quite an anti-slavery society was organized in that place, and although they dare do or say nothing openly for some years, they grew bolder by degrees, and began to hold meetings and have public speaking upon that all-important subject. The men of Granville generally had minds and thoughts of their own upon all subjects, and Puritan blood was generally largely impregnated with abolition blood. Something was done here on the underground railway, and there were not a few zealous workers in the abolition cause at all times, and their numbers continually increased. A majority of the people were, however, pro-slavery, as they were everywhere in the north.

About April 1, 1835, a Mr. Weld, an abolitionist, undertook to deliver a lecture in Granville, and was stoned and egged by a mob. He had lectured a few days before at Circleville, where he had also received rough treatment; the mob throwing eggs and stones through the window. In the following year (1836) the following notice appeared in the Newark *Gazette:*

"We, citizens of the town of Granville, in the county of Licking and state of Ohio, having understood from common report, and from certain notices published in newspapers, that a state convention of delegates from the abolition societies of Ohio is to be held in this place on the 27th day of April, ensuing; and having had bitter experience, in times past, of the evil effects of abolition meetings, as tending to destroy the peace of society, and introduce discord and contention through all its constituent departments; and learning that a great and increasing excitement already exists, not only in our own, but in the neighboring towns, in prospect of the contemplated meeting—we do, therefore, most earnestly remonstrate against any such meeting being held in our town on the 27th day of April, or any other day in the year. And we most earnestly call upon and request all officers and leaders of the abolition society, and all who are, or may be, appointed delegates to said convention, if they have the least regard for our peace and welfare, or for the well-being of the religious, moral and literary institutions established among us, to abstain from coming to said meeting. And we do hereby engage to use our best endeavors, by all lawful and proper means, to prevent any such public meeting from being held within the limits of our corporation.

"Granville, March 31, 1836."

This notice was signed by Elias Fassett, mayor; Samuel Bancroft, recorder; William S. Richards, Knowles Linnel, S. Spellman, S. Mower, Daniel Wildman,

council, and by sixty-nine other citizens. Notwithstanding this, the abolitionists held their meeting, though not, it seems, within the corporation.

Granville is a New England village of the west, a place of broad, shady streets, lined with pleasant homes, a place of culture and refinement, where students come and go, where character is developed and destiny is shaped. One may trace the boundaries of the original "green," now bisected by streets and quartered by church homes, or, turning aside a few rods from the center of life, may find himself in a quaint and quiet city of two thousand dead, one of the most interesting burying grounds in Ohio, where curious epitaph and lofty sentiment mark stones which bear the names of honored New England families, tell of life in famous New England colleges or describe the achievement of those who followed the flag in the Revolution, the war of 1812 and other wars of the republic. New England is stamped all over this old burying ground, and when the visitor goes back to the main streets, sees the many well-equipped college buildings, the church buildings of unusual excellence, each with its fine pipe organ, the commodious public school, learns that the village owns the electric light plant and a splendid system of water works, and gains some knowledge of the high character of the population and the tone of the community for morality and education and culture, he is impressed with the fact that this is an exceptional locality. Then will be more apparent the west's obligation to New England; then will be more clearly realized the possibilities of usefulness even for a rural community living among the sheltering hills of Licking county.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

Eden township lies in the northeastern part of the county and is essentially a township of farmers, there being no town within its limits. It is well watered by the Rocky fork and its tributaries, the main body of which stream passes diagonally across the township from north to south, near its center.

The face of the country is broken and hilly, in some places assuming the dignity and grandeur of mountains; the valleys are generally narrow and very fertile. In its primitive state the oak predominated in the forest; considerable chestnut was also found, and the valleys were occupied by sugar and shell-bark hickory; and the entire township was covered with fruits, flowering shrubs and trees of smaller growth. The abundance of fruits, nuts and wild game made it desirable hunting ground, and rendered it comparatively easy for the pioneers to support their families until the forest should be cleared away.

There was a great number of springs in every direction, bursting from the hillsides, and the water flowing from these form a network of smaller streams; these form the creeks which, after flowing in tortuous courses through narrow valleys, find their outlet in the wild and pretty Rocky fork. Long run, one of the larger tributaries of the Rocky fork in this township, rises in its northeastern corner and, flowing south along its eastern border, joins the Rocky fork in the northern part of Mary Ann township. Lost run rises in the southwestern part of this township, several branches of it uniting near the United Brethren church, and flowing south in Mary Ann township. A high range of hills passes across the township from northwest to southeast in the western part, dividing the waters of the Rocky fork from those of the Lost run and the North fork of Licking.

The springs before mentioned are more numerous in this township than in any other in the county, with the possible exception of Fallsbury.

The natural scenery is picturesque, and in many places on the Rocky fork approaches the sublime. About one mile north of the south line of Eden, on either side of the road, like two grim sentinels, stand the "Picture rocks," in the midst of scenery so wild and rugged as to attract pleasure parties from Newark and other places.

Rocky fork is appropriately named. Exclusive of the regular mountain ranges, scenery so wild and rugged will seldom be found. All along this stream, through Mary Ann and Eden, in every successive mile, the beholder is filled with wonder and amazement at the new and varied phases of nature's face. Coming up from the south along this stream, over a narrow, winding mountain road, these Picture rocks seem, as it were, to be the "cap sheaf" of all the rugged beauty below; yet this mountainous scenery continues through the entire township along this stream. Turning to the right a little south of Picture rocks, a narrow, winding by-road leads over the hills of Long run, and in a short time "Rain rock" is reached. This is a spot of much natural beauty. Nothing of special importance is observed from the roadway, which passes directly over the top of Rain rock. Descending into a gloomy gorge, filled with trees and flowering shrubs, with huge sand-rocks piled promiscuously about on the hill-side, a place that can only be reached by a footman, the Rain rocks and their accompaniments come into view. This is merely a huge, seamed sand rock that juts from the hill-side, over which the road passes, extending into the gorge thirty or forty feet, its under surface, so much of it as can be seen, being about one hundred feet long by thirty or forty feet wide. This surface appears elevated, at the highest part, some twenty feet or more above the surface of the ground beneath, but sloping slightly until it rests upon a solid wall of sand rock that supports it. It forms a gloomy, cavernous-looking excavation, and a shelter where a hundred people or more might escape from a storm. In various places through the crevices of this rock-roof, clear, sparkling spring water issues, and keeps up an incessant dropping, year after year, upon the sand beneath, hence the name Rain rock. In the winter this dropping water forms icicles, often reaching from the ground to the surface of the rock, making very beautiful pyramids of ice.

This is also a pleasure resort. Pleasure parties from Newark and other places sometimes camp out here for days, and ramble about these picturesque hills. Meetings of various kinds are also held here, and rude plank seats are here arranged for the accommodation of an audience in front of which, and at a little distance from Rain rock, is a flat rock, four or five feet high and ten or twelve feet in diameter across the top, with a smooth surface, known as "Pulpit rock," upon which the speaker stands, and upon which several chairs may be placed for the accommodation of distinguished visitors. In the rear of the "Audience room" and fronting Pulpit rock, is a huge mass of perpendicular rocks. These are "rent and riven" as by thunderbolts; the interstices being filled with laurel bushes, and the edges rimmed with ferns, causing this mass of rocks, during the proper season, to look like an immense flowerpot. It is altogether a very pretty and healthful resort.

In its primitive condition, before the heavy hand of man was laid upon its

timber and soil, this township must have been a perfect garden of Eden for the hunter, both red and white. Game of every description was plentiful and continued to be plentiful long after it was driven out of the more desirable parts of the county. Wild animals found a sure and safe retreat among these hills and rocks.

The township was organized in 1822, out of territory originally included in Mary Ann. The pioneers were William Shannon, Jesse Oldaker and Ebenezer Brown, who settled in the west half of the township in the spring of 1813. Shannon came from Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Oldaker came from the Shenandoah valley, and Brown from Washington county, Pennsylvania. These formed the nucleus of what is now Eden township. They were soon followed by Homeward Marriott, William Mitchell, Aaron Brown, Robert McLaughlin, James Starrett, Rev. James Cunningham, James Porter, Charles McFadden, Elisha McFadden, James W. Colville, Jordon Hall, David Moats and W. Henthorn.

The erection of a grist mill on the upper waters of the Rocky fork, by Ebenezer Brown, at a very early period, soon followed by the erection of another one mile below, by Hon. William Mitchell, were noteworthy events, and contributed largely to the comfort and convenience of the early settlers of Eden, Mary Ann, and portions of Knox county. The Mitchell mill having changed hands many times, was later owned by John Stevenson. Quite a number of mills, both saw and grist mills, have been erected at various places along the Rocky fork, in this township; few are now, however, in running order. This stream furnished very good mill power, and seldom went dry, as it is fed largely by springs.

About 1854 a woolen factory was erected by Walter B. Finney, about a mile below the Mitchell. It was in operation about seven years when it was destroyed by fire. Finney also erected a saw-mill in connection with his woolen mill. A mill also had an existence in an early day near the Long Run postoffice, in the eastern part of the township, but its wheels have not been turning for several years.

The first road through this township was, probably, the old state road, now known as the Martinsburgh and Newark road, which passes across the township from north to south on the west side of the Rocky fork, and was much used in early days by travelers from Newark to Mt. Vernon, Martinsburgh and points further north. Coal crops out in places among the hills in the vicinity of Rocky fork, but has not yet been found in workable veins.

It has been stated that there were no villages in this township, and this is probably the case, though some attempts have been made in this direction. James Shannon undertook to build a town in the northwestern part of the township, on the Rocky fork, in the vicinity of a very small lake, about 1856. He erected a store-room, put in a stock of goods, and called the place Oberlin. Attempts were also made to get a regular postoffice, but without success. A store was conducted at different times by different parties, but in the year (1880) it was destroyed by fire. A new building, however, was erected and the store continued. There was also a store on the farm of Elzey Dush, about forty-five years ago, in the eastern part of the township.

The second regular postoffice in the township was established in 1858, by James W. Colville, who was the first postmaster. It was kept in his dwelling house.

Probably the first school taught in this township was by James Cunningham, near the north line of the township, a short distance from Oberlin, in an old deserted building that had been erected for a tannery. The first schoolhouse erected in the township was probably the one that stood near the Rocky fork, about a mile southeast of Oberlin. It was a rude, round-log building, and James Cunningham kept the first school in it. The township is now dotted over with schoolhouses, the people having learned that in these and the churches lie the only hope of the republic.

There are four churches in this township, two United Brethren, one Disciple and one Protestant Methodist. The Disciple was organized in 1829, and was the first church organization of that society in Licking county. It was organized in the log schoolhouse known as the "Henthorn schoolhouse," situated about four miles south of where, in 1834, a fine frame church edifice was erected on the farm of Benjamin Bell, in Knox county. The church was erected on the line between Knox and Licking counties.

The first Disciple preaching in the county was by Elder James Porter at this place in 1829, by whom also this congregation was organized. He was also its first elder, and for some time its ablest and almost only public advocate. He resided in the vicinity, and perhaps to him more than to any other man the organization is indebted for its origin, advancement and present standing and influence in the community. The members of its first organization were James Porter and wife, Benjamin Bell, Sr., and wife; Elizabeth Bell (wife of Samuel Bell), Stephen Harris and wife, Isaac Henthorn and wife and Elisha Stout.

In 1837 this society erected a church in the western part of the township, called Eden chapel. The building was a very good one, and the society strong in numbers and active. They also maintained an active Sabbath school. On the opposite side of the road from this church is the old burying ground, upon which was erected one of the first churches in the county, but which has gone out of existence, this Disciple church taking its place. The United Brethren are strong in this township, keeping up two churches, and near this place one of their first societies was organized, in the cabin of one of the members. This organization of United Brethren, however, never obtained a firm hold here, but, by the help of a few Methodists in the neighborhood, erected in an early day, a log church, used occasionally by both denominations, when they were able to secure a minister. The United Brethren organization did not, probably, continue here more than six or seven years; they were not able to support a minister, and when the Pleasant Valley church was organized, in the southern part of the township, they attended there and gave the old log building up entirely to the Methodists. The most influential members in the Methodist Episcopal organization were the Oldacres, two or three families of whom resided in that vicinity. Jesse Oldacre was prominent and influential in establishing the church and keeping it up, hence it soon came to be known as the "Oldacre church." The principal members of the original organization of this Methodist class were Jesse Oldacre and wife, William Shannon and wife, William Oldacre and wife, H. B. Oldacre and wife and Margaret Wilkins. After the death of Jesse Oldacre and the removal of others of the members from the neighborhood, the church languished. The old log church

building was probably erected about 1848 or before. As before stated, the Disciple church has taken the place, in this neighborhood, of the other two denominations.

The Pleasant Valley United Brethren church is located in the southern part of the township on the old state road, now the Newark and Martinsburgh road, on the headwaters of Lost run, and is one of the oldest churches in the county, having been organized about 1820, or before. Rev. Joshua Montgomery was probably instrumental in the organization of this church, and was probably its first minister. As no records were kept for many of its earlier years, it is hard to get correct data as to its earliest history; but prior to the erection of the church building, the members probably held their meetings at the cabin of John Neighbarger, who was one of its earliest and most prominent members. William Shannon and wife also belonged to this church in its earlier years. The old log church, built seventy-five years ago, or more, was known as the "Montgomery chapel," and answered all purposes of a church for forty years or more.

In later years, about 1855, a second United Brethren church was organized in this township, called "Edwards' meeting-house." John Edwards and the Phillipses and some others were the principal movers in its establishment. The church, a frame building, was erected about 1856, in the eastern part of the township, on Long run, on Edwards' farm, and is frequently called the Long Run church.

The Protestant Methodist church, located in the southern part of the township, a mile or more northeast of the United Brethren church, was organized about 1857. Stephen Miles, deceased, was the founder of this church. He and his brother William, Washington Holten, Jacob Sousland and some others were the first members of this organization. They held their meetings at first in the schoolhouse, but erected a church building in 1858. Rev. Hoagland was probably their first minister.

BENNINGTON TOWNSHIP.

When the first settlers entered Bennington township, they found it heavily timbered with many varieties of hard wood, such as usually grow on the uplands. The different families of oak were largely predominant, though beech, sugar and other hard woods were plenty. The undergrowth was hazel, paw-paw, hackberry, and, in minor proportions, spicewood, sassafras and other varieties. The settlers in nearly every part of it found it necessary to clear away this timber in order to make room for their cabins. This fine timber has been largely cleared away, and beautiful, well-fenced farms occupy its place. The soil is fertile, well tilled and as productive as any in the county.

Bennington township was organized in 1815. It is situated on the northern borders of Licking county, bounded on the east by Burlington township, on the west by Hartford, on the south by Liberty, and on the north by Knox county.

The first white settler in the township was Henry Iles, who settled in the spring of 1809. He was from Rockingham county, Virginia. John Dripps and Isaac Vanausdel followed him in 1810, locating near the North fork. John Trout, in the same or next year, located on Otter fork, where also Peter Staymates settled soon after. Settlers continued to come in year after year, generally from Pennsylvania and Virginia, until the principal part of the territory of the town-

ship was settled. It was divided into ordinary sized farms and nearly all the township was occupied by 1835.

The "Cook settlement" was established in the vicinity of the present village of Appleton, some time after the close of the war of 1812, by Titus Knox and Captain Cook, and served as a nucleus for immigrants to the southern portion of the township. The Van Fossens, Jesse Smith, Jacob Clem, the Wrights, Sangers, Carvers, McClintocks, Fishburns and Trouts were among the names of those familiarly known as early settlers.

In August, 1832, Titus Knox and Carey Meade laid out the village of Appleton, and named it in honor of Appleton Downer, a lawyer of Zanesville, who had been a large land-owner in the township. It is handsomely situated in a beautiful country, near the southern borders of the township, but it never attained to the proportions of a town of one hundred inhabitants, and has been on the decline in later years.

Carey Meade built the first house in Appleton, and there is something of a romantic history connected with it. Meade had a pretty daughter who married a man named Delong, from the east, and Meade erected this house for a store-room, with the expectation that his son-in-law would bring on a stock of goods and become the first merchant of the future city. For reasons very well understood this expectation was not realized, and thus the store-room—a frame structure, one and a half stories in height—stood empty for a time, and was the only building on the town plat when Gideon Long and family came to the place, April 3, 1833. Long moved into this empty store-room and occupied it some years. While he was yet living in it, David Messenger came to Appleton, or the site of it, rented the front part of this building and opened the first store in the place. Long, in order to encourage enterprise and assist in building up the town, squeezed his family into the single back room of this storehouse. He had, since his advent in the place, been using the upper room of this building for a cabinet shop. A pair of stairs went up on the outside of the building, and here he made tables, coffins, and other necessaries of life and death, and for himself a precarious living. Messenger must have expected to transact a large business, as he brought on a large stock of goods, for those days, and two clerks. Had the wolves and bears been his customers he would, no doubt, have done a large business, but as the purchasing settlers were few and far between, the two clerks seemed superfluous. These two clerks took boarding and lodging in the family of Long in that single back room of the store building. One of these clerks was Franklin Bryant, who, after clerking some time for Messenger, bought the store himself and conducted it several years. He built the second frame house in town. Not being able to fill up that little back room entirely, with his family and two clerks, Long took in another entire family—William Van Fossen, wife and one child. Van Fossen had made up his mind to settle here, and, to accommodate him while his cabin was in course of construction, Long admitted the family as boarders.

The other young gentleman clerk, who was a boarder in this large family with limited quarters, was usually called "Billy," and, as he had very little clerking to do, spent most of the time in the woods hunting. Mrs. Long says "he was a good boy—a jolly, whole-souled fellow as ever lived." His last name was Rosecranz, and he afterward became Major-General William S. Rosecranz, the

GRANVILLE FROM COLLEGE HILL

hero of Stone river, and the gallant but unfortunate commander of the Union forces at the great and bloody battle of Chickamauga. "Billy" Rosecranz remained here as a clerk six months, and many times declared his intention of becoming a soldier, and was sent to West Point soon after leaving this place. His father was at that time a resident of Homer, in the adjoining township, and a merchant and farmer.

The Van Fossen cabin was probably the second or third cabin in the town. The first schoolhouse in this neighborhood, a log building, was erected some years before Appleton was laid out. Joseph Kerr taught here about eighty-two years ago, and was probably the first teacher in this part of the township. The second schoolhouse was a frame building and stood above Mr. Barrick's house on Harry Ashley's farm. The third schoolhouse—a good frame building—was erected about 1870. All the children of school age in town attended school here, and numbered fifty or sixty.

The first blacksmith shop in Appleton was erected by Mr. Snyder, who soon moved away, and John Copper occupied the shop and became the permanent blacksmith. The old store building had always been occupied for that purpose, having changed hands many times, and been added to. In addition to Mr. Hoover's store, W. T. Moorehead kept a small stock of goods, and Franklin Myers a small grocery. Besides this mercantile business there were two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, two hotels, and Gideon Long still carried on cabinet making. The village is a pleasant one, the society good, the people being much interested in both religious and secular education.

The village of Lock is located on the northern line of this township, but the larger part of it is in Knox county. It is probable that Gideon Long was the first postmaster in Appleton, and retained the office many years.

The first water-mill in this township—or mill of any kind—was erected by Jesse Van Fossen, about a half mile above Appleton on Indian run. It was a saw-mill only. John Denty erected the second mill, at the junction of Indian run and Lake fork. This mill was both grist and saw-mill in an early day, though later only a saw-mill, driven by steam power.

In the old log schoolhouse, before mentioned as standing on the place where Mr. Bigler lived, was organized in 1828 what was probably the first religious society in the township. They called themselves Christians, but are generally better known as New Lights. A well known pioneer preacher, Rev. Isaac N. Walters, was instrumental in establishing this church, and was assisted in the organization by Rev. Daniel Long and Rev. Matthew Gardner. A number of the old settlers accepted the new doctrine, among whom were Jesse Van Fossen and wife, Catharine; John Helphrey; Jesse Lake and wife, Elizabeth; Daniel Helphrey and wife; Mr. McNett and wife, and others. The old schoolhouse answered the purposes of this society several years, but in 1834, their numbers having increased somewhat by new additions to the "Cook settlement," they were enabled to erect a frame church building; this was dedicated August 16, 1835, Rev. I. N. Walters preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The second church was erected in 1875, being dedicated February 11, 1876; the sermon on this occasion being preached by Elder Enos Peters, the pastor. The condition of this church was a healthy one, the membership being about

seventy-five. The Sunday school was organized about 1840, and was kept up during the summer months of each year.

The Methodists early organized a society in the township, though no regular class was formed, so far as can be ascertained, prior to 1840. Methodist preachers were among the first religious teachers to enter the township, preaching in the cabins of the settlers and in the schoolhouses. In January, 1840, a class was organized by Rev. Wesley Clark, at the house of John Denty. The members of this class were George Iles, John Denty, David Weyant, A. C. Barber, Frederick Iles, Jonathan Clayton, Noah Southard, Edward Conner, and some others. The above members were appointed a committee to purchase land and erect a church building. The site of this building was selected near the center of the township, on the Hartford and Homer road, and near the Otter fork of Licking. The road from Appleton to Lock also crossed the above road at this church.

The first building erected, known as "Bennington chapel," was a small, though substantial frame, and, as the work was largely voluntary and the material in part contributed, it only cost about three hundred dollars. George Iles died, leaving a sum of money, the interest of which was to be used in keeping up the church building and in beautifying the cemetery grounds adjoining. Both members of the church and pupils in the school have generally transferred their allegiance to other churches; mostly, perhaps, to the other Methodist churches, of which there are two in the township.

These two churches were organized and the buildings erected about the same time—in the year 1850. One of these, "Lambert's chapel," is located in the eastern part of the township, a little north of Lake fork. Among the originators of this organization were Jacob Lambert, Elias Kettle, John Denty and wife, William and Elizabeth Denty, Josiah Shipley and wife, Richard Wells and some others. Prior to the erection of the church, meetings were generally held at the house of Jacob Lambert. The membership was forty or fifty, and a large and active Sunday school was kept up. The third Methodist Episcopal church in the township is located in Appleton.

Rev. Lemuel Yarnell was influential in this organization, and the first members were Louis Evans, Aaron Shaffer, John Denty, A. C. Barber, Nathan Bigley, David Miller, Martin Light, Richard Wells, and some others. These gentlemen were chosen as a committee to select a site and erect a church building. Rev. Yarnell carried around a subscription paper and obtained money enough to erect a small frame building on the site of the present church. It was erected and dedicated in 1851, Rev. G. G. West, the pastor in charge, preaching the dedicatory sermon. After several years, the old building becoming too small to accommodate the people who gathered there, it was taken away and the present building erected.

Just prior to the late war a church was organized in the northeastern part of the township, mainly through the influence and personal exertions of the Halls —Gideon Hall and his son John. A small number of Christians were living in this neighborhood, and felt themselves able to sustain a church. Among the members of the first organization were Gideon Hall and wife, John Hall and wife, John Hilburn and wife, Jacob Rowe and wife, and some others. The church languished during the war, and very nearly went out of existence; but in later

years it has revived, and now services are held with considerable regularity, though it is not yet a strong church. This township also contains a Congregational church, located in the village of Lock. The date of its organization has not been ascertained.

John Dripps, James Sanger, Jesse Smith and Judge John Van Fossen are remembered as among the most active and best known of the early politicians of this township, the latter serving some years as an associate judge of the common pleas court.

Bennington occupies an interior and somewhat isolated position, which may have been instrumental in reducing its population, which for many years has been on the decline.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This is the largest township in Licking county. It embraces about one and a half square miles in town one, range twelve, and the whole of town one, range thirteen, United States military lands; also sections one to eighteen, inclusive, in town seventeen, range eighteen, of the Refugee lands on the south, embracing an area of more than forty square miles. The south part of the township is watered by the south branch of Licking, or the Pataskala river, which also constitutes a part of the east line of the township. The middle is watered by the Beaver run and its branches, and the north by Auter creek and its tributaries. These all pass through its territory nearly from west to east, making it a uniformly well watered township. The face of the country is generally level, or gently undulating. The soil is a clay loam, rich with vegetable mould, sufficiently retentive to hold stimulating manure without leaching; yet the subsoil is generally so porous as to need but little draining. It is as well, if not better, adapted to a variety of agriculture, than any township in the county.

There are no broken or waste lands in the township, except a small district in the southeast corner, covered by the Licking Summit reservoir, and another small district in the southwest, by the Pigeon-roost or Bloody Run swamp. The latter has been greatly improved within a few years past, by draining, and may yet be fully redeemed and become fine meadow land, or afford a valuable bed of rich fertilizing matter to enrich other lands with. Nearly the whole of the eighteen sections taken from the Refugee lands, and lying in the south part of the township, is an alluvion, and is rarely equaled as corn and meadow land; while the middle and northern portions of the township are more rolling and better adapted to the production of small grain and fruit trees.

The public improvements are the Ohio canal, the Cumberland road, and the Central Ohio railroad. The first was completed through this township and county in the summer of 1828, the second in 1834, and the third in 1853. These, each in its turn, gave a great impetus to local improvements. These all run entirely through the township, and the canal and National road cross nearly at right angles within its territory, and afford ample facilities for getting its products to market. Hebron, its principal town, and situated at the crossing of the canal and National road, was once a fine business point, and, in the days of its glory, the largest and best grain and pork market in the county, if not in the Licking valley. But since the men that made it such have passed away, and railroad facilities have attracted

the commerce to other points, Hebron has lost its prestige as a commercial point, and, with it, much of its moral and religious enterprise. The towns of Moscow and Luray have nearly passed away. There is a small business done at Union station, on the railroad. These are the only villages in the township, from which it will be seen that Union is emphatically an agricultural township. Although its villages are on the decline, both as to their population and business, its agricultural interests are improving. The lands are generally owned and occupied by an enterprising class of farmers that are rapidly developing the resources of its rich soil.

It was very heavily timbered, and required as much hard labor to bring it into cultivation as any township in the county. The better kinds of timber consisted of black walnut, butternut, wild cherry, several varieties of oak, white, black and blue ash, hickory, mulberry and sugar maple. The less valuable were the beech, elm, basswood or linden, black gum, cottonwood, sycamore, buckeye, etc., with underbrush of dogwood, red-bud, paw-paw, wild plum, spice brush, and, in many places, abundance of wild grapes and black haws. The apparent superabundance of timber induced such a reckless prodigality in its use and destruction, that good timber is becoming very scarce.

The principal productions of the south part of the township, for many years, were corn and hay, which were generally fed to hogs, horses and cattle; while in the middle and northern portions more attention was given to the growth of all the cereals, as well as the cultivation of potatoes, turnips, flax, hemp, etc.

Wheat was grown with good success for many years, but after a while failures became more frequent from rust and the wheat midge, and for the last twenty-five years the farmers have given their attention to the growth of live stock, principally sheep, rather than to the production of grain. While this township gives attention to the growth of all kinds of live stock common to this part of the country, it stands first in the county for the number of its sheep, and is one of the most famous wool-growing districts in the state.

There has been but little attention given to manufactures of any kind in this part of the county. The first settlers, however, manufactured all their own clothing and other textile goods for domestic use. The carding, spinning and weaving was generally all done in the family. The first mill in Union township was built by Phineas Ford in 1803, on Auter creek, some forty rods below where his first cabin was erected; it was a small, temporary log building; the millwright work, as well as the mill-iron and the millstones (which were made from boulders, or nigger-heads, found on the surface of the ground), was all done by Ford himself. This mill was in a few years swept away by a flood. This mill was succeeded by another on the same stream built by James McCauley, in 1802 or 1803, but within the bounds of Newark township. The second mill in Union was built by John Good, on South fork, near the mouth of Bloody run, in 1807; this was kept up for some twenty years, but also passed away. Daniel Green erected another on the same stream, near Moscow, about the year 1830. There was another below this, erected some years before by Matthew Black, but it stood on the east side of the river, within the present bounds of Licking township.

In the year 1820 Joseph Mantonya erected water works on Auter creek, a little above the site of the old Ford mill, for the purpose of manufacturing sickles

and augers, to which he attached a mill for grinding. This establishment was of great value to this county at that time. Mantonya was a good workman, and the demand for his sickles was large, as the small grain in those days was all cut with the sickle. The manufactory was successfully carried on several years, until Mantonya left his shop to become a contractor in building the Ohio canal. It then remained comparatively idle until the spring of 1830, when it was repaired and again put into successful operation by Mantonya and Samuel Park. In a few years, perhaps in the year 1835, it was sold to Phineas Ford and his son Benjamin, who converted it into a saw-mill. In the year 1831 John Park erected a saw-mill where Union Station now is, and in 1832 Samuel Vance erected another, a mile below; and in 1833 Messrs. S. H. Joseph and D. Downer erected another a half mile above, all on the same stream, making four saw-mills within a distance of one and a half miles. These were all kept up nearly twenty years, and some of them more. Almost every rod of the channel of Auter creek, from its mouth to the Joseph & Downer mill above the fork, has at some time been occupied for mill purposes, and at the early settling of the country it was a good mill stream; but since the country has been cleared up it does not afford water enough to be worth occupying for that purpose. It may have been noticed that this stream is called Auter creek, when it is generally known by the name of Ramp creek. The latter is a misnomer, and originated as follows: At the first settling of this country, and up to about the year 1820, the wide and fertile bottoms along this stream were covered in early spring with a wonderful growth of leeks, which the Virginians and Pennsylvanians called Ramps; these were eaten freely by the cattle in the spring, before vegetation came on to supply their wants. This gave a very unpleasant smell to the breath of the cattle, and a disgusting flavor to the milk and butter. This, however, was partially neutralized and rendered endurable by a person eating freely of raw onions or garlick before partaking of the milk and butter; but it did not remove the bitterness of feeling entertained by the citizens against those early plants, and about the year 1807 or 1808, the first settlers along this valley applied the name of these plants to the stream on whose rich bottom lands they grew so abundantly, and it has never been so far redeemed from its "rampy reproach" as to be called by its proper name. The name Auter creek is French, and signified another creek. This name may have originated in the very singular circumstances of so many streams of so nearly the same size forming a junction so nearly at the same point, as do the several branches of Licking river. The only wool-carding machines ever run in Union township were, one erected by N. Buckland & Brother in 1829, and another by a gentleman in Hebron, some three or four years later; but these have both since ceased to operate.

The first canal-boat built in the county, or that floated on the waters of the Ohio canal within its borders, was built by a joint-stock company at Hebron, in 1827-8, and was called the "Licking Summit." It was built under the supervision of Joshua Smith, and made its first trip through the "Deep cut" on the Fourth of July, 1828; but it was built too large to pass the locks, and was so poorly constructed and drew so much water, that it was not thought worth reconstructing, consequently it never left the summit level. It was laid up in the basin of Hebron, for a while used as a drinking saloon—then as a resort for the lewd, or a kind of house of ill-fame, until it was destroyed as a nuisance, or rotted down. This state-

ment is in part confirmed by Captain John Murphy, formerly of this county, and later of Knox county, Ohio, who also furnished the information that he run the first boat through from Cleveland to Portland. It is also corroborated by H. H. Denis, of Newark, and James Sawyer and Dr. James Ewing and John Edwards, of Hebron.

The distilleries were another class of manufactories that were of too much importance in those days to be passed without notice, for their product was used by nearly everybody, and was considered an article of necessity in every household. Even among the clergy there were some that thought the exhilarating effects of the spirit of the "still" was quite essential to an effective elucidation of the "Spirit of the Sacred Writings." The importance of the stills may be conceived from the promptness with which they sprang into existence, after the erection of the cabin in the wilderness, for the protection of the family from the inclemency of the season, and the production of a little surplus grain for them to operate on. The first distillery in Union township, so far as we can learn, was erected by Abram Mouser in 1809, a little east of Thomas Stone's farm; this was soon followed by one erected by James Taylor, another by Samuel Hand, and others, as the population and demand increased. The distilleries of those days supplied their customers, as did the mills, by giving every man his turn. When the bag with grain was taken to the mill, it was marked and left there to be ground, when all others were ground that had preceded it. Just so at the "still-house," every man left his jug or bottle to be filled, when all the jugs and bottles were filled that had preceded it. It was quite common among the better class of citizens, when they sent for their meal, to send another bag of grain to take its turn, lest the family wants should get ahead of the turns at the mill, which was quite common in dry weather. Just so with those that patronized at the still-house, when the full jug was taken away, an empty one must be left for its turn, otherwise an involuntary total abstinence might have to be endured for a while, unless relieved by some kind neighbor. Happy indeed was the man thought to be, whose means were such that he could afford to get a whole barrel stowed away in some safe place, where he could resort to it at his pleasure, for the comfort of himself and friends.

So far as can be ascertained at this late day, Asa Shinn was the first man that ever preached within the present bounds of Union township, and the place was the cabin of George Wells, in the year 1803 or 1804. A society was soon after organized here, and John Price was appointed class-leader. About this time there was a local preacher, by the name of Smith, settled near the south line of the township, but there are no particulars in regard to his religious labors, further than that he was a very active and energetic Christian. In the year 1812 they erected a good hewed-log meeting-house on the land of George Wells and called it "Wells" meeting-house. This was superseded in the year 1833 by a large brick, called "George's chapel." This society became so weakened by deaths and removals, that many years ago it was disbanded, and its members attached to other points, and the meeting-house torn down. In 1805 Benjamin Green, a Baptist preacher, commenced preaching at David Beaver's, and a few years after this a society was formed at this place from members that had been attached to the churches of Hog run and Pleasant run, and held their meetings at the house of David Beaver. About the year 1815 or 1816 they erected a hewed-log church, with a gallery on

the sides and one end; this was for some time called "Beaver's meeting-house," but was subsequently named "Licking church."

The people on Auter creek for many years attended meeting at Nash's, within the bounds of Granville township, but soon after the war of 1812, a society was formed at the house of John Park, and John Black was appointed class-leader. This continued to be a regular preaching place, until the erection of Park chapel in 1840-1. There are several other pretty good churches in the township, but of modern date. Although the people of Union did not, like those of Granville, bring their religious instructor with them, they had always given respectful attention to religious instruction. They came here in small parties and from various points, representing almost every faith that was taught in the older states, including Puritans, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Quakers, Moravians, Dunkards, Universalists and Unitarians.

The first school is said to have been taught in the neighborhood of David Beaver's in the year 1805, by a Mr. Livingston. The next of which there is any account was taught in the Benjamin settlement, by Sallie Gavit, in 1809 or 1810. She taught two terms, and was followed by Sarah Baldwin, Mr. Lockwood, Harriet Munsel, and M. Twigg. In 1815 this part of Union and the southeast part of Granville united and built a schoolhouse, and that winter the school was taught by Oliver Thrall, and in 1816 and 1817 by Daniel Howe; in 1818, by Barsha Howe. The territory was again divided, and the Union portion erected a schoolhouse on Auter creek, and Hannah Ford taught one or two terms; then Mr. Driggs, followed by James Corbin. In 1813 and 1814 a sister of Sallie Gavit, Mrs. Bragg, of Granville, taught school in the Stone and Pumphrey settlement.

By diligent inquiry and the aid of family records, the names of nearly all the early settlers have been ascertained, and are placed in the following order:

In 1800 John Van Buskirk and Benjamin Murphy, the last week in March, and J. Wayman the same season.

In 1801-2, Jonathan Benjamin, John Horned, William Horned, George Wells, John Edwards, Alexander Holmes, Richard Wells, Joseph Wells, Bazeleel Wells, James Hendricks, William Wells, William Richardson, John Wagy, James Green, Henry Owens, and Phineas Ford.

In 1803, Thomas Stone, George Stone, Philip Stone, Joshua Browning, William Holmes, John Price, Joshua Price, James Taylor, William Johnson, Mordecai Price, Charles Howard, Benjamin Price, Nicholas Porter, Martin Lincoln, Abram Mouser, J. Pumphrey.

In 1804-5, James Holmes, jr., Daniel Smith, James Stone, David Beaver, John Good, John Farmer, John Coulter, Elias Farmer, John V. Farmer, Abram Beaver, Francis Twigg, Cornelius Elliott, John and Jacob Myers, Jeremiah Page, and John Hilton.

In 1806-7, Samuel Hand, Henry Horn, Henry Hillbrant, John Black, Abraham Stepp, John Hughes, William Hughes, Peter Clem, Thomas Hughes, John Cunningham, Amos Park, John Thompson, David Benjamin.

In 1808 to 1810, the increase of population was quite rapid, among whom we may name John Rhodes, John Ruffner, Abram Rhodes, John Park, Henry Myers, Samuel Stone, George Callahan, Aaron Park, J. K. Myers, Philip Peters, James Cunningham.

Several of these brought with them children that were men and women at the time of their parents' arrival, among whom were Jemima Black and Jane Ingraham, daughters of Jonathan Benjamin, in 1801; Catharine Horned, in 1803; Amos and Lewis Farmer, in 1805, and, in the same year, Samuel and Ephraim Coulter.

FALLSBURY TOWNSHIP.

David Bright was the first settler in Fallsbury township, building his cabin, in 1818, in the woods upon the land since owned by Mrs. Botts. It was among the last settled sections of the county, from the fact of its being away from the regular routes of travel and the undesirable quality of the land. The settlers that immediately succeeded Bright were Hezekiah Blount, William Wilson, Paul, William and James Van Winkle. Settlers continued to come in rapidly after the first settlement. The census of 1850 shows a population of over twelve hundred; since then, however, it has steadily declined, for some reason. Little more than two-thirds of this population remain. Most of these settlers were from Virginia.

The township was organized in 1826, and the first election was held at the house of Samuel Varner. William Wilson was elected justice of the peace, and continued to hold the office fifteen years. Joseph Frost was the second, and William V. Hall the third. Minor McQueen, Levi Baughman, Lofland Hall, Dawson McQueen, James Colville, John Frampton, William Hall and others were later magistrates of this township. The first trustees were Samuel Varner, William Wilson and Joseph Frost; first constable, William Hall; first clerk, Samuel Varner. John Evans was the second constable.

This township is situated in the northeastern part of the county, and is composed principally of rough, hilly, almost mountainous land, which is less productive perhaps than any other in the county, not excepting even the lands of Eden. It is very well adapted to pasturage and grazing, and there are a few narrow valleys where the soil is deep and rich; but it is an exceedingly rough township, comparatively little first-class farming land within its limits, and much of it cannot be cultivated at all, being covered with immovable rocks. The different varieties of oak have always been the prevailing timber. It is watered by the Wakatomika and its tributaries in its northern and eastern parts, and Painter's run, a tributary of the Rocky fork, in its western part. The Wakatomika, which empties into the Muskingun at Dresden, is the principal stream, and affords some water power, which has been used to a limited extent, several mill privileges having been improved upon it within the limits of Fallsbury.

The region of the Wakatomika rivals that of the Rocky fork in the picturesqueness and beauty of its scenery, wildness, and rugged, mountainous aspect of its general surface. The traveler along the narrow, winding road that skirts the stream will be filled with wonder and admiration at the great upheaval that has apparently taken place in the region. All along the stream the hills are elevated almost to the altitude of mountains, and immense rocks lie piled in every conceivable direction upon their surfaces, and protrude in every conceivable manner from their sides. At a point not far from Grigg's mill is a place of especial interest, called "Rent Rocks." It would seem as if an immense rock had been thrown down with such force as to break it in several pieces. These pieces are lying at various

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distances from each other; some of them far enough apart to admit the passage of a pedestrian, or even an equestrian. They are of immense size, and from their appearance and position, have evidently, at some period of time, formed one solid rock. There are many other places of especial interest along this stream.

In its primitive condition, this was an excellent locality for the hunter and trapper, and game continued to be plentiful here after it had disappeared from the valleys, where the settlements first occurred. Fallsburg retained its primitive appearance longer than most other parts of the county, and, in fact, in many parts yet has the appearance of a new country, being in many places heavily timbered, and having many log cabins yet within its limits used as dwellings.

Few if any traces of the mound builders remain in this township, and it is probable that few of their works were erected here. No special Indian history has been preserved, though the first settlers found them occupying this territory. John Evans, whose father brought him to the Wakatomika a few miles below the Fallsbury line in 1808, remembered that for several years his playmates were Shawanee Indian boys. There was an encampment of these Indians on Shawanee run, which empties into the Licking, and no doubt they used all the country around, including this township, for their hunting ground.

The township has no very extensively traveled thoroughfare, no turnpike, canal, telegraph or railroad, and nothing to attract emigrants; but in educational, moral and religious matters, it is fully up to the average.

Noah Reed, Silas Bland, Moses Priest and Minor McQueen are now remembered as among the most prominent and active politicians of the earlier days of Fallsbury. Noah Reed was elected to the legislature in 1849. Silas Bland was a son of the Bland who removed from Pendleton county, Virginia, to the mouth of Licking in 1798, and who, with Hughes and Ratliff, pursued and shot the Indians who had stolen their horses. Silas was born in the sugar camp and rocked in a sugar trough. He subsequently removed to Perry township.

Fallsbury was a small post-town, situated near the center of the township. It was laid out on lands belonging to Silas Bland. This land was first settled by Thomas Meeks and one or two of the McQueens. Minor McQueen was from Virginia, and purchased about two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the village. Fallsbury was never laid out; it grew, or seemed to grow, naturally, like a mushroom. No especial reason can be given why the town should exist at all, or should have made a start in its location, except, perhaps, that a few unimportant roads seemed to converge rather irregularly in that vicinity, and it was about the center of a settlement. John Arnold built the first house; he was a farmer. The second house was built by Jesse Riley. These were both log dwellings. They were built about 1835 or 1840. Thomas Meeks erected the first blacksmith shop, soon after these cabins were built. George came a little later and started a saloon and grocery, the first mercantile business in the town. He erected a small frame building for a storeroom, afterward used as a shoe shop.

Doctor Gilbert was probably the first postmaster here, and was followed by a Mr. Balcom, who in turn was succeeded by T. Fisk.

Probably the first of the many mills erected on the Wakatomika in this township was by Hezekiah Blount, in what is now known as "Egypt." The second mill on this stream, known as "Gregg's mill," and owned by William Gregg, was built

about 1840 by Henry Crabbs and William Garner. Only a saw-mill was erected here at first, but a few years later the grist-mill was added.

A very early schoolhouse, and probably the first in the township, was erected in the Van Winkle settlement, not far from the village of Fallsbury. One of the first religious organizations in this township was, probably, the Old-school Baptist. Minor McQueen was a member of this denomination, and soon gathered around him a few settlers who were of his way of thinking, and they held religious meetings in his house, himself performing the duties of pastor. Christopher Coffman also preached occasionally for these people. The organization of the society was effected about 1832, and Minor McQueen, Christopher Coffman, John Fry and wife, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Varner, Mrs. John Porter, and a few others, were the original members of this organization. In the old graveyard near Fallsbury stood an old, squatty, hewed-log building, the first, and indeed the only, church erected by this society. It was, probably, built about 1835.

During the Civil war a great many new church organizations sprang up all over the country, in consequence of a difference of political opinion and the strife and feeling engendered by the great rebellion. These organizations called themselves "Christian Union," and the members were generally members of that portion of the democratic party who did not believe in the prosecution of the war for the union. They were generally members of other churches, who left those churches because the prayers for the president of the United States and the success of the Union army grated harshly upon their ears. Such a church sprang up in Fallsbury. George Higgins was the leader and principal organizer. This society was organized at the schoolhouse, and the principal members, George Higgins, Gideon McQueen and wife, William Booth and wife, Obediah Baufman, Thomas Gorley, Alice Gilbreath, John Reed, Henry Wilson, Lewis Baughman, Catharine Mossholder, Susan Scott, Ann Scott, Levi Priest and wife, Alexander Smith and Leonard Billman. This organization purchased a dwelling house and fitted it up for a church building, and George Higgins and Rev. Atherton were the principal ministers. Soon after the war ended, the church ended.

The third church organized in Fallsbury was the Disciple. This congregation was organized the third Sunday in March, 1869, and during the same and following year erected a church building in the village. David D. Mitchel, Mr. White and J. A. Walters were their first preachers; John Howell, elder; Samuel Hupp, clerk, and William Scott, John Howell and Jacob Booth, trustees.

Outside the village of Fallsbury, there are two churches within the limits of the township—both Methodist Episcopal. One, the Pleasant valley church, is located on the Zanesville and Mount Vernon road, about one mile southeast of Fallsbury. This church was organized at the house of Noah Reed, about 1836. Noah Reed and George Gardner were the principal movers in the organization, and the original members were Noah Reed and wife, George Gardner and wife, Silas Bland and wife, John Tilton and wife, Aaron Decker, and William Beckham and wife. Their first church building, a log, was erected about one mile south of the present building, in 1837; the second and present building was erected about 1857, and cost one thousand dollars. Their first regular minister was Rev. Bell, of the Northern Ohio conference. The other church in this township, also a Methodist Episcopal, was organized about the same time as the Pleasant

Valley. It is known as the "Goshen" church, and is located in what is known as Egypt, in the valley of the Wakatomika. John Painter was one of the prominent members of this organization, and the society was probably first organized at his house. Garrison Frampton was also a prominent mover in this organization, and a class leader. John Rogers, John Frost and Edward Bishop were also among the original members. Silas Bland, who lived at that time in the neighborhood of Gregg's mill, was also much interested in this church, and gave the ground upon which their first church building was erected. This first building was a frame, and was built about 1855. Some years afterwards this same building was moved several miles to its present location in the eastern edge of the township, where it was repaired and built over.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Poppleton was the first settler in this township. He came in April, 1812, and was soon followed by C. L. Graves, Strong Clark, Daniel Wright, Enoch Whipple, Clark Cooley, Ezekiel Wells and Adam Kite, all of whom settled on the northeast quarter, and by Mr. Shaw and Titus S. Hopkins, who settled on the school land. Although Daniel Poppleton was the pioneer settler of Hartford, there were several small improvements made before he came, by Roswell Graves, Ezekiel Wells and Lester Case, neither of whom, however, then settled their families here. Rumors of a contemplated Indian raid, toward the close of 1812, induced Poppleton to leave the township for a few months for protection. C. L. Graves and Clark Cooley, before mentioned, were emigrants of 1813.

When Monroe township was organized it included Liberty, Bennington and Hartford townships. Under this organization Esquire Moses Foster was the first justice of the peace and C. J. Graves first constable. About 1816 Bennington and Hartford townships were set off under the name of Bennington. Under this organization Michael Trout and Daniel Poppleton were elected justices of the peace, Elisha Harris constable on the Hartford side, and Strong Clark, township clerk. In September, 1819, Hartford was elected into a separate township. Strong Clark did the business and named the township. Previous to this the school land was being rapidly settled under fictitious temporary leases. It is worthy of record that, during all the arrangements for securing legal claims to these lands, in no instance was an attempt made to supplant or derange the affairs of actual settlers.

Hartford township is in the northwestern corner of the county, and is known in the original survey as township four in the fifteenth range of townships in the United States military lands. It lies near the headwaters of all the principal streams forming Licking river, and has been ascertained by actual survey to occupy the most elevated position of any land between Cleveland and Columbus. The west half of the township was originally school land. The east half was entered under an old law, requiring a whole military section of four thousand acres to be entered in a body. The southeast quarter was entered by Jonathan and Elias B. Dayton; the northeast quarter by Dr. Jonas Stanberry, who sold it to the Granville company. Their land in this township was surveyed into one hundred acre lots by James Coe, and they ratified this survey in all their deeds.

The first election in the township was held in a log schoolhouse on the town plat in September, 1819. The number of votes cast was forty-eight. Elijah

Durfey was elected justice of the peace; Daniel I. Durfey, township clerk, and Leonard Bushnel, treasurer.

The first frame building in the township was John McInturf's saw-mill, on Otter fork, erected in 1817. The first frame house was that of Elijah Durfey, erected on the site of the village of Hartford in 1818. The first frame barn was that of Asa Cooley, on the farm afterward owned by Daniel Warner, in 1819. The first building raised without whiskey was Ezekiel Scovell's barn, in 1830. The first marriage was that of Enoch Whipple to Kate Shaw, in 1815; the first child born was Michael Cooley, June 3, 1813; the first official act of R. Everett, a justice of the peace, was to marry Miss Cooley and William McCrarey; the first death was that of Widow McInturf, in 1819; the first sermon preached by a Congregational preacher was by Rev. Timothy Harris, of Granville, in 1817; the first convert to Christianity was Ezekiel Scovell, in 1817; the first church society formed was the Congregational, August, 1818; the first infant baptized was by Rev. James N. Wright, in August, 1818; the first sermon by the Christian denomination was by Rev. Mr. Burge, in 1819; the first sermon by a Baptist minister was preached by Rev. Mr. Evans, in 1819; the first male teacher of a district school was Mountain Everett, in 1817; the first female teacher was Julia Everett, afterward Mrs. Thurston, in the summer of 1818; the first Sabbath school was organized August 13, 1826; the first resident minister of the gospel was Samuel W. Rose, in 1829; the first resident physician was Dr. Kirkham, in 1832; the first merchant was R. Everett, in 1824; the first postoffice was established in 1830; the first meeting-houses were erected in 1832, one for the Congregational and one for the Christian society, in the village; the first postmaster was J. W. Seymour, who was followed by I. K. Beem, W. Winslow, T. G. Moore and P. H. Graves and others.

The Congregational was the pioneer church of Hartford, being organized August 8, 1818. At that time the Rev. James N. Wright performed the rite of baptism for the first time in the township. Soon after the first settlement of the township, the citizens erected a small log building, principally for school purposes, but it was intended for and used as a public building, and for some years was the only public building in this section. In it the early preachers of every denomination were invited to preach; the elections were also held here, and all public business, which was not extensive, transacted. In this building the Congregational church was organized by Rev. Timothy Harris, of Granville, and Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, of Genoa. Washburn died in Blendon, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1873, aged eighty-four years. He was one of the first pastors of this church, giving it half of his time for several years. The members of this first organization were Leonard Bushnel, Ezekiel Scovell, Claudius L. Graves, Elijah Durfey, Ruth Wright, Rachel Scovel and Electa Graves.

The old schoolhouse was burned in 1827, but another was immediately erected and the church continued its meetings here until 1832. It is said that from the date of its organization to that time services had been held every Sabbath but one, and that was when the smallpox was raging. In 1832 their first church edifice was erected, costing only one hundred and seventeen dollars, as much voluntary labor was performed on it. In 1853 the second was erected, costing fifteen hundred dollars. It was dedicated October 12th of the same year. The

ministers who followed Rev. Washburn were Revs. Samuel W. Rose, H. O. Higley, Samuel Mattison, W. B. Brown, H. M. Parmlee, David Wurt, James Harrison, H. Y. Booth, Hugh Carlisle, Barks Jenkin, E. Thompson, L. R. Royce, I. B. Dawson, A. N. Hamlin, Isaac C. Kingsley, D. F. Harris, D. Sebastian Janes, and others.

There are two Methodist churches in this township; one in the village of Hartford and one in the southern part of the township. The latter is known as the Wesley chapel. James Wright was probably more influential than any other person in organizing this class. Wright became a local minister and preached for this society many years. The organization was effected, probably, at Winslow's schoolhouse, and their meetings were held here several years prior to the erection of the church. Among the first members were James Wright, E. Thrall, Horace Winslow, and a few others. The church edifice was erected about 1848, near the above-named schoolhouse.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Hartford was organized seventy-five years ago or more. Its early records are not in existence, but it was one of the earliest societies in the town, the Congregational only, probably, preceding it. Its first meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers, and in the log building before mentioned as one of the first buildings erected in the town for church and school purposes. Rev. James Wheeler was an itinerant minister of the church in those days, and was probably more influential than any other person in this organization.

In 1832, the Christians, or New Lights, erected a church building, they having previously organized a society here. This Christian organization subsequently became extinct, and their church became the property of this Methodist society, and its first church edifice.

The Disciple church of Hartford village was organized in March, 1850, by Elder William Hays, its original members being Anson Clark, Israel Hoover, Mrs. Emeline Wilson, J. H. Buel, Henry Tracy, Miss C. A. Weaver, Samuel Martin, C. E. Lincoln, John Williams, Mrs. Sarah J. Williams, Mrs. C. J. Hoover, and Joshua Buel. A. Burns, David Weaver, William Taylor, William Hays, and others, have ministered to the church at different times.

Many of the citizens of this township were well educated, coming, as they did, from the land of schools and noted institutions of learning, and they felt that they should have something better than common schools, in which their children could be educated. This feeling culminated in the establishment of *Halcyon Academy,* which was incorporated about 1850, under the general laws of Ohio for such institutions.

Among the stockholders were J. W. Seymour, William Spencer, Charles Spencer, Elisha Woodruff, William Winslow, J. H. Buel, E. C. Buel, P. C. Allen, C. L. Graves, L. J. Wiley, F. Scovill, Adam Franks and many others. The shares were ten dollars each, and nearly one hundred were taken. The materials for the building were furnished by the individual stockholders. E. C. Buel furnished the shingles; H. Carpenter and W. Winslow, the walnut lumber, and others, different materials. Nimrod Payne was the builder. George L. Mills was the first regular teacher employed, and a graduate of Yale college; a man of rare attainments, perfectly familiar with the duties and requirements of the schoolroom, loving his work, and loved by his working students. Mills remained in the school some three years

when he removed to Newark, and was engaged there in the city schools, and was also for some time one of the county examiners. In the summer of 1855, Mark Sperry, a teacher of more than ordinary ability, and living in Hartford, was solicited to go into the academy and open school for a fall term. He did so; and his success was such that he remained there until the close of the fall term in 1861. During Sperry's teaching more than eight hundred pupils were enrolled in the various terms. Especial instruction was given to those preparing to teach, and it was said by Mills that the candidates coming from Halycon academy were better prepared for examination than from any other school in the county. At the close of Sperry's teaching in Halcyon, he disposed of his interests in the property to J. W. Seymour. The school was continued with indifferent success for several years, under various instructors, and finally passed into the hands of district number one.

"The first settlers of this township—those who came in 1812-14—were mainly of New England origin. Others from the same source came in from year to year, until, in 1818, their numbers had so increased that a Congregational church was formed; and five years later, a hewed-log building was erected, which served the double purpose of a school-house and a place for worship. About the year 1835, there was another and considerable accession to their numbers, and these also were of New England origin, and brought with them the Puritan idea of the worth of the church and the school; and no sooner were they fairly established in their new homes than, in conjunction with those who had preceded them, they set about the work of strengthening the church and organizing an independent or select school—one with better facilities and offering better advantages than the common school of that day. They had no building suitable for the purpose, but the church had already erected a comfortable frame building as a place of worship, and this was at once opened for the school. They had already called a man from Oberlin college to fill their pulpit, and teachers were also obtained from the same place for their school. This was maintained for a number of years by voluntary contributions on the part of those interested in the work of education, and the liberality manifested was highly complimentary to the intelligence and character of all concerned."

The western portion of the township had been mainly settled—beginning as early as 1818-19—by immigrants from Maryland and Virginia. They were men of limited means and more limited culture (many of them were unable to read), and these had brought with them, as already indicated, the southern prejudice against the negro, and any thought of lifting him up and making him the equal of one of their own number was extremely obnoxious; and they even regarded the advocacy of such doctrines as a crime not to be tolerated. Free thought and free speech for others formed no part of their political or religious creed. When, therefore, it was made known that the Rev. R. Robinson, a well-known abolitionist, had accepted an invitation to deliver an anti-slavery lecture in the Congregational church, these men resolved that no such lecture should be delivered, and, on the day fixed upon for that purpose, assembled in large numbers, took him from the pulpit by force, dragged him through the streets of the village, and treated him in a most brutal manner. Here, also, in March, 1837, the Honorable Samuel White, at that time a resident of the county and subsequently a gentleman of great political prominence, was ridden on a rail because of his anti-slavery sentiments.

The abolitionists at that time were few in number, but they were men who had the courage of their convictions. Prudently but persistently they continued their work. They believed that truth was mightier than error, and never doubted that brain was more than a match for brawn in a prolonged contest. And they were right. Scarcely more than a score of years had passed away before Hartford became as noted for its literary culture and its advocacy of all rights for all men as it had formerly been for its ignorance and brutality. Time has had its revenges.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township was taken from the territory included in Union township, and organized in 1816. In addition to the five miles square, a strip of land two and a half miles long from north to south, and one and a half miles wide was taken from the Refugee tract and added to its southeast corner, giving the township an outlet into Fairfield county. This addition contains the village of Kirkersville on the National road.

The origin of the settlements of Lima and Harrison townships are so nearly contemporary that the history of one is the history of the other. The first settlements made were on the head waters of the South fork of Licking, near where the village of Pataskala now stands. Mr. Hatfield, in the winter of 1805-6, "slashed" a small piece of ground near W. H. Mead's sheep shed, for browse for his cattle. After building his cabin and remaining a few years, he disappeared from the settlement and nothing further was heard of him.

The next settler was Henry Drake, who came in 1805, from western Pennsylvania to Lancaster, Ohio, and to Harrison with his young family in 1806. Drake raised quite a large family here.

The next settlers were John Evans, Thomas Geary, John Piatte, and William Craige. The children of these settlers attended their first school within the present boundary of Lima township. The first school was taught by Miss Cubberly, in a double log cabin that stood on the ground near the village of Pataskala.

A little further down the creek Levin Randall and his brother Caleb settled so early that they were considered neighbors of those above mentioned. Esquire Randall performed the first marriage ceremony in the settlement between Mr. Richmond and Miss Cubberly.

In 1814, Philip Wagy moved from Fairfield county and bought out John Piatte on the Miller farm. Wagy raised a large family, most of whom were daughters.

Joseph Wilcox, from Herkimer county, New York, settled on "Black's" road in 1814, and raised a family of four sons and two daughters. His nearest neighbor must have been William D. Gibbons, who settled one and a half miles northwest of him, some years earlier, but at what date is not known. Gibbons had been employed by a large land holder (a Mr. Backus, from Blennerhasset's Island, and an associate of Aaron Burr), as early as 1806-7, to deaden, or girdle, the trees on eighteen hundred acres of land. To compensate him for his labor he was to receive, and did receive, one hundred acres of land in fee simple. The whole of this deadening was in this township.

In 1815 or 1816, according to Colonel J. C. Alward's recollection, his father, Samuel Alward, came from New Jersey and settled on the farm where the Colonel

later resided. Their nearest neighbors at that time were, on the west, Captain John Herron, two and a half miles; east, William Gibbons, the same distance, and northeast, Jesse Munson, about three miles. Alward was at that time about fifty years of age. Being very industrious and economical, he succeeded in securing for each of his six sons a landed home. He died December 3, 1842, at the age of seventy-five. His wife survived him, and died in 1861, aged eighty-six.

In 1816, Joseph Wells and John Dennison came and settled in the southern part of the tawnship, on lands purchased of Honorable William Stanberry, of Newark. Dennison remained on his farm until 1839, when he sold and removed west. Wells remained on his farm until his death in 1863, and raised a large family. In 1816 or 1817, Joseph Pond settled on a farm in the southeast corner of the township.

Some advance was made in settling this township between 1820 and 1830, but between 1830 and 1840 it rapidly filled up. The building of the National road was no doubt the cause of this. It was in this decade that many came and settled on the road running north and south through the township. It was called "York street," as the settlers were mostly from New York State. Isaiah Nichols, Henry and Charles Butler and Thomas Munsell, in the northern part of the township, and Jacob Artz in the southern part, erected cabins and settled between the years of 1820 and 1830.

In early days a large portion of this township was owned by Rathburn, Backus, Hogg, and other non-residents, and their lands remaining uncleared, made an excellent range for wild game, as well as hogs that would stray away from settlements in different parts of the county. One season the hogs of Samuel Thrall, Roswell Graves and others wandered away in the wilderness of Harrison township, as they were wont to do, also into Union and Licking townships. John Ward, who owned and lived on a farm five and one-half miles west of Granville, on the Columbus road, feeling in need of pork, concluded to supply his larder from these woods. Selecting hogs that were in excellent condition, he shot down several. The word soon reached Granville, and those having swine in the woods visited Ward and found him dressing the game he had secured. Unfortunately for Ward, people in those times were in the habit of putting ear-marks and other marks on their stock before turning them into the commons. Samuel Thrall found, on the ears of two or three of the hogs killed, his mark. Ward was arrested, tried and found guilty of stealing hogs. There was strong talk of a public whipping, but better counsels prevailed; nevertheless, a mark was made on the man as indelible as lash could make, by the community, in naming him "Hog Ward."

The principal reason why Harrison and Lima townships were so late in filling up with people, was the fact that much of the land was held by non-residents and was not brought into market.

The Rathburn section of Union township, within two miles of Granville, held by Lawyer Downer, of Zanesville, was not offered for sale until the National road was in process of construction in 1832 or 1833. So it was with the Hogg section in this township and the Frisbie section in Lima. As soon as they were offered, P. Atkinson, from New Hampshire, A. Miller, from western Pennsylvania, and William and Joseph Baird, from western Virginia, came on and purchased land at five dollars per acre, or less.

R 4506a. Tunnel Rock, near Newark, Ohio.

The National road was the means of building up many towns along its route, and among others Kirkersville, in this township; and, in fact, it is the only village in the township except Kirkersville station. It was laid out in 1832, by Dr. William C. Kirker, who owned some fine land at this point on South fork, at the mouth of Bloody run. He, probably, built the first dwelling in the place. Thomas Youmans was, probably, the first man of family to settle there; he erected a building and kept a "tavern," as these were in great demand along that road, both while it was in course of construction, for the purpose of feeding the workmen, and for many years after, for the traveling public.

Bazallel Brown started the first store, soon after the town was laid out; he also erected a saw-mill, and the town grew rapidly for some time, but the advent of railroads checked the growth, by taking the business away from the National road.

Some time before Kirkersville was laid out a mill for the manufacture of castor-oil from the bean, had been established, half a mile north of the site of the town, on Grass Lick creek. It never accomplished much, and was destroyed by fire.

When the railroad was constructed through the township, it passed two and a half miles north of the village, and Kirkersville station was established. This, at present, contains a postoffice called "Outville," a telegraph office, depot building, stores and a few dwellings.

The first church organization in this township was near its northern line, and was known as the Welsh Congregational church of Harrison. Nearly half a century ago a number of Welsh families settled on both sides of the line, between the townships of St. Albans and Harrison, and soon formed themselves into a religious organization known as the Welsh Congregational church of Harrison township. Without unnecessary delay they erected a church building, in which for many years they maintained public worship in the Welsh language. After the generation that erected the church had nearly all passed away, and the succeeding generation all speaking the English language, they gradually became absorbed by the surrounding English churches, and public services in Welsh could no longer be sustained. Under these circumstances the organization became extinct. Revs. John Powell, Jenkin Jenkins, David R. Jenkins and John Williams were pastors of this church at different times, and perhaps about in the order named. The descendants of Theophilus Rees were among the original members of this church.

Rev. Jacob Tuttle came from New Jersey in 1832, and commenced preaching in Lima, Harrison and Etna townships in the spring of 1833, and continued to do so more or less regularly until the spring of 1837. He was highly esteemed, and his memory is cherished by his neighbors and friends. The first Presbyterian minister who preached in Kirkersville was Rev. Jonathan Cable, at the time supplying the church in Hebron, which has ceased to exist. His diary states that he preached three times in Kirkersville in 1834, and once in January, 1835. March 17, 1836, Rev. C. M. Putnam preached in Kirkersville, and assisted in organizing a Presbyterian congregation. He preached at Kirkersville once a month, from April 9, 1837, until the following October. In July, 1837, a protracted meeting was held in Joseph Baird's barn, in Harrison township, conducted by Revs. Henry Little and Jonathan Cable. A large number were converted, and on the 11th of November following, a Presbyterian church was organized at the log schoolhouse in Lima township. During the following year there was preaching

occasionally to the Kirkersville congregation in a schoolhouse in the village. In the summer of 1838, Revs. Hugh Carlisle and Francis Bartlett preached occasionally for these churches. October 14, 1838, Rev. T. W. Howe preached for these Presbyterian congregations, the meetings of the Harrison township congregation being held in a frame schoolhouse at the northwest corner of Kirkersville. In the fall of 1839, a subscription was started for the purpose of building a church in Kirkersville. The building progressed slowly and was not used until 1842, and not finished and dedicated until March, 1845. A bell was procured, costing about two hundred dollars. The people of Granville gave one hundred and fifty dollars toward building this church.

In 1852, forty-four persons, living more convenient to the Kirkersville church, joined that church by letter, and organized the First Presbyterian church of Kirkersville. This church employed Rev. H. C. McBride to preach for them one-half his time. He supplied them two years. Rev. Jesse Schlosser followed, and supplied them until the spring of 1858. From the spring of 1858 to January 1, 1870, Rev. T. W. Howe preached for them every alternate Sabbath.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Kirkersville originated at "Fletcher's chapel," in Fairfield county, its original members belonging to that church. Some time after Kirkersville was laid out, the members living near the town organized a class, and held meetings some time in the Presbyterian church, but in a few years erected a frame building.

The Baptist church at Kirkersville also originated in Fairfield county, its first members being regular attendants at what is known as the "Refugee" church. Their first meetings were also held in the Presbyterian church.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Hopewell township was first settled about 1805 or 1807. William Hull, Isaac Farmer, Samuel Pollock, Edward Hersey, John Bartholomew, Jacob Hummell, Thomas Hummell, Timothy Gard, James Glasgow, Isaac Davis, John, Charles, George and Samuel B. Hull, Thomas Demoss, George Kreger, Daniel Bowman, Abraham Bennett, Samuel Farmer, William Willis, Andrew Livingston, Blois Wright, Alexander, Charles and Zachariah Shaw, Archibald Kelso, and the Gibbons, were early settlers.

The township was organized in 1814. Isaac Farmer and Samuel Pollock were the first justices of the peace, and were elected early in 1815. The former soon resigned, and Edward Hersey succeeded him, and served until 1830, when he resigned. The latter served until 1818, when he was succeeded by William Hull, who served about twenty years. He was, meanwhile, in 1827, elected to the legislature, in which body he served one year.

Gratiot is situated on the National pike, immediately on the county line between Muskingum and Licking. It was laid out by Adam Smith, about seventy-seven years ago, very soon after the permanent location of the National road, and named in honor of General Gratiot, then in active service in the regular army. It came to be a post town. It contains two churches—Episcopal Methodists and Protestant Methodists—each having a good building, and enjoying a good degree of prosperity. The former is much the older, having been organized in 1830,

soon after the town was laid out. The latter has a good church edifice, a large society, and Sabbath school, but the building is in Muskingum county.

There is, in the immediate vicinity of Gratiot, a Baptist church which can properly be classed with the pioneer churches of Licking county, it having been in existence since 1821.

The first Methodist society in Hopewell township, as well as the first of any denomination, was organized at the residence of Widow Dickinson, one mile, or more, north of Brownsville, in 1816, by that veteran preacher of the wilderness, Rev. James Quinn. The society erected a log church in 1818; and as both stoves and money to pay for them were scarce in those days, on the Flint ridge, they warmed up in winter by burning charcoal in a square wooden box, lined with stone and mortar, placed in the church. Revs. J. McMahon, Martin Fate, Michael Ellis, Joseph Carper, Abner Goff, James Quinn, and others were the pioneer preachers of this society. Landon Warfield was the class-leader. The society was transferred to Brownsville in 1829, where they erected a brick church, of which mention is made in the history of Bowling Green township.

The second society organized in this township was the Baptist church in 1821, located half a mile northwest of Gratiot. Rev. Thomas Snelson and Rev. Caves were among its earliest ministers; and William Baker, Jesse Stith, John Parker and Daniel Schofield succeeded them. Among its first members were Adam Smith, Daniel Drumm, Samuel Winegarner, James Redman, Thomas White, Isaac Smith, Margaret Winegarner and Henry Claybaugh. The society erected a church in 1823, which was superseded by a neat, substantial building. The original deacons were Adam Smith and James Redman.

In 1830, Rev. Robert McCracken, and others, organized an Episcopal Methodist church in Gratiot, which held its meetings in a schoolhouse until 1836, when they erected a good church edifice. Lewis Ijams and William Tucker were mainly influential in the first establishment of this society. Rev. Joseph Carper and Rev. Goff were pioneer preachers in this church. The first Sabbath school in this township was organized in this church in 1830, Lewis Ijams being superintendent.

In 1832, Rev. Joseph Carper and Rev. Jacob Young organized a Methodist Episcopal society in the western portion of the township, with Samuel B. Hull as class-leader. The society erected a church some time after.

Revs. Samuel Hamilton, Robert McCracken, Martin Fate, Leroy Swormsted, James B. Finley, C. Springer and others were among the pioneer preachers of this township.

Hopewell is divided into school districts as other townships, and provided with good schoolhouses. The pioneer teachers were Charles Howard, Joseph Evans and George Hursey.

The first postmaster was Moses Meek. He was succeeded by Samuel Winegarner, Nathan Henslee, William Sims, S. R. Tucker, F. F. Dutton, L. A. Stevens, William Redman, Stephen R. Tucker and others.

NEWARK TOWNSHIP.

Newark is built upon the ruins of the works of a mysterious people, many mounds having been leveled to make way for streets and buildings. The whole plain between the South and Raccoon forks of Licking river, and covering an area

of several square miles, bears traces of occupation by the "lost race." It is evident from the remains here found that this section was densely populated, and the character of the works, too, bears out the assumption that this people passed through the different stages of existence that fall to the changing experience of nations at the present day.

The following description of the old fort is probably the most accurate as to measurements and other particulars yet given, being the result of actual surveys made by Colonel Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, and Isaac Smucker, of Newark, now deceased:

"The old fort is situated a mile and a half in a southwesterly direction from the courthouse in Newark, and belongs to the class of mound builders' works known as inclosures. It is not a true circle, the respective diameters being eleven hundred and fifty and twelve hundred and fifty feet. Its banks, nearly a mile in length, were formed by throwing up the earth from the inside, which left a ditch of sloping sides, ten feet (in many places more) in depth, and ranges, in perpendicular height, measuring from bottom of ditch to top of bank, from twenty to thirty feet. This enclosure, which embraces within it about twenty-seven acres of land, was constructed on level ground, and the ditch above described was often seen, during the earlier decades of the present century, partially, and sometimes wholly, filled with water all around the circle. From some cause it had not held water of late years to any great extent. Viewed from the outside, the embankment does not raise more than ten or fifteen feet above the surface of the surrounding ground, but observed from its top, the eye taking in the depth of the ditch, it seems, of course, much higher, so as to correspond in height, at least, to the figures above given.

"The old fort has an entrance or gateway, which is flanked by a high bank or parapet on either side of it, running outward forty yards. The gateway and parallel walls or parapets are on the eastern side of the circle, and the ditch which follows it also extends to the termination of the parallel banks that cover the entrance. Here the banks are highest; the parallel walls, as well as those which form the circle immediately adjoining them at the gateway, reaching, for a short distance, a perpendicular height of at least thirty feet, measuring from the bottom of the ditch, of twenty feet, measuring on the outside. The gateway or entrance measures seventy-five feet between the ditches or moats, and between the parapets or banks of earth that flank the entrance, one hundred and thirty feet.

"Trees of a large size are still growing upon the banks, all around the circle, as well as upon the parallel walls at the entrance. They are equal in size to those that are yet found both on the outside of the enclosure and within it, and of the same varieties. Some of them measure ten feet in circumference and are still thrifty, giving no indications of decay. One of the largest trees that stood on this embankment was cut down in 1815, and its concentric circles showed that it had attained to the venerable age of five hundred and fifty years. Many others of its contemporaries, too, are still flourishing and enjoying an equally vigorous 'green old age.' This fact may be borne in mind as indicating the antiquity of this wonderful work, especially when taken in connection with the strong probability that this tree, of now more than six centuries ago, was more likely of the second or third growth of trees than of the first, after the mound builders had erected this

enclosure, which is only one of the extensive series of labyrinthine works, whose embankments measure many miles in length, and which, by low parallel banks, were connected with others of similar character, as remote from them as are those of the Hock-Hocking and other distant places.

"In the middle of the old fort is an elevation, evidently artificial, which never fails to attract attention of the observing, and generally designated as Eagle mound. It is full six feet high, and is in the form and shape of an eagle in flight, with wings outspread, measuring from tip to tip two hundred and forty feet, and from head to tail two hundred and ten feet, and is clearly of the effigy class of the works of the Mound Builders. It faces the entrance, and therefore lies in an east and west direction, its wings extending north and south. Excavations made many years ago into the center of this earthen figure, where the elevation is greatest, developed an altar built of stone, upon which were found ashes, charcoal and calcined bones, showing that it had been used for sacrificial purposes.

"Many have held the opinion that the old fort was a military work, constructed for defense, but its location on a level plain, its symmetrical form and inside ditch, and the indications of the presence of fire, seen on the altar, and its sacrificial uses, so clearly suggested, all go to render this opinion to be erroneous, or, to say the least, one highly improbable. All the known facts pertaining to it go to raise the presumption that within this enclosure were conducted by Mound Builders the rites and ceremonies of their religion, they having manifestly been a religious and superstitious race, given to the practice of offering up human as well as animal sacrifices.

"Others have believed that the old fort was the seat of government of the Mound Builders, and that their monarch resided here; and still others have held that within this enclosure they practiced their national games and amusements, similar, possibly, to the Olympic, Nemean, Pythean, and Isthmian games that were so universally popular with the enlightened Greeks during the 'Lyrical age of Greece.' Other still hold different opinions, but I think the weight of evidence is altogether in favor of the theory that the old fort, one of the most renowned of all the Mound Builders' works, was constructed for the uses of a sacred enclosure, and was, therefore, primarily built and used for purposes connected with their religion; albeit it may also have been their seat of government, and residence of their monarch; and may, possibly, also have been sometimes used for the practice of their national games. Least likely of all is the notion that it was constructed for military purposes, or was ever used as a defensive work."

"It was in October, 1800, when Isaac Stadden, a pioneer settler in the Licking valley, discovered it."

Newark township was not organized until June 6, 1810, but was surveyed in 1797, by John G. Jackson, deputy surveyor under Rufus Putnam, then surveyor general of the United States. It is numbered two, range twelve, and contains sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-eight and nine-tenths acres. Number one, or the northeast quarter of the township or section, was located by John Rathbone, and contains four thousand two hundred and eighteen and nine-tenths acres. This section was sold to Colonel Benjamin Wilson, of Clarksburgh, Virginia, and has since been known as the "Wilson section." Quarter township number two is the northwest section, and was located by George Jackson. It contains four

thousand acres. Section number three is the southwest quarter, and was located by Adam Harborson. It contains four thousand acres, and is called the Cherry Valley section. Number four is the town section, and was located by J. A. Cummins and John and George W. Burnet. It contains four thousand two hundred and twenty acres.

There were many acts of Congress touching the manner of disposing of the unoccupied lands of the United States military tract, of which this township was a part, up to 1812, when the land department was reorganized; but none of them had any effect on this township, for the sections had all been located very early.

Nearly the whole of this township lies in a sort of funnel-shaped basin, with the neck toward the Licking Narrows. It is watered by the North fork of Licking, which enters the township from the north, near the center of its northern line, and passing southeast joins the main stream near its eastern border; and by the South fork of Licking, which forms the southeastern line of the township to within a few miles of Newark, joining the North fork, within the city limits, and by the Raccoon fork, which coming from the west, through Granville township, passes across this township a little south of its center, and joins the South fork within the city limits. In addition to these streams, which are all of good size, Ramp creek crosses the southern part of the township, emptying its waters into the South fork, within its limits; and numerous smaller streams, tributaries of those named, cross the township in different directions.

Dr. John Newman Wilson was one of the early and prominent settlers of Newark, and identified with its interests and prosperity during his long life of seventy years. His father came here in 1806 with a numerous family, all of whom left the mark of their individuality upon this county. Dr. Wilson was long an honored member of the pioneer society here, and died in October, 1868.

Up to the year 1801, no white settlement existed within the limits of the township. A few settlers were in the Licking valley, and the Staddens had erected their cabin, and settled very near its eastern line. It was up the Licking valley, from the direction of Zanesville, that the first settlers came, over roads of their own construction. During the year 1801, four families settled within the limits of this township, and the records do not show which of these came first. One of these was Samuel Parr, who settled in the Licking valley, just below the junction of the North and South forks, and first above the Staddens, on what was afterwards known as the "Miller" farm. James Macauly and James Danner located near the mouth of Ramp creek, in the southern part of the township, where the first named built a "tub mill" or "corn cracker," the first water-power concern within the present limits of the county. There were other settlers, also, in this year, on Ramp creek, not far from its mouth. These were Phineas and Frederick Ford, and Benoni Benjamin. Phineas Ford settled in Union township; Frederick was very near the present line between Union and Newark townships, but Benjamin settled within the limits of Newark township, near where the canal feeder crosses Ramp creek. It is believed these four families constituted the entire population of this township in 1801. In 1802, however, immigrants came in greater numbers, and from this time forward there was a steady stream of immigration. The most important arrival in this year was that of General William C. Schenck, who laid out the town of Newark, calling

it after his native place, Newark, New Jersey. This territory was then in Fairfield county, and continued so until 1808.

Hon. William C. Schenck was an early emigrant to the Miami valley, where he was a large land holder. He and Daniel C. Cooper were proprietors of the town of Franklin, in Warren county, Ohio, situated on the Big Miami river, which they laid out in 1795. There Schenck resided and some of his descendants are yet living in that vicinity.

In 1799 Schenck was chosen secretary of the first council of the Northwest Territory, and served also at the second, and probably the third and last sessions.

In 1803 he was elected a member of the first senate of Ohio, serving two years. In 1820 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of Ohio, and died at Columbus during his term of service, January, 1828. He was a man of character, ability and enterprise, and greatly esteemed by his fellow pioneers of the Miami valley. He was father of Rear Admiral James E. Schenck, of the United States navy, and of General Robert C. Schenck, who was known to the whole country as an old-time member of Congress, a Union general and a minister of foreign courts.

William C. Schenck was an officer in General Harrison's army in the War of 1812, and was best known as General Schenck. He was a true patriot, a gallant soldier, and was conspicuous for heroism in the heroic age of the great northwest.

He became part owner of section 4 in this township, his partners being G. W. Burnet and John N. Cummins; and being a practical surveyor, came over here from Warren county to survey their land and ascertain its exact location. He brought with him the plats of the surveys of this and the adjoining townships, and boarded with Isaac Stadden, while engaged in his work. He was soon able to inform the settlers here, who were the owners of the land. No one in what is now Licking county, in 1801, was living on his own land except John Van Buskirk; all the rest were squatters.

After locating their land, it appeared to these men that the forks of the Licking was a good place for a town, and Newark was accordingly platted. The surveying was done by a well-known early settler, Samuel H. Smith.

In October of this year (1802) quite a little colony came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Newark and Cherry Valley. These were Abraham Johnson, Abraham Wright, William B. Gaw, James Petticord, Edward Nash, Carlton Belt, Benedict Belt, Acquilla Belt, Little John Belt, Black John Belt. These Belts were also joined in a few years by Long John Belt.

In the winter of 1802-3 James Petticord and Little John Belt began the erection of a mill which became the Buskirk mill in 1804. John Van Buskirk ran this mill more than thirty years. To the names above may be added that of John Warden, who, with Abraham Miller and Henry Claybaugh, came from the south branch of the Potomac, settling in the vicinity of Newark—Warden, near the east line of the township.

The first sale of lands in this township occurred May 20, 1802, and was made by Messrs. Schenck, Cummins and Burnet, to John Warden, who purchased two hundred and eighty-five acres of land on the east side of section 4. On the same day the same party sold to Anthony Miller three hundred and fifteen acres of land

adjoining Warden's. Both of these deeds were acknowledged before Isaac Stadden, then justice of the peace.

The city was laid out in the spring of 1802, though the plat of the same was not recorded until March, 1803. The original plat and much of the present city is enclosed on three sides by the North, South and Raccoon forks of Licking river. It is situated on a beautiful, level plateau of sandy loam, the original plat extending from Front street on the west, and from Walnut street on the south to Locust on the north. It is a square of which the public square is the center. Its surveyors had little regard for points of the compass, the streets in the original plat running at a right angle with the North fork, which here bears northwest and southeast. It is very evident that General Schenck was a liberal-minded gentleman, from his manner of laying out this town. Its broad streets and ample public square testify to this. His views were broader than those of others who have since made additions to the place, as nearly all the streets outside of the original plat are cut down to ordinary, and some even less than ordinary width. Many additions have been made from time to time, the growth of the city having been mainly west and north.

The first sale of lots was to James Jeffries, who purchased out-lot number three and in-lot number fifty-nine. The first cabin was erected by James Black, on lot eighty, where the Park house later stood, and was used as a hotel. It was the first in the new town, and was called "Black's Tavern." About the same time Samuel Parr erected a cabin on lot seventy-three. Samuel Elliott built the hewed-log house. It stood on lot seventy-nine. Beall Babbs built on lot seventy-eight. Catharine Pegg erected a cabin on the lot afterward occupied by the Episcopal rectory, but later passed into other hands. These were probably all the buildings erected in Newark in 1802; and all were built after July and before October.

John Warden has been mentioned among the settlers in Newark in 1802. He succeeded Isaac Stadden in the office of justice of the peace, and was the first office-holder within the limits of Newark township. Isaac Stadden has been mentioned by some authorities as a resident of this township, but this is an error; he resided in Madison township, very near the east line of Newark township. Abraham Miller, who came with Warden, raised a crop here in 1802, and then, in the fall of that year, returned to the south branch of the Potomac and married, returning with his wife in the spring of 1803. He became a permanent settler on the first farm east of Newark; John Warden occupying the second one.

Sarah Haughey, daughter of Abraham Johnson, was born in December, 1802, in Newark, as was also Nancy Cunningham, wife of John Cunningham and daughter of David Lewis, born in October of the following year. These two old ladies noted the mighty changes of more than three-fourths of a century in this one spot.

Patrick Cunningham was born in Tyrone county, Province of Ulster, Ireland, and came to Licking valley in 1801, settling near the cabin of John Jones, on the Munson farm, in Granville township. He built the second cabin in that township. In 1803 he removed to Newark, where he became quite a character. His nephew, John Cunningham, married the second white child born in the town, above mentioned.

From 1801 to 1810, Newark barely had an existence, containing a score or two log cabins, erected in the midst of a great forest, but upon the ruins of an ancient city of the Mound Builders. Black's tavern was a log building, on the east

CHILDREN'S HOME, NEWARK

side of the frog pond, now known as the public square. It was, probably, the most important building in the place, standing high and dry on an elevated piece of ground, which has since been leveled. Whether this elevation was an artificial one the records do not say. Some years afterwards this log building was replaced by a brick, which was painted a bright green color, and was called the "Green tavern." That building in turn gave way to the later substantial one. It had, in all those years, changed hands many times. Some of its early landlords were, James Black, James Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Major Huston, Willard Warner, G. C. Harrington, and others.

"Taverns" were busy places in those days. Immigrants came rapidly and they were all hungry and dry; consequently the little log taverns were generally "packed" at night and the bar, inseparable from the business of hotel keeping, was well patronized. They were often noisy places, people in their neighborhood resorting to them for the purpose of drinking, frolicking, wrestling, pitching quoits, and often fighting. A specimen of a country tavern was located about half way between Newark and Granville in an early day, called the "Tar tavern." It was the half-way house for sleighing parties, and travelers from one town to the other. Some of the performances at the Tar tavern were not always creditable to those engaged, but this class of houses has long since disappeared.

Every tavern had its sign, an article considered of great importance. Something must be painted upon it that would attract attention; in this they took lessons from across the water, following closely the habit of the English inn. George Washington's head frequently appeared on tavern signs, as well as that of General Wayne and other noted people, while horses, dogs, and every species of animal and bird were frequently painted in the brightest colors, life size, framed and swung to the breeze on creaking iron hinges. This sign was generally fastened to the top of a large post which stood in front of the tavern door, and served as a hitching post.

The second hotel in Newark was started by Abraham Johnson, in 1803. It was a log building and stood on the corner of Church and Third streets, immediately in rear of what is now the Lansing Block. This house was also kept by Mr. Spellman, and was subsequently purchased by William Trindle, and called the "Ohio house."

The third hotel was erected by Maurice Newman, who came to Newark in 1804. It stood on Second street, facing the square, on the site of the residence of the late S. D. King.

The fourth was the "Cully" or "Black Horse" tavern, started about 1807, by John Cully, in the log house built by Samuel Parr, in 1802. This was, probably, the most popular of the early taverns; the most prominent thing about it being the sign, upon which was painted a black horse. It is hard to say what made the place popular, as it always appeared to be a tumble down old rookery, and its outward appearance was anything but inviting, but Cully seemed to be a favorite with the traveling public and the place was well patronized. The north end of the building was two stories in height, the upper story being fitted up as a lodging room for guests. This was called the "potter's field," a place where everybody slept. This tavern stood opposite the Park house, later on the site of Kellar's livery stable.

About 1812 or 1814, Colonel William H. Gault came and erected a hotel on the south side of the square. The sign of the tavern was a big bell, and it was called

the "Bell tavern." By this time and for some years before, Van Buskirk's sawmill had been at work, and lumber could be procured for building purposes. Gault's tavern was frame, or it was at least weather-boarded. Subsequently this was torn down and a brick erected on the spot for the same purpose, which in turn gave way to a later edifice, called Shield's block. Gault was an ambitious, stirring business man, and occupied the position of county commissioner, sheriff, auditor, and also represented the county in both branches of the legislature at different times.

Dr. J. N. Wilson speaks thus of Newark in 1810:

"We had at that time several log houses, as well as some frame ones, but so scattered as to give but a faint idea of the shape and form of a town. These houses stood mostly north and northeast of the square. Scarcely could there be found in the town one hundred yards square without a pond or pool of water, standing most of the year. An ugly swamp was then in existence just north of Church street, along Fourth, with a gully running down by the corner of Church and Third streets, to near the southwest corner of the square, with a large pond just northeast of the old wooden jail which stood there in the center of the square. This large pond remained for a dwelling place for frogs, and a resort for ducks and geese, in some degree, as late as 1837."

The old jail above mentioned stood near the south side of the present park, and was a squatty, round-log building, though two stories in height. The jailer, Adam Hatfield, lived in the lower part, and the prisoners were kept in the upper part. It was probably erected about or after 1808. The whipping post was brought into requisition at one time. A man by the name of Courson was bound to the post, which stood near the jail, and whipped by a man named Zeigler, who was employed for that purpose. This punishment was meted out to Courson for stealing a sack of wheat from the Van Buskirk mill. All the citizens of the town witnessed the performance, the children being allowed the place of honor inside the ring formed around the post, the women being next, and the men around the outside. The Van Buskirk mill was a log concern, and not much of a mill at the beginning. The Indians had an encampment a short distance beyond the mill, and were to be seen in town every day. They frequently got drunk and made trouble. This Van Buskirk mill was rebuilt about 1830, by Bradley Buckingham, who was among the earliest merchants of Newark, and a man of wealth. He was probably a partner, at that time, of the Van Buskirks. This mill always did a large business, and was run exclusively by water power until about thirty years ago, when steam was added.

In addition to the old jail the square contained another building of great importance to the pioneers; this was the first courthouse, probably erected in 1809 or 1810. It was a hewed log building, and was said to contain but one room, with no floor for some time after it was erected, and the seats were slabs, laid upon logs. In this building, which stood just north of the present building, were held the first meetings of the settlers. Probably the first schools were taught here and the first religious meetings held—or at least among the first.

On the early settlement of the town and township, it is found that the settlers in 1803, in the former, were Robert Sherwood and, perhaps, one other; and in the latter, on the "Wilson section," Jacob Wilson and Evan Payne. Sherwood was a native of Ireland, but married and lived some years in Shippensburgh, Pennsyl-

vania, before coming to Newark. He became owner of a lot on the southeast corner of First and Main streets, where now stands the magnificent Hotel Sherwood and the site of the new Federal building, where he died in 1822. Wilson and Payne built a cabin on the North fork, but on the east side. Near the "Big spring," close to his cabin, Jacob Wilson stuck into the ground a willow switch he had brought with him from the Alleghany mountains, which grew into a large tree. He returned to Hardy county, Virginia, married in 1804, and returned to the wilderness with his bride.

When Wilson settled on the North fork everything about him was in its primitive state, and his cabin was in perfect keeping with his wild surroundings.

Maurice Newman was one of the principal settlers in Newark in 1804. He was acting justice of the peace after Squire Wright, and the third tavern-keeper, as before mentioned.

John Van Buskirk was also a settler in this year, in Newark. He rebuilt the Petticord and Belt grist and sawmill, which he ran persistently until his death in 1840.

David Heron, David Hatfield and Archibald Wilson, Jr., came in 1805. Wilson was one of the first—if not the first—merchant in Newark, but was soon followed by Bradley Buckingham and David Moore. Wilson's biography states that he kept store in Newark in 1804. This may be true, and if so, there is little doubt that he was the first merchant. The Wilson family was a large and influential one, and in some respects the most important one among the early settlers. Archibald Wilson, Sr., was on the first board of commissioners of this county. He was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia.

David Moore was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1774; came to this county in 1808, and died April 30, 1868.

One of the "queer" characters around Newark in an early day was John Sparks. He was generally seen barefooted, walking along the streets and alleys with a fishing-pole on his shoulder, for he was a true disciple of Izaak Walton. He had an overpowering repugnance to labor, and irresistible vagabondizing proclivities. He was born on the South branch of the Potomac in 1758, and when, in 1803, President Jefferson organized an exploring expedition to cross the continent, he joined it, and thus became a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition; from this fact, alone, he acquired his importance. The expedition started in the spring of 1804, and from their next winter's quarters, on the Missouri river, sent John Sparks back to Washington with dispatches, where he arrived late in the summer, and was honorably discharged.

Sparks was vigorous, robust, and adapted to a life of hardship and adventure. He had no family, and lived a sort of haphazard, precarious, hard life, dying in 1846.

James Hendricks was one of the pioneers of this county. He came from Brooke county, Virginia, settling on land which he purchased from his brother-in-law, John Van Buskirk. He remained there a few years and removed to Newark, where he died in 1855, at an advanced age.

John Johnston, who died in Newark, March 4, 1875, aged seventy-three years, was the oldest inhabitant of the city at the time. His father removed with his

family from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Newark in 1802, and never changed his residence.

Hon. Frederick Dent, father of Mrs. General Grant, was, about 1812, a merchant in Newark. He died in Washington city, aged eighty-eight years.

J. Cass Little was born in Newark August 22, 1812, and lived here until his death, which occurred August 21, 1876.

Among the later prominent and respected citizens of Newark were Hugh McMullen and C. A. Darlington. The former was born in York county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1811, and came with his father's family to this county in 1819. He died at Chicago, Illinois, at an advanced age.

Carey A. Darlington was a resident of Newark ten or twelve years, engaged in the mercantile business, beginning in 1823. On account of his health, he gave up merchandising, and became a farmer and stockraiser in Marion county. He died April 3, 1874.

One of the first celebrations of American independence, perhaps the very first that took place in Licking county, was that of 1807. It was held on the north side of the public square, the dinner being the joint production of Maurice Newman and Abraham Johnson, two of the tavern-keepers of Newark. A hog, sheep and deer, well roasted, graced the table. The hog had an ear of corn in its mouth, and was trimmed with lettuce; the sheep had a bunch of fennel in its mouth, and was trimmed with parsley; and the deer, killed for the occasion by Hananiah Pugh, was decorated with leaves, vines and flowers from the forest. Captain Archibald Wilson, Sr., was president of the day; Rev. John Emmett, a Methodist preacher, was chaplain of the occasion, and Dr. John J. Brice read the Declaration of Independence. The oration was prepared by Archibald Wilson, Jr., but was read by Dr. John Brice, owing to the sickness of the author. The military, under the command of Captain John Spencer, were present in force, and fired volleys in response to the toasts. The best of feeling characterized the occasion, which was finally brought to a close by a ball at night.

There was a marked difference between those pioneer gatherings and the public meetings of today. Like the grasp of a pioneer's hand, there was an honest earnestness in them.

These were the days of stage coaches, when the world "and the rest of mankind" moved slowly; and were, perhaps, better for it. News then traveled slowly; postoffice facilities were in a primitive condition. Probably the first mail brought to Newark was over the very rough, narrow road from Zanesville to Newark, Granville and Columbus, or perhaps Worthington. Maurice Newman was probably the first acting postmaster in Newark, though not regularly appointed by the postmaster general, and kept the office at his hotel, about the year 1805; and it is now somewhat astonishing to think that the stage-coach was the principal means of mail and passenger transportation to and from Newark for nearly fifty years. The canal came earlier, it is true, but it did not probably affect the business of the stage lines to a great extent. It is found that, in 1825, "Giles C. Harrington, of this place, will commence running his stage twice a week from Zanesville to Columbus, after the first of July next." It may be fair to conclude from this that but one stage per week had been on the road between these points before the time mentioned. Newark had then been in existence for twenty-three years.

The following is a list of Newark postmasters from the year 1809 up to the present time, with the year of their appointment: David Moore, 1809; Amos H. Caffee, 1818; Peter Schmucker, 1829; Benjamin Briggs, 1833; Mahlon M. Caffe, 1841; Levi J. Haughey, 1843; Jonathan Taylor, 1847; Daniel Humphreys, 1848; George P. Conrad, 1849; William Richards, 1851; William P. Morrison, 1853; William Parr, 1854; Edmund J. Ellis, 1855; William Bell, Jr., 1855; James E. Lewis, 1858; Charles B. Giffin, 1861; Thomas J. Anderson, 1866; James R. Stanbery, 1867; Appleton B. Clarke, 1869; William C. Lyon, 1877; William C. Lyon, 1881; Cory Brady, 1885; Joseph M. Ickes, 1889; Joseph H. Newton, 1893; Joseph M. Ickes, 1897; George D. Heisey, 1905.

Newark became an incorporated town by act of the general assembly in February, 1826, and on the sixteenth of the following month an election was held which resulted in the choice of Lucius Smith for mayor; C. W. Searle, recorder; and Robert Davidson, William W. Gault, Bradley Buckingham, John J. Brice, and John Cunningham, for trustees, or councilmen. Thus Newark came into existence as a town, and thereafter enjoyed the privilege of a government of its own. The mayors of this town are as follows: Lucius Smith, 1826; Robert Davidson, 1827; Peter Schmucker, 1828; Corrington W. Searle, 1829; Carey A. Darlington, 1830; Benjamin Briggs, 1831; Benjamin Briggs, 1832; Samuel M. Browning, 1833; Joshua Mathiot, 1834; M. M. Caffee, 1835; S. M. Browning, 1836; Israel Dille, 1837; Israel Dille, 1838; George M. Young, 1839; George M. Young, 1840; George M. Young, 1841; George M. Young, 1842; M. M. Caffee, 1843; B. W. Brice, Jr., 1844; B. W. Brice, Jr., 1845; B. W. Brice, Jr., 1846; A. H. Caffee, 1847; A. H. Caffee, 1848; A. H. Caffee, 1849; Edward Stanbery, 1850; Daniel Humphrey, 1851; Daniel Humphrey, 1852; Daniel Humphrey, 1853; Daniel Humphrey, 1854; Daniel Humphrey, 1855; William B. Woods, 1856; William B. Woods, 1857; Charles H. Kibler, 1858; Charles H. Kibler, 1859. Charles H. Kibler was the last mayor of the town of Newark. Having a population of over five thousand, it was incorporated as a city of the second class, March 2, 1860. First mayor, Gibson Atherton, 1860. Atherton continued to hold this office two terms, and was followed by: John W. Brice, Joel M. Dennis, John W. Brice, George M. Grasser, James White, D. C. Winegarner, Isaac W. Bigelow, George C. Webb, Waldo Taylor, Moses P. Smith, Waldo Taylor, Edwin Nichols, William Bell, Jr., Edwin Nichols, Waldo Taylor, Clark D. Barrows, H. A. Atherton, C. C. Forry, Andrew J. Crilly, Samuel H. McCleery, H. A. Atherton.

The *Ohio Gazetteer,* published in 1831, makes this mention of Newark: "Distance from Cleveland by canal, one hundred and seventy-six miles. North latitude forty degrees four minutes, west longitude five degrees twenty-six minutes. It was laid out in the year 1802, by the late General William C. Schenck, on a plan of Newark, in New Jersey, with streets from six to eight rods wide, all crossing each other at right angles. It is situated in a township of the same name, and contains two hundred and fifty dwelling houses, ten stores, five taverns, two printing offices, two large warehouses, a market house, a Methodist meeting house, and the usual county buildings."

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

In September, 1805, Joseph Conard emigrated from Loudoun county, Virginia; and in the fall of 1806 settled in the southern part of Knox county, Ohio, near the line of Washington township, Licking county. He returned to Virginia, married Jane Butcher, and returned to his cabin home. In 1808 he purchased a farm in Washington township of Dr. Jonas Stanbery, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred February 12, 1873, at the age of nearly eighty-nine. If not the first settler he was among the first in the township. No claim appears that anyone settled in the township before 1808. In 1809 Conard sunk some tan-vats near his house, and was connected with that business at that spot up to the date of his death. He was a member of the Methodist church sixty-seven years. The Indians, he said, were his friends. He obtained his most trusty rifle of an Indian named Tusco. He christened it Tusco, and it became his constant companion, furnishing not only his own family with meat, but often his less fortunate neighbors. Conard, to the best of his memory, placed the early settlers of this township about as follows: John Lee came in 1808, and during the years 1808-9-10, John Moore, William Blackburn, Patrick Moore, Nathaniel Kirkpatrick, William Robertson, Abel Wilson, Phillip Smoots, John Haas, John McKnaughton and wife, and perhaps others, came. William Robertson and his brother James came to the present site of Utica in 1810. In 1808 William came to Zanesville, purchased three lots and erected the first shingle-roofed house in that town. In 1810 the two brothers purchased the ground upon which Utica now stands, erected a cabin and log mill upon the site of the present mill, the mill-wright work being done by that well-known and somewhat eccentric Irish pioneer, James King. In January, 1813, William returned to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he married in February, and he and his bride started on a bridal tour westward on horseback. They encountered swollen streams frequently, some of which they were compelled to cross in "dug-outs," swimming their horses behind the craft. They arrived at Judge Wilson's, now East Newark, March 2d, and the ladies being acquainted, they remained over night and part of the following day, spending the following night with Moses Moore. On the morning of the fourth they set out for their home in the wilderness, swimming their horses across the streams that intervened. When they arrived in sight of their cabin the Licking was yet to be crossed, and in attempting this the lady's horse became entangled, either in flood-wood or floating ice, and in his efforts to disengage himself, threw his fair rider off. Fortunately she landed in an eddy at the foot of the tail race, and seizing a root, held on until her husband landed and fished her out with a long pole. What strength these pioneers must have had to endure a journey on horseback of three hundred miles through such a wilderness as then existed.

Isaac Vanousdall was among the earliest settlers in this section, but settled just over the line in Knox county; his history, however, is interwoven with that of the early pioneers of this township. He died February 28, 1873, in his eighty-sixth year.

Jacob Sperry first visited Utica (then Wilmington) in 1811. In 1813 he returned to Virginia and married, returning and settling here permanently in

1815. He and his wife both died in the same week, in July, 1873, at the age of eighty-four and eighty-two respectively.

Rachel Penn, who died in September, 1874, came to this township in November, 1811. Her brothers, Erasmus and Lemuel Jones, came in 1813. The house in which Rachel Penn lived until her death was erected in that year.

The first wedding in the township was, probably, that of Alban Warthen, and Elizabeth Vance, in February, 1811; the second was, probably, the double wedding of Joshua Berry and Mary Penn, and Elijah Ryan and Margaret Penn, in 1812. John Conard was, probably, the first child born in the township.

The first cabin schoolhouse was erected about 1814, on Major Robertson's land near the Kirkpatrick line. Matthew Jamison taught the first school, followed by James Kirkland, William Cunningham, William Derbin, and a Mr. Jewett.

The first sawmill was erected by William and James Robertson, in the spring of 1811, near the present site of "saw-mill;" and in the fall of the same year a log grist-mill was erected, and during the winter James King, a pioneer millwright, put in the works. These mills, notwithstanding the unusual misfortune of the washing away of the dams, met the wants of the community until 1815, when a large frame mill was erected, which was considered a triumph of mechanical skill. It was framed by a Mr. Keller, from Owl creek, and when ready for raising was really a great undertaking, as indeed was the case with every building erected in an early day. This was but a fair specimen of all the frame buildings, barns, mills, etc. Without any ropes or tackle, or any of the modern appliances of mechanics, these ponderous beams must be put in place by main strength. It required the combined power of one hundred and twenty-five men to raise this mill; and the head mechanic, wisely concluding that extreme care was necessary to avoid accident, solemnly decreed that no whiskey should be furnished, and with this admirable precaution the work went smoothly forward to completion. It was something of an undertaking, too, to feed these hundred and twenty-five hungry pioneers. An ox had been slain the day previous, and this was served in the shape of pot-pie, after being cooked in several large eighteen-gallon kettles belonging to the lady of the house and her neighbors. Poultry was also abundant. By removing the cabin and mill doors, and making use of every available flat surface, a table supported on stakes driven into the ground, was provided, and upon this the feast was spread, and there was enough for all. When the mill was ready for work, it furnished the first flour shipped by the Ohio canal.

Utica, the only village in the township, was laid out by Major Robertson in 1815, and first called Wilmington. When they applied for a postoffice, about 1830, it became necessary to change the name, and Utica was adopted. Richard Lamson was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by General C. K. Warner, Jesse D. Arven, Edward Connelly, Clifford Elder, Michael Morris, George Smoots, William Cleermon and James Turner. The latter was appointed by President Filmore in 1852, and amid all the changes of parties, and the malignant feelings engendered by Civil war, continued to discharge his duties to the satisfaction of all parties.

Richard Lamson, or "Esquire" Lamson, as he was familiarly known, was an influential man in the new town. He opened the first hotel, and it was in his bar-room that Mr. Messenger opened the first stock of dry goods ever brought to Utica.

This township was organized in 1812. Richard Lamson was the first justice of the peace; William Robertson succeeded him in 1815.

Major Robertson was somewhat prominent among the pioneers. In addition to his civil offices, in which, as justice, he solemnized their marriages, and settled their disputes often without litigation; he, as a miller, furnished the staff of life, and when they died he made their coffins. Being naturally of a military turn he at an early day became major of a regiment that trained at Granville. On one occasion, after unavailing attempts to cross a swollen stream, being washed ashore on the same bank from which he started, he was court-martialed and fined fifty dollars. Being a man of spirit he resented it, and immediately organized a regiment at Utica.

Patrick Moore was among the first to bring dry goods to this market, and Mrs. Robertson immediately patronized him by buying a calico dress at ninety cents per yard.

Elias Hughes, the first settler of this county, was, for some years before his death, a resident of Utica, living with his son Jonathan. He died in Utica in 1844, at the age of ninety years, as nearly as could be ascertained.

Most of those who settled around Utica during the earlier years of its history had either emigrated from the north of Ireland, or were the descendants of those who had emigrated from that country.

The Methodists were probably the first to organize a church in this township, but its earlier history is involved in obscurity, as will be observed. The occasional preaching of Father Emmet, who was the first, or among the first to hold religious services in the township, resulted in the organization of a society in 1810, under authority of the conference, by Rev. J. B. Finley, also a pioneer preacher, and one of considerable note.

The society was composed of Rev. Caleb Pumphrey, John Green and James Smith, local preachers; Jacob Hanger and Abram Kearns, class leaders, and thirty members. In the following year Rev. Elisha Bowman was sent from Kentucky to preach for them, and under his pastoral charge the society became divided on what was considered by the church authorities a new departure on the doctrine of the Trinity, and schism and discord followed, interfering with the prospects of the infant society.

In 1812 Rev. Mr. Ellis became pastor and attempted to amicably arrange the differences between the two factions, but found it such a difficult matter that he concluded to take a new start. He therefore destroyed the class-books, records and papers, and called upon all who wished to be Methodists to come forward and join the church. Success attended his labors.

The Presbyterian church of Utica was organized October 5, 1818, and Rev. James Cunningham was its first pastor. The original members were the following: Mrs. McCreary, James Chambers and wife, John Dixon, Rebecca Dixon, William and Mary Forsyth, Samuel and Isabella Shields, James Coulter, Cornelius Larue, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Cunningham, William Cunningham, Thomas and Joseph Scott and their wives, John and Mrs. Ross; Joseph, John, David, Patrick, and two Mrs. Moores; Jeremiah and Mrs. Belt, Mrs. Woodrow, and John and Mrs. Connar.

The five elders chosen at the organization were Patrick Moore, John Moore, Joseph and Thomas Scott and John Ross.

MOUND IN FERMONT CEMETERY.

STONE MOUND NORTH OF LINNVILLE.

Mr. Cunningham continued to supply the church about ten years, in connection with the church at Mary Ann. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Hervey, D. D., who preached first in Utica on the fourth Sabbath of June, 1829. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, and supplied the church at Utica five years, or until 1834, after which time his pastoral labors were confined to Martinsburg. During the time of his ministry in Utica, the church building, a frame structure that had stood several years not plastered, and otherwise unfinished, was furnished with seats and a pulpit. During the same period, a Sabbath school was organized through the instrumentality of L. W. Knowlton.

Rev. John Pitkin supplied the church about one year and a half after Dr. Hervey discontinued his regular ministrations here. He was succeeded for one year by Rev. Joseph Wiley. Rev. William Woods was the next supply. His term of ministerial service was brief, as he died after residing in the community about eight months. From 1839 to 1850, Rev. Isaac N. Shepherd was the pastor. Under his ministry the church increased considerably in numbers. A new church building was erected in 1847-8—the one now occupied. Rev. J. M. Dinsmore was pastor from 1851 to 1854; Rev. Lemuel P. Bates from 1855 to 1858; Rev. N. Armstrong for six months from October, 1858; he was followed in 1861 by Rev. C. B. Downs and others.

The following persons have been elders in this church: Patrick and John Moore, Joseph and Thomas Scott, John Ross, Allen Robinson, James Moore, David Gates, Robert Henderson, L. B. Stevens, Jacob Knisely, L. W. Knowlton, Dr. Joseph Rogers, J. C. Hemler and others.

The Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter was one of the earliest societies formed in the township. About 1809 James Dunlap and family, Robert Kirkpatrick and his two sons, Nathaniel and Peter; Joseph Fulton, John McNaughton, Lemuel Kirkland, Joseph Campbell, John Campbell, Samuel Duffield, and Joseph Jamison, the last seven with their families, settled here and formed themselves into a society for social worship. Rev. John Kell occasionally preached, and perhaps one or two others. In 1813 the church was regularly organized by the election and ordination ruling of James Dunlap and Nathaniel Kirkpatrick ruling elders, who held the first meeting at the house of Robert Kirkpatrick, April 5, 1814.

Rev. Robert Wallace, a licentiate, was called, ordained and settled over the congregation, numbering thirty-five or forty members, in the fall of 1814. Mr. Wallace remained seven years and nine months, receiving considerable accessions to the church. In 1822 William Mitchell, afterwards representative in the legislature, was elected and ordained an elder. From 1822 to 1837 the church was without a regular pastor, relying upon supplies. As yet they had no house of worship, and held their meetings in a tent on a hill east of town, near the residence of J. M. Kirkpatrick. In 1830 a church edifice was erected, the house and lot costing seven hundred and fifty dollars. During the period of fifteen years, when the society was without a regular pastor, forty were added to the church, and John McDaniel and Peter Kirkpatrick were added to the eldership.

In 1837 Rev. A. McFarland became pastor and remained until 1853. During this period one hundred were added to the church, and John Day, Hugh Harvey, William Adams, and James Harvey were among the elders. For three years the church was without a pastor, Rev. J. C. Boyd being installed in 1856. On the

third Sabbath in October, 1864, the congregation worshiped for the first time in their new church, which cost three thousand six hundred dollars.

The Christian church, although not strictly a pioneer organization, dates its incipient beginnings back to the days of the schism in the Methodist church.

In 1835 an Episcopal organization was effected in Utica, by Rev. M. T. C. Wing, one of the professors of Kenyon college. Its history is a short one and soon told. It did not live more than three or four years. During this period it enjoyed the ministrations, with more or less prosperity, of Revs. M. T. C. Wing, S. A. Bronson, H. Dyer, N. Badger, James Bonnar, and M. K. Cushman; all of whom resided in Gambier, a distance of twelve miles, being connected with the college there. During the year 1837, with a communion of twenty-one members, a commodious and convenient frame church was erected and finished. Under a combination of depressing circumstances, however, it was not long used as a place of worship. Influential members of the small parish moving away, and the remainder being discouraged from further effort, and unable to lift the heavy mortgage on the building, it was sold.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

This township was composed entirely of United States military lands, sometimes called "army lands," and was part of the extensive tract dedicated by the government to the payment of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Congress, by an act passed June 1, 1796, authorized the survey into ranges and townships, of this tract, and Franklin township appears on the plat of townships in the eleventh range.

This township abounded in works erected by the Mound Builders. Few sections of the extensive territory in which these works are located are more prolific than this township. It seems to have been a Mound Builders' paradise. If these silent monuments of a lost race could but talk, what treasures would they reveal. How insignificant man appears standing mute and dumb beside these works; what a lesson they teach of man's ignorance, and how all his boasted knowledge and power vanish, as in their presence he is dumb and helpless as a child. They are here, his practical sense tells him, but little else does he know of them.

Among the most elaborate and extensive of these works were those on the high hill, the most elevated ground in the vicinity, a short distance north of Amsterdam, near to, and in a northeasterly direction from Fairmount church in Licking township. These consisted of a circular wall or embankment, now only a few feet high, enclosing an area of about eight acres. On the outside of this wall is a ditch eight or ten feet in width, which was made by throwing the earth out to make the embankment. These works have been plowed over many times, and are gradually disappearing. Within this enclosure there stood, near its center, and within one hundred feet of each other, three mounds, two being of stone. One of the stone mounds had a diameter at the base of forty-five feet, and the other two mounds of thirty feet; all were about twenty-five feet in height. The two stone mounds were removed many years ago by John Cover, who found in the large one some skeletons within three feet of the surface of the ground, which must have belonged to persons of very large size. The stones in these mounds were not of large size, and the earth, after their removal, was very black, and gave indications of the presence of fire

before and soon after the commencement of the mounds; perhaps upon the first layer of stone, or more likely, upon altars which had been erected, and upon which sacrifices had been offered as an act of worship, as was the practice of some ancient nations.

By no means the most insignificant of the works of the Mound Builders in Franklin township, is the large stone mound half a mile south of the center of the township. Its diameter at the base was originally about forty feet, but it is much more now, as an attempt made many years ago to open it and get into the middle, resulted in greatly reducing its height (probably about twenty feet), and adding to its diameter by throwing the stone down upon all sides of it. The earth was not reached in the middle, but the height of the mound was reduced about ten feet. The late Judge Elnathan Schofield, of Lancaster, who was government surveyor during one of the earlier years of the last century, and as such ran the section lines here, one of which crossed this mound, made an entry upon his field notes, after designating its locality, pronouncing it "a singular pile of stone." He probably understood little at that early day about the works of the Mound Builders, particularly their stone works.

Probably the "Tippett" mound has attracted as much attention as any other in Franklin township. It is situated a few hundred yards east of the road leading from Newark to Linnville, in full view of it, near the former residence of James Tippett. This mound was seventy-five feet in diameter, and twenty-one feet high. It was opened several years since, and a stone whistle and quite a number of human skeletons exhumed. Two remarkably well preserved crania were taken out, in connection with skeletons, at twenty feet from the top, and just above the level of the land around the base of the mound. This mound was composed of layers of earth, charcoal, ashes and human skeletons. This mound was opened with great care by the Messrs. Tippett, and was one of the most symmetrical and interesting of its class.

There is a fort of low banks near the center of the township, in part of the farm formerly owned by P. F. Coulter, nearly a mile east of the Tippett mound, and about the same distance northeasterly from the celebrated stone mound.

The survey into ranges and townships took place soon after authority was granted by congress, and it was to these surveying parties that Elias Hughes, John Stadden, and perhaps others of the earliest pioneers of this county, were attached. The surveys into smaller tracts than townships were made at subsequent, but not remote periods.

The township is watered by Hog run and Swamp run, the latter heading here, and emptying into Hog run in Licking township; also by Little Clay lick, which heads in Hopewell township and flows through the corner of Franklin; and by Big Clay lick, which has its source near the line of Hopewell, running about five miles through Franklin. The bottom lands along these streams are very fertile, and the lands generally, though somewhat hilly, are productive, there being little if any waste land in the township. Corn, the cereals, and grasses, all grow well.

The townships around Franklin were all settled before it, except Hopewell—Madison in 1798, Licking in 1801, Bowling Green in 1802, and Newark, which corners with it, in 1800. The first settlers within the territory which now constitutes Franklin township were George Ernst, John and Jacob Switzer, who came in

the spring of 1805, the first-named from the Shenandoah valley, and the two latter from the "Glades," in Pennsylvania. John Feasel came in the autumn of the same year, also from the Shenandoah valley. John Sigler came to Licking township in 1805, from Maryland, and on the first day of March, 1807, moved into this township. His son, William, then a mere lad, accompanied him. In 1808 John Hull joined these pioneers, who were further reinforced in 1809 by Hugh Scott, Rev. J. W. Patterson, Isaiah Hoskinson, and a Mr. Dustheimer. A Mr. Fulton came, meanwhile, who taught the first school in the township, in a building within the circle of this first settlement.

Mrs. Motherspaw, daughter of the pioneer, John Feasel, had the longest residence in this township, having been brought here in 1805; and William Sigler, the next longest, or since 1807.

John Wilkin, Michael Fry, as well as Uriah Hull and a few others, settled in this township in and before the year 1812, when the township was organized and named, in honor of the great American philosopher, Benjamin Franklin.

Isaiah Hoskinson, Sr., and Moses Sutton, Sr., were elected the first justices of the peace.

Franklin township has never had a village in it, except the miniature town of Amsterdam. The people are almost wholly given to agriculture, and to the quiet, honest, successful pursuit of their avocation, and have attained to a good degree of equality in pecuniary circumstances. It is literally and pre-eminently a rural township, in which the rural virtues prevail. The National road runs along the southern boundary of Franklin, being mainly in Bowling Green, but in several places running a little into Franklin, as at Amsterdam, and for some distance east of it. The Flint ridge slopes off nearly a mile from Hopewell into Franklin, striking it near the middle of its eastern boundary, making that portion of the township, to the extent of a mile in width, unusually hilly, or somewhat mountainous in its aspects and scenery.

The first religious society started in the township was the Methodist society, which later worshiped at Ellis chapel. It was organized at the house of John Sigler, in 1809, or a year later, possibly. The first church edifice they erected was a hewed log building in 1818. Among the early time ministers of the society were Ralph Lotspeitch, James Quinn, Jesse Stoneman, Levi Shinn, brother of Asa, Isaac Quinn, David Young, Michael Ellis, Charles Waddle, Mr. McElroy, Noah Fidlar, Martin Fate, John McMahon, C. Springer, Alexander McCracken, Leroy Swormsted, and Jacob Young.

The Lutherans organized the second church in Franklin township. This is the pioneer Lutheran church in Licking county, and the Rev. Andrew Henkle, Rev. Peter Schmucker, Rev. Charles Henkle, and Rev. Amos Bartholomew, were the pioneer Lutheran preachers. The first named organized the Lutheran church in this township, in the autumn of 1817, having previously visited and preached to the people in that neighborhood a few times. The settlers were, for the most part, from the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, and had been trained in the Lutheran faith and doctrines. George Ernst, Daniel Motherspaw, John Feasel, Henry Burner, Jacob Wilkins, Jacob Row, the family of John Wilkins, and a few others, with the families of the foregoing, patronized the enterprise of Mr. Henkle, and soon after the organization of the society they erected a hewed log structure of small dimen-

sions, which answered the double purpose of church and schoolhouse. Rev. Andrew Henkle's father, Rev. Paul Henkle, a well-known Lutheran minister in the Shenandoah valley, and successor of the distinguished Rev. General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame and memory, had been the religious instructor of some of these families, and of their fathers and mothers. They, therefore, readily and joyfully embraced the opportunity presented of having the Gospel preached to them statedly, by a minister of their own faith, and that, too, by the son of the pastor of their parents. Some time previous Rev. Andrew Henkle had taken charge of the Lutheran church in Somerset, Perry county, and while living there, he, in 1817, organized this church in Franklin, and immediately thereafter was elected pastor, and remained such until 1824, when he resigned. After his resignation the church remained without a settled minister about two years, but its pulpit was supplied with considerable regularity by Rev. Peter Schmucker, of Newark, then engaged in secular pursuits, but who answered the calls for ministerial services on the Sabbath; and by Rev. Charles Henkle, of Somerset, a brother of Andrew, who had, at that time, charge of some churches in Perry county. The Shenandoah valley was very prolific in Lutherans and Lutheran ministers. Rev. Peter Muhlenberg was, until 1776, the principal Lutheran minister in that valley, and was, moreover, the son of the founder of the Lutheran church in the United States. In 1776, soon after Lord Dunmore's treachery to the colony of Virginia became manifest, being then in charge of the Lutheran church at Woodstock, he abandoned his pulpit and took the field as a regimental officer of the Virginia line. Rev. Paul Henkle, father of Andrew and Charles, entered the Shenandoah valley before the close of the eighteenth century, and preached there many years. He reached a great age, and continued his ministrations in the pulpit to near the close of his life. He had a large family of sons, all of whom, probably, entered the Lutheran ministry in the Shenandoah valley, except one. Those remembered were David, Paul, Andrew, Charles and Ambrose, making, with the father, six in all.

The father of Rev. Peter Schmucker emigrated to this country, and settled in the Shenandoah valley near the commencement of the eighteenth century. Three of his sons, George, Nicholas and Peter, there entered the Lutheran ministry. Nicholas ministered to the same congregation, and from the same pulpit, for a generation at least, which Rev. Peter Muhlenberg had left when he entered the army. The two brothers of Nicholas also preached in the different Lutheran churches of the valley. Rev. S. S. Schmucker and his son, Rev. S. M. Schmucker, who were son and grandson of George; and Rev. George Schmucker, son of Nicholas, also making six in all, had each charge of Lutheran churches in the valley, which, in the aggregate, ran through a period of many years. Ministrations from these Shenandoah valley preachers to these Shenandoah valley Christian emigrants of Franklin township, often brought vivid impressions of old-time religious services to their minds, and could not well have been otherwise than mutually interesting. Their voices and the voices of those bearing their names, had been heard by these people long before, and here they felt that they were not strangers. In the fall of 1826 Rev. Amos Bartholomew was called to the church as its pastor, and remained about eleven years. After remaining vacant about a year, Rev. J. Manning became regular pastor, in which capacity he served the church nearly eight years; meanwhile the church edifice, commenced during the pastorate of Amos Bartholomew,

was completed. After remaining about two years, Rev. Mr. Richart became pastor, and remained two years. He was succeeded in a short time by Rev. G. W. Shafer, who continued the settled minister several years. After the resignation of Rev. Shafer, the pulpit was supplied about one year by Rev. D. F. Phillips, and then by Rev. William M. Gilbreath for two years. The latter was succeeded by his brother, Rev. J. L. Gilbreath, in 1854.

The first elders of this church were Daniel Motherspaw and George Ernst.

The church and Sabbath school flourished for years until the church edifice became too small and a new church was erected during the ministry of Rev. C. W. Sifford in about 1895, and is one of the handsomest country churches in the county. Rev. Sifford receiving a call to St. Paul's church of Newark, he was succeeded by Revs. Luther Spaid, M. E. Bollinger and Rev. H. C. Stuckenberg. The church, with those of Vanatta and St. Louisville, form what is called the Newark charge, which is in connection with the Miami Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church of the General Synod.

The Christian Union church, organized during the progress of the Rebellion, was composed, principally, of those Methodists who held their membership at Ellis chapel, in Franklin, and at Spencer chapel, in Hopewell townships, who did not approve of the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal church on slavery, the war, and collateral questions, or who disapproved of the introduction of those secular matters into the pulpit. Some of those who actively participated in the establishment of this church were William Henslee, William Rutledge, John Cochran, Daniel Luughman, Zachariah Rutledge, David Wolf, John Wolf, John Snelling, Samuel Lampton, and William D. Rutledge. They erected a neat, substantial church near the township line between Franklin and Hopewell. A Sabbath school was connected with the church. Revs. Benjamin Green and W. Henslee for some years after the organization of the church occupied its pulpit.

ST. ALBANS TOWNSHIP.

Prior to the organization of this township, which occurred in 1813, it was a part of Granville township, and at the date of its organization embraced also Jersey township.

So far as recorded, there are but four mounds in this township. One is on what is known as the Gailor farm, near the Kirkersville road, and south of the Gaffeld meeting house; another on a hill one-half mile east of Alexandria, and north of the road leading to Newark; and a third further west, upon the farm known as the Thrall farm, but the largest is probably the one about twenty rods south of the Delaware road. It is said to have been eighteen feet in height within the memory of the older citizens, but from various causes it is now considerably lower. About 1830 Dr. Fassett, Archibald Cornell and Israel Peck excavated to its center, on a level with the original earth, and found human bones of more than one skeleton and some polished stones.

In addition to these works of the Mound Builders there are two enclosures; one the shape of an egg, enclosing about six acres on the farm known as the Phillips or Follett farm. The Delaware road passes through it, leaving the larger part on the south side, but from years of cultivation it is hardly discernible.

The second one is on the Thrall farm, lying between the wall mentioned and the Cornell mound.

A third earthwork is located in the southern part of the township, about three miles south of Alexandria, and a mile west of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

The township lies wholly within the United States military lands, and is all well watered by Raccoon fork of Licking river and its tributaries. Raccoon passes through in a southeasterly direction, the following streams emptying into it from the south: Cornell run, the two Pettee runs, and Mootz run. Those coming in from the north are the Drake or Carpenter, and Lobdell runs.

Some of these runs furnish sufficient water for milling purposes. There are numerous springs throughout the township.

The names of the tributaries of the Raccoon were derived from the early settlers along their banks, with one exception, Mootz run, which is supposed to have taken its name from the name of "J. Mootz," cut at an early day on a beech tree which stood near the Gilbert mills, and east of the stream. The name was found there by the earliest settlers in that locality, and is supposed to have been cut by some one belonging to a surveying party, as the name had the appearance of being cut with irons used by surveyors to mark the trees along the lines run.

The soil of the township is among the best for farming purposes. The wide, rich bottom lands along the Raccoon were originally covered with very large trees of every variety of hard wood known to this climate. These have long since disappeared, and in their places are well cultivated farms. The second bottom land is excellent for wheat, and the upland has, perhaps, no superior for grasses.

The first settler upon this territory was John Cooke Herron, who was born in Pennsylvania, and came with his father to Newark. They were among the first families to settle in that place. He married Catharine Ward, whose father lived in Harrison township. They were married in 1807, and the same year erected their cabin on the farm afterward owned by Noah Morrow, in the southern part of the township. He made the first clearing in the spring of 1808, being assisted in his log-rolling by Deacon Butler of Harrison township. His son, Samuel, born December of the same year, was the first white child born in the township; and a daughter, Catharine, born in September, 1811, was probably the first female born in the township.

After remaining a short time on his farm Herron removed to Newark, but soon returned to his farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred in January, 1815.

The next family to become identified with the history of the township was Cornell. In the winter of 1807-8, Gideon, Sylvanus and Archibald Cornell, with their sisters, moved temporarily into the township to work at clearing land for a Mr. Walters, who then owned the lands afterward occupied as farms by J. L. Tyler, N. W. Clafflin, Swain Williams and David Charles; the Cornells to have a certain amount of land for clearing a certain number of acres—thought to be one hundred for clearing fifty. This Mr. Walters was a pioneer, but being unmarried, in poor health, unable to do manual labor, dying at an early day, and never having made this township his permanent home, his name, in all probability, would never have found its way into this history, but for this contract with the Cornells. The clearing made by the Cornells was known as the Walters clearing. Mr. Walters died in

the village of Granville November 5, 1809. Gideon Cornell died in October, 1857, aged seventy-three; Sylvanus died in October, 1865, aged seventy-six; and Archibald died in August, 1856, aged sixty-three.

The next settler was Joshua Lobdell, from McConnellstown, Pennsylvania. He may be said to have been the second settler who came for a permanent settlement. He arrived in the spring of 1808, his father, David Lobdell, accompanying and making his home with him. He settled on the farm afterward known as the Atwood or Fitch farm, subsequently the residence of William Green. The settlement of Lobdell upon this particular piece of land was accidental. It is stated that "a weary, footsore traveler, who had been to the west, came along, stopping at their residence in Pennsylvania, and offered to sell his farm west of the Ohio for a horse, saddle and bridle." The family had been thinking of moving west, and this offer was accepted by Mrs. Lobdell, who, it appears, did the trading, and thus the farm came into their possession. It would appear from the above statement that this "weary, footsore traveler," had been in this township, probably, prior to its first settlement.

Joshua Lobdell set out the first orchard in the township in 1809, the trees being brought from Muskingum county. He and his father were among the number that organized the Baptist church on the Welsh hills in September, 1808. Joshua was the first elder of the church. The death of David Lobdell, which occurred in 1809, when he was seventy, was the first in the township. He was buried on the Drake farm, nearly one mile west of Alexandria, on the bluff overlooking Raccoon, between the Delaware and Columbus roads. Joshua was the first carpenter in the township, and did not long survive his father, dying in 1812, aged forty-six. His only son, Samuel, lost his life in the war of 1812.

In the spring of 1809 came Thomas Owens, a widower, from the Welsh hills, with a family of nearly grown-up children. He lived on the Walters farm, but only remained a short time, having married a daughter of Thomas Phillips, who lived on the Welsh hills, to which place Owens moved his family in the winter or early spring of 1811.

Samuel Carpenter, Sr., from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, also settled with his family in this township in the spring of 1809. He came in 1805 to Rush creek, Fairfield county, where he remained until he settled here.

The first church was organized and the first sermon preached in the cabin of Samuel Carpenter, by Mr. Bacon, a minister traveling through the country on foot, carrying his saddle-bags on his arm, in 1810 or 1811. He remained over night with the Carpenters, and preached this sermon to a small gathering of settlers. Rev. J. B. Finley, however, says, in his history of Methodism, that he preached the first sermon in that township, at the cabin of Samuel Carpenter, Sr., late in 1810 or early the following year. If he did so, he failed to make the same impression on the younger members of his congregation as was made by Mr. Bacon.

Carpenter erected the first brick house in the township, in 1821, and died in March, 1834, aged eighty-one. His son, Rev. Samuel Carpenter, settled on the farm adjoining his father's and erected a brick residence in 1827. He was married to Mercy Cornell, December 21, 1809, by Rev. T. Harris, of Granville, and had they been married in the township would have been the first; but, though both had been living in the township, and shortly after the marriage made this their home, they

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were married at the house of the bride's mother in Granville; hence the marriage of Gideon Cornell to Miss Julia Lobdell, July 17, 1810, was the first marriage ceremony performed in the township. Rev. S. Carpenter died in August, 1851, aged seventy-eight years.

The settlers in 1810 were William Pettee, his son True, and a carpenter by the name of Noble Landon. They came together from Vermont, and settled on the farm afterward owned by George Shaw. Upon the organization of the township in 1813, Landon was elected its first justice of the peace. Pettee was a cooper, and the first in the township; he was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the spring of 1811 Samuel Clark, one of the Granville company, settled on the Worthington road, near the eastern line of the township, where he worked at his trade, being the first blacksmith, and a good mechanic. He remained here until his death, in 1824. During this year David Drake came. He was a brother-in-law of Joshua Lobdell, and from the same neighborhood in Pennsylvania. He was the first wagonmaker in the township, and died in 1867, aged ninety-four years. A Mr. Murdock also erected a cabin on what is known as the Barnes farm, but he was not long a resident of the township.

Mr. West came from Maine and settled in the southeast corner of the township, on the Morehouse King farm. He employed L. Butler, of Harrison township, to build his cabin, which he did for the sum of thirty dollars. This family, also, moved away in a short time. The Witherell family were the last to arrive during this year (1811). They came from Connecticut and settled on the farm afterward owned by L. B. Stark. There were three boys, all young men, Luther, Comfort and Daniel, the mother and three other children. They came from their old home in a wagon entirely of their own make, even to the tire, which was of wood. When the tire wore off they were compelled to stop and re-tire. In this wagon they carried all their household goods, and other earthly possessions, besides the younger members of the family, when tired of walking; and this wagon was drawn by hand from Connecticut to the wilds of Ohio. Probably the wagon tire was less trouble than the family tire, and was not so often retired. They soon returned to Connecticut, but came back again to St. Albans, where the mother died, and was the second person buried in the Gaffield burying ground—Lucy A. McCreary, who died June 8, 1821, being the first interment.

The settlers in this township in 1812 were Peter Stephens and his son Justice, with their families; Isaiah Beaumont, Sr., and family, and Elijah Fox and brother. The three first arrived in January, from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Stephens and son had visited the township the previous summer and put in crops. They settled on the farm since owned by Joseph Bowman, but moved in a few years to Monroe township, where some of the family yet live. Beaumont settled on the farm that yet bears his name, and remained there until his death, in 1837, at the age of eighty-one. He was a great hunter, and looked upon as the Nimrod of the township. The Foxes were bachelors and settled upon land since owned by Thomas Jones, on the Jersey road. They were frontiersmen, and only remained about two years, when they sold out to John Lockwood.

The settlers of 1813 were Thomas Spellman and Amos Carpenter, with their families, from Granville, who settled on the Worthington road; and Elijah Adams, Asa Plummer, and William Mills, on the Delaware road. Spellman settled on the

farm since owned by S. Smith, and died in his seventy-sixth year; Carpenter settled on the farm since owned by L. B. Stark, and died in his seventy-first year; Adams settled on the Cornell farm; Plummer made the first improvement on Blood Hill, and opened the first house of entertainment in 1813 or 1814, but sold out, shortly, to William Mills, who still continued to keep the house of entertainment until Frederick Blood purchased the farm, and opened the first hotel in 1816 or 1817.

The first election was held in the fall of this year (1813) at the house of Samuel Carpenter, Sr.; the first trustees elected were Isaiah Beaumont, Peter S. Stephens and David Drake; the first clerk was Noble Landon, who named the township after his native place, St. Albans, Franklin county, Vermont. This privilege was accorded him in consideration of furnishing four gallons of whiskey to the seventeen electors present.

During the year 1814 Helon Rose, Chauncey Phelps, William Clemons, John Lockwood, Joel Philbrook, Sewel Wilson, Hiel Williams, and Sanford Converse settled in the township; and in 1815 came Jonathan Atwood, Knowles Linnel, William Hastings, Isaac Longwell, Aaron Park, Josiah Eastman, David Wright, J. R. Curtis, Stephen Emerson, John McCreary, Thomas Munsell, Daniel Vail, Japhet Sherman, and Abram Mayfield. The first military company was organized this year with the following officers: Captain, Sanford Converse; Lieutenant, Archibald Cornell; Ensign, Amos Carpenter.

In 1816, the arriving settlers were Alpheus Baker, William Gailor, Harry Clemons, William Munsell, Peter Hird, Thomas Munsell, jr., Daniel Gailor, Jonathan Derby, Benjamin Linnel, and James Scott. Settlers increased rapidly after this year, and space cannot be allowed for following them further.

Miss Jerusha Baker taught the first school in the township, in the summer of 1812, in an old cabin belonging to the Cornells. Levi Phelps was the first male teacher, and taught his first school in the winter of 1813-14, in a cabin belonging to Benjamin Carpenter, which had been somewhat remodeled for this purpose. The first schoolhouse erected in the township was of log, built in November, 1816, and stood north of where the Kirkersville road intersects the Worthington, on land then owned by Thomas Spellman. It was also used for elections and township meetings. The first school in it was in the winter of 1816-17, and was kept by Martin Mazervy. The first Sabbath-school was organized in this building, probably, in 1818, in which the people of the community united, without regard to denominational views, and Deacon Oren Barnes was the first superintendent.

The first building for church purposes was an old brick schoolhouse on the Worthington road, a mile south of Alexandria. It was erected in 1824, and was sufficiently large for church purposes. It was a log building with a large fireplace in each end, and was for years a place of meeting, whether for political or religious purposes. After Alexandria was laid out, it was no longer used as it formerly had been; the old building was torn down, and one erected expressly for school purposes. In it lived the first physician in the township, his family occupying half the building, a temporary partition having been erected. He was both physician and teacher, his name being Kirkham, said to have been the brother of the author of Kirkham's grammar. He remained but a short time.

Dr. Henry V. Owen was the first permanent physician. He came in 1834, intending to remain only over night, but, at the urgent solicitation of the citizens, made this his permanent home. He was from Cayuga county, New York, graduated in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and died in March, 1864.

The first grist mill was Mower's, near the old mill property known as Gilbert's mill. It was started in 1818. The first saw-mill was the Clemon's mill. It was started the same year. The first distillery was that of Helon Rose. It was started about 1818, but Rose did not run it long before he sold out to Dr. Enos Nichols. The first frame house was Jonathan Atwood's built in 1820 or 1821. The first cabinet shop was built by B. F. Hillier in 1822. It was almost exclusively of buckeye logs, roofed with boards, and joints covered with slabs.

The first interment in the old graveyard adjoining the new cemetery was June 20, 1838. The village of Alexandria having been laid out, the proprietor, Alexander Devilblis, in the spring of 1838 gave the lot for burial purposes. David Patterson, originally from Pennsylvania, coming to the township from Guernsey county in the spring of 1818, died in April, 1830, and was buried on the Briggs' lot, just west of Alexandria. Mrs. Patterson died in June, 1838, and as the ground was secured and accepted for burial purposes, she requested, before her death, that they remove her husband's remains and bury both in the then new cemetery; and on the 20th of June, 1838, they were interred, side by side, in the same grave. The child of Asahel Craw had been buried before this, as they supposed, on the ground given for burial purposes; but when run out it was beyond the boundary, and, upon the death of another child soon after, it was removed, and both buried in one grave.

In the spring of 1830, Alexander Devilblis laid out the village of Alexandria, and the same year a frame dwelling was put up by Riley Parker. The following year Stiles Parker built the first building erected expressly for a store, the lot being a present from Devilblis to Parker, if he would erect such a building.

About 1833 a postoffice was established in the village, and the first captain in the township (Sanford Converse) was also the first postmaster.

The village contained in 1870 three hundred and three inhabitants, and the township one thousand one hundred and ten. In 1880 the township had one thousand one hundred and forty-eight inhabitants, and in 1900 one thousand one hundred and eighty-six.

In 1819, a Mr. Smith, agent for some persons in Granville, supposed to be Sawyer, Mower & Company, came into the township and erected a small plank house near the Clemons mill, and opened a small store, keeping a few things, and was engaged in boring for salt during the fall and winter of 1819 and winter and spring of 1820.

A well was sunk in the bed of Mootz run, near Spellman's mill, to the depth of five hundred and fifty feet, and another, near Gilbert's mill, about four hundred and fifty feet deep, when from some cause the efforts for salt were discontinued. In boring the well near Mr. Palmerton's they passed through a vein of coal from ten to fifteen feet in thickness, between the third and fourth hundred feet in depth. Both wells afford a constant supply of water, but at what depth they became artesian wells has not been ascertained.

In 1825, Knowles Linnel, Esq., of Granville, then a resident of St. Albans,

built a clock factory on his farm near the brick schoolhouse. One Charles Lewis was to do the work when the factory was built, but he, proving a failure, was soon dismissed, and in the spring of 1826, William Munsell, Esq., went for Charles French, a clock-maker then residing in Delaware county, and secured his services for Linnel. He removed the same spring and worked in the factory during the spring and summer. In the fall, William H. Brace, a brother-in-law of French, came from the east and worked the remainder of that year and also during the year 1827. In the spring of 1828, French and Brace moved to Granville to follow their trade. They were sons-in-law of Elder Wildman, who organized the Baptist church of St. Albans in 1826.

There were made in the factory about eleven hundred clocks, which were sold in this and the adjoining counties. William Munsell was salesman, or clock peddler, as they were usually called, for the manufacturers.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ALEXANDRIA.

The first class of the Alexandria Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the spring of the year 1837. The first pastors were the Revs. Samuel Hamilton and Philip Nation, with Joseph Carper as presiding elder. These were pioneer preachers of Granville circuit. This circuit comprised all the territory of Licking county lying west of Newark, Ohio. The first quarterly meeting of the Alexandria church was held in the old Baptist church, February, 1837. The meeting was conducted by Revs. Samuel Hamilton and Philip Nation. For a while the congregation worshiped in the old schoolhouse. The first church building erected by this congregation was built in 1838. Among the names of the pioneer preachers are found the names of Jacob Martin, I. Hooper, Dr. Fetch, William Bright, B. Spahr, Benjamin Ellis, and Rev. Gilruth, a man of powerful physical strength. The old presiding elders were Jacob Young, James B. Finley, O. Spencer, Zachariah Connel, D. Mather, and B. Spahr. In 1866 a new church building was completed and dedicated. This edifice still stands. During the pastorate of Rev. W. H. McDaniel it was repaired and beautified.

Following are the names of some of the pastors who have served this church: Rev. W. S. Benner, now a superannuate, of Columbus, Ohio; Rev. T. H. Bradrick, Rev. Harry B. Lewis, Rev. C. E. Hill, Dr. Herbert Scott, Rev. T. B. White, Rev. W. D. Cherrington, Rev. H. W. Hargett, and many others who are now prominent in church circles. The pioneer laity were also in evidence. Among these we find such names as Rufus Chadwick, Lucius Chadwick, Abner Lyman, Samuel Carpenter, Mrs. Hetty Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wright, and Mrs. Dorcas Myers.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

The mound builders once occupied the territory which now forms Newton township. They erected some works, the chief of which is a small stone mound between the North fork and the Clear fork, on the farm formerly owned by John Reed; also a large earth mound on the farm of the late Benjamin Elliott, not far from the junction of the Brushy fork and North fork; and a small stone mound on the hill west of the Coffman mill.

There is no Indian history of especial interest connected with the township. The *Wyandots, Delawares* and *Shawnees* roamed through it extensively, using

it as a hunting ground, and most likely had temporary encampments within it, but none of a permanent character, nor any village within historic times, at least.

The Clear fork, Brushy fork and North fork are the principal streams. The "Big spring," east of the North fork, forms a tributary to the latter, sometimes called "Spencer's run," and is a considerable stream. The spring is upon the farm on which General John Spencer settled in 1805, and in early times furnished an amount of water sufficient to drive a saw-mill and a grist mill. It was probably the largest spring in Licking county, but, doubtless, in common with other springs, flows less water now than it did at the time of the first settlement of the county, before the land was cleared and the obstructions in the streams removed, and when the evaporation was inconsiderable. Spencer's run is not much over a mile in length.

There is considerable alluvial soil along these streams, but elsewhere in the township the land is rolling, and in some places hilly. It is, however, rather productive, especially in the North fork and Clear fork valleys; also along the Brushy fork and in other localities.

Maple, hickory, walnut, sugar and different varieties of oak were among the prevailing forest trees, with others common in this latitude.

Its early settlers were mostly from Virginia and western Pennsylvania. John Evans came from Virginia and settled in what afterward became Newton township, in 1803, and was its first settler. His brother, George Washington Evans, either came at the same time or not long afterward, and had a temporary residence with or near his brother before he settled near the Indian village of Raccoon town, now Monroe township, in 1807, and became the first settler in that township. In 1804, Evan or "Dickey" Humphrey, as he was called, and Chiswold May, his son-in-law, both Virginians, settled on Spencer's run. The latter was a noted hunter. Humphrey was a somewhat singular, indeed an eccentric, character, and had passed with honor through the Revolutionary war. He was one of General Wayne's forlorn hope at the storming of Stony Point. General John Spencer came from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1805, and settled near the Big spring. Stephen Robinson came during this or the succeeding year. Abraham Wright, James Evans, Evan Pugh, and George Harris settled in Newton in 1806. In 1807, Thomas Cannon, of Delaware, came to the township from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where he had had a short residence. Abraham Wright, above mentioned as an immigrant of 1806, may not have arrived until this year. William Morrison came from Pennsylvania and settled in this township, on or near the borders of the Welsh hills, during this or the previous year.

The immigrants of 1808 were James Stewart, Samuel Stewart, Thomas and William Gray, and Nathan and Samuel Preston, though the Preston brothers may have arrived a year later. They all came from Pennsylvania, as did also Captain James Coulter, who settled in 1809 or 1810. Captain Elias Hughes, George Woods, and Joseph Laird became settlers in 1809 or 1810. Henry Benner, John Bevard, and perhaps others came to Newton in 1810; and these were followed in succession by Major John Huston, William Spencer (brother of General Spencer), Colonel John Waggoner, Peter Pence, David Marple, and others, who were principally Virginians and Pennsylvanians. Zachariah Albaugh, the veteran centenarian Revolutionary hero; John Kiem, Christian Stout, Bazeleel Moreland, Edward Thomas,

and others were settlers of a later date. These were also Virginians and Pennsylvanians.

James Maxwell taught the first school in the township. This was in a small log cabin schoolhouse which stood on the land later owned by Mr. Bullock, near St. Louisville. William Morrison, father of William P. Morrison, was also a pioneer school teacher in Newton. He taught in 1808, in a log structure erected for a stable, on the farm long owned by Maurice Jones. Morrison was a man of considerable ability and learning. He received his education in Massachusetts, his native state, where he attended an academy, having John Quincy Adams, once president of the United States, as a fellow-student.

Alexander Blackburn taught school in a log schoolhouse that stood on the land owned by James Stewart, one of our county commissioners, then near General Spencer's residence, about the year 1810, and for several years afterward. About the same time the aforesaid Maxwell taught in a log schoolhouse which stood on the farm of Isaac Harris, near the Clear fork. The house was built by George Harris, Stephen Robinson, and a few others in that neighborhood. About the year 1815, Archibald Wilson commenced teaching in Spencer's schoolhouse. He followed teaching several years, having a collegiate education and considerable ability. He served during the war of 1812 on the staff of General Gaines on the northern frontier, in which service his health was greatly impaired.

About the year 1806, John Henthorn built a grist mill on Spencer's run. It was a mere corn-cracker, about twelve feet square, with buhrs or millstones about the size of a large grindstone. Stephen Robinson erected a saw-mill on the North fork in 1808, and not long after a grist mill also, on the same stream. Judge Elliott built a saw-mill on Spencer's run in 1814. William Spencer came to Newton in 1816, and during the next year erected a grist mill near the Elliott saw-mill on the same stream. During the war of 1812 George Harris built a saw-mill on the Clear fork; and soon thereafter David Harris erected a grist mill on the same stream. John Keim built a saw-mill near the mouth of Clear fork sixty-five years ago.

The pioneer preachers of this township were John Emmett, Michael Ellis, William Knox, James Smith, Abraham Fry, John Green, and Messrs. Cloud, Daniels, Gruver, and McClelland. These held religious meetings here before 1810. Rev. James B. Finley regularly traveled a circuit which embraced Newton township in the years 1810 and 1811. He preached regularly at the house of Stephen Robinson while on this circuit, and, probably, at the house of Nathan Preston, who was an acquaintance and friend of his, they having previously lived near each other in the southern part of the state. James F. Finley was a prominent preacher in Ohio nearly half a century. His father had given him a good education, which, added to more than the usual amount of intellectual power, made him a preacher of considerable force. His father had charge of the Presbyterian church at Cane Ridge, Bourbon county, Kentucky, where was held the celebrated camp-meeting in August, 1801. At this most remarkable camp-meeting originated the religious exercises known as the "jerks." James F. Finley was, in his youth, much given to the vice prevalent in frontier communities, but he attended the Cane Ridge camp-meeting and was induced by the teachings there imparted to him, and by the inspirations he then received, to commence a Christian career which gave to

the people of the west the ministerial services of an efficient pioneer preacher for more than fifty years. He was a plain, blunt, bluff, outspoken man, and wielded considerable influence in his denomination. He spent some years as a missionary among the *Wyandots,* and for a long time served as chaplain in the Ohio penitentiary. He was widely known as a bold advocate of temperance. He indulged much in a pugnacious spirit; in fact, his temperament was of a combative sort, and he devoted much of his time to fighting schismatics, errorists, distillers, Calvinists, slaveholders, whisky-sellers, and sinners generally, of all classes.

James F. Finley was born in North Carolina in 1781, but his childhood and youth were spent in the canebrakes and frontier settlements of Kentucky. He grew into manhood in the midst of rough backwoodsmen and untutored, pugilistic associates. After spending many years among the half-civilized *Wyandots* and state prison convicts, it is not surprising that he never attained to those superior degrees of polish in manners, speech and deportment that belong to the higher plane of civilization, but continued somewhat pugnacious in temper, rustic in manner, and harsh, blunt, rough-spoken in address.

Newton township was organized in 1809. Judge Elliott, father of the late Benjamin Elliott, laid out its first village in 1805, calling it Fairfield. It was situated on the south bank of Brushy fork, about three miles north of Newark, on the Mount Vernon road. It ultimately came to be called Cannonsburgh, in honor of Thomas Cannon, the tavern-keeper of the village. It never grew, and its lots were, after a time, vacated. Judge Elliott is more fully noticed in the chapter of the "First White Men."

Chatham, called at first Harrisburgh, was laid out by Colonel John Waggoner in 1829. It has been a post-town nearly seventy-five years. Its inhabitants in 1850 numbered two hundred and eight. St. Louisville was laid out in 1839 by John Bell and Stephen Ritter. Subsequently additions were laid out by John Evans and Wesley Coffman. It early became a post-town, superseding the post-office at Newton Mills, half a mile below. Some of its postmasters were Elijah Goff, David Carver, Daniel Albaugh, Jackson Belt, and Perry A. Harris.

Vanattaburgh had its principal growth since the completion of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad. The first postoffice established in the township was at Newton Mills, seven miles north of Newark, at the crossing of the North fork by the Mount Vernon road. Colonel John Waggoner was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Major John Huston. Ultimately the office was removed to St. Louisville and Nathan Hadley appointed postmaster. The Chatham office was the second one established in the township. This was about 1831. Messrs. Gosnell and Myers were the early postmasters. The Vanattaburgh office was the third and last one established.

Samuel Stewart, county commissioner in 1814-15, was Newton township's first county officer. General John Spencer was representative in the legislature of the state from 1814 to 1817, and state senator from 1818 to 1822, inclusive. Colonel William Spencer was elected county assessor in 1827 for two years, and to the office of sheriff in 1830, and again in 1832. John Bell was elected to the legislature in 1852. Captain James Coulter held the office of coroner a number of years. John Stewart was elected county treasurer in 1830 for two years. James Stewart was county commissioner several years.

The population of the township in 1840 was one thousand two hundred and forty-seven; in 1850, one thousand three hundred and sixty-four; in 1860, one thousand three hundred and ten; in 1870, one thousand three hundred and three; in 1880, one thousand three hundred and thirty-two; and in 1900, one thousand four hundred and forty-six.

A few of the incidents of pioneer times in Newton are worth preservation. In 1805, Richard Humphrey and his son-in-law, Chisholm May, lived on Spencer run, near where the Henthorn mill was erected. General Spencer lived near the head of the run not far from the spring. One day during the summer, while the general was at work in his cornfield, and Mrs. Spencer was away from their cabin, a huge bear came along and seized a pig of good size near where a little four-year-old, their son, and a sister, older, were playing. The squealing of the pig arrested their attention, and they had barely time to get inside of the cabin before the bear came along with the pig, passing near the cabin door. The sister, being older and stronger, helped the boy up into the cabin loft. Bruin ran down near the cabin of Chisholm May. The latter, seeing him, and being a hunter, took his gun and dogs, pursued, overtook, and killed him. It is owing mainly to the fact that this bear selected the pig in the yard, and not the boy, that Newton township was until 1874 indebted for the continued presence of Colonel William Spencer, whose residence there dates further back than that of any man who was living in the township at the date of his death.

General John Spencer, Elias Hughes, and the centenarian hero of Revolutionary fame, Zachariah Albaugh, may appropriately be named as among the most noteworthy and patriotic of the settlers of the township. The latter was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, and was removed by his father in early life to Maryland, where he resided at the beginning of the revolutionary war, being then eighteen years of age. At this age he entered the army as a private, but subsequently became an officer, and served during the entire war. He participated in the sanguinary battle of Germantown, October 31, 1777. At the close of the war he removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he lived, near the residence of General St. Clair, until 1817, when he emigrated to Licking county. Here he lived (with the exception of a short time spent in Knox county) in comparative retirement during the last forty years of his life, finally closing his eventful career on the ninth day of November, 1857, at the advanced age of one hundred years or more. His death occurred at the residence of his son in Newton township, where he was buried with the honors of war.

Zachariah Albaugh was of German descent, and his education had been mainly in the German language, though not exclusively. During a considerable portion of his life he was engaged in teaching, both in German and English. His reading had been more extensive than was usual with his contemporaries, and he was consequently more intelligent and possessed of a wider range of information than was common during the last century among men in the humble walks of life.

Captain Hughes was the first settler in the county, and an early settler in this township. The leading incidents of his eventful life are presented at length in another chapter of this work.

General John Spencer was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1780, came to Newton township in 1805, and reached the termination of his active,

TRINITY CHURCH, NEWARK

patriotic, and useful life, April 1, 1827, aged forty-seven years. He was a first-class pioneer, a man of generous impulses, of kindness of heart, of undoubted courage, of unquestioned patriotism, of great integrity of character, of many excellent qualities which he exhibited in the varied relations of husband, father, citizen, neighbor, friend, soldier, commander, magistrate, and legislator. It may be stated, in evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, that he occupied civil or military positions nearly the entire period of his residence in Licking county. His soldierly qualities developed in the war of 1812. He entered the service during the first year of the war, was surrendered at Detroit, and thus became a paroled prisoner of war. With some this would have been a sufficient reason to remain at home until exchanged, but in 1813, when the northern frontier was menaced, he recruited a company and went again to the front as captain.

During General Harrison's visit to Newark, in 1836, he had a conversation with Amos H. Caffee, Esq., in relation to the events of the war of 1812. During this interview the services of General Spencer as a military officer came under review. General Harrison observed that soon after Spencer joined him he detailed the troops to pursue General Proctor, it being just before the battle of the Thames, and omitted Captain Spencer's company. Knowing the captain to be a paroled prisoner, he did not wish to put him in jeopardy, but intended to assign to him duty in the rear, where he would not be exposed to capture. Of this Captain Spencer complained to the General, telling him that he did not know what he had done that he was not of the detail. General Harrison replied that he knew him (Spencer) to be a brave man, but that, as he was a paroled prisoner, if he was captured, nothing that he could do would save his life. "And is that all?" replied Captain Spencer. "General," he continued, "it is for you to say whether I shall go at the head of my company or as a volunteer in the ranks, for I am going with you." Captain Spencer and his company were included in the detail. General Harrison observed, however, that if the tide of battle had turned against him, he would have made special effort to protect Captain Spencer's company and its brave commander from capture. He had several narrow escapes during the war, his clothes being penetrated by the enemy's balls a number of times. His scabbard was struck by a bullet, in the battle of Brownstown, which broke the blade into a number of pieces, the flattened ball lodging in the bottom of the scabbard. When the swollen, turbid waters of the North fork closed over General Spencer, the career of a liberal-minded, independent man was arrested, the impulses of a generous nature were extinguished, and a heroic life went out.

Under the inspirations of the teachings of General Spencer, Captain Hughes and others, the early settlers, were very patriotic. The township furnished the two captains above mentioned for the war of 1812, and kept up a company of volunteers as long as any other portion of the county, after the war was ended. It was commanded, respectively, by John Spencer, David Harris, William Spencer, Hite, Hannah, Belt, Farmer, and others. The "Newton Blues" had a long and honorable career, going out among the last of the independent volunteer companies that originated during the war of 1812.

Colonel William Spencer, a son of General John Spencer, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and was brought with the family of his father to "Big spring" when three years of age. He entered public life soon after becoming

eligible, and held many stations of trust, honor, and emolument in military and civil life. His first position was that of magistrate. In 1827 he was elected county assessor and served as such two years, when he became sheriff of the county, serving from 1830 to 1834; in the latter year he was elected county auditor and served by reelection until 1841. For a number of years he served as a member of the board of public works of the state, and when, in 1851, the office of clerk of the court became elective under the constitution, he was elected to this office, serving three years, and retiring in 1855. He was subsequently city clerk, president of the city council, and held other offices. Except a few years spent in the west, he was a life long citizen of this county and one of the best known of its public men. He was the contemporary of Colonel Gault, Colonel Stadden, Major John Stewart, Colonel J. B. W. Haynes, Hon. William Stanbery, Major Anthony Pitzer, General Augustine Munson, Amos H. Caffee, William P. Morrison, Lucius Case, Rees Darlington, Bryant Thornhill, Joshua Mathiot, Judge Searle, Judge Haughey, Colonel James Parker, General Jonathan Taylor, Hon. Daniel Duncan, George H. Flood, Benjamin Briggs, and many other prominent men, and outlived them all. He took active part in the organization of the Pioneer Society and was one of its officers until he could serve no longer, by reason of his continued stay at Columbus, where he was clerk of the lessees of the Ohio canals. He died April 27, 1874, aged seventy-two years.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry township is situated on the eastern border of the county, and was part of Hanover township until the date of its organization—1818. In that year the number of inhabitants had increased sufficiently to justify a separate organization. It was named in honor of Commodore Perry.

The first settler within the limits of Perry was Samuel Hickerson. In 1810 he erected a cabin and began a clearing near what afterward became the residence of Milton Montgomery, on a small tributary of the Brushy fork. For more than ten months he remained the solitary inhabitant of this wilderness and pushed his improvements forward with considerable success. In the following year James Thrap and Allen Hall came into this territory, and soon after they were followed by John Frost, Stephen Cooper and others who settled on the Brushy fork. After that settlers came in rapidly.

It is impossible to obtain from the township records the names of its first officers or their successors; for until as late as 1866 the records were kept on loose sheets and slips of paper, which were destroyed or lost after immediate use. The first trustees were Allen Hall, Samuel Hickerson and James Somerville; clerk, Jordan Hall. Two villages have an existence in this township, the most important of which is Elizabethtown. It was laid out in 1831, by Elizabeth Lemert, from whom it received its name. The first settlers in the village were Samuel Hickerson and Daniel Helenus. A postoffice was established there at an early day called "Perryton," and probably Mr. Green was the first postmaster. Denman's cross-roads was surveyed into lots and regularly laid out, but has not prospered.

In this township, as in perhaps a great portion of the northwest territory, that preeminently vigorous missionary society, the Methodist, was the first to carry the consolations of religion to the destitute pioneers. The first sermon preached

within the limits of this territory was by the well known pioneer preacher, Rev. Joseph Thrap, in 1811. From that time to the present this denomination has been the leading one in the township. The first traveling minister to preach in Perry was Rev. Michael Ellis, who formed a class at the house of James Thrap in 1813. The society has grown and prospered since that time and is now large and powerful. This society has a fine church edifice at Elizabethtown. The above account of early Methodism in Perry township is taken from the historical sketch of this township by C. B. Woodward; it differs somewhat from the following, from the pen of S. M. Wells, of Delaware, Ohio. He says:

"In the year 1813, Phillip Denman built a hewed-log house, the first in that part of Perry township, in which he lived. The building was eighteen by twenty-eight, and, at the time, the largest dwelling in the township. John Livingston, a near neighbor and a land-holder, suggested that a preaching place in their neighborhood would be an inducement for respectable people to come in and settle and would enhance the value of their land, and said to Denman, 'You must throw open your new house for that purpose.' Denman consented if Livingston would find the preacher, and a few days after the latter met, as he was going to Newark, what was unmistakably a Methodist preacher, known in those days by their peculiar dress, and stopping him related that they had decided to have religious services in their neighborhood, and had a house suitable for that purpose, and asked him to make an appointment. This the minister agreed to do on his return from a visit to his parents in Virginia, whither he was then going, and told him to give out an appointment for four weeks from the following Sunday. Livingston neglected to ascertain his name, but on his return home spread far and wide the word that there would be preaching in Phillip Denman's new house on such a date by the 'third angel.' The oddity of such an announcement brought together a crowd, many through curiosity, to see who would represent the 'third angel.' The preacher, who was John Cobler, the first minister sent by a Methodist conference west of the Ohio river, was on hand promptly, and satisfied his congregation, and on his return to conference reported Denman's as a preaching place, and it continued to be a week-day appointment every two weeks until 1828. This was the beginning of Methodism in Perry township."

The writer of the above extract is probably mistaken about this being the "beginning of Methodism in Perry," as Rev. Joseph Thrap moved into the adjoining township, Hanover, as early as 1805, and as he preached frequently in different parts of the county, it is reasonable to assert that he did so within the limits of Perry before 1813.

In 1822 a schoolhouse was built. It was a rude log structure, and in it Miss Elmira Lewis gathered a few scholars and began a "subscription" school. She was quite popular, and the pioneers were much pleased with the success of their first efforts. Unable to secure the services of Miss Lewis for a second term, a Miss Nelson was installed as teacher. In 1827 a second school was started in a house similar to the first, built on the Furnace land. Isaac Schneider and Daniel Beardley were the teachers at that time. Subscription schools were continued until the present system took their place.

Perhaps the most noteworthy person in the pioneer history of Perry was Samuel Montgomery, a local Methodist preacher. He came early into the town-

ship from Virginia, and during his long stay no man was more respected or influential than he.

John Livingston was among the first pioneers, and was a noted hunter. The greater part of his time was spent in the pursuit of wild game. His success exceeded that of all others in the community, and many tales are yet told of his wonderful exploits. Once, while returning from a hunting excursion, fatigued by excessive exertion, and walking slowly through the woods, a panther that had probably been crouching upon the limb of a tree, waiting for a victim, suddenly sprang upon his back, tearing off two hunting shirts and raking his back with its terrible claws, on its way to the ground. The hunter turned instantly and fired without aim, but the attack had been so sudden and unexpected that he was greatly excited and missed. He now realized that he stood face to face with one of the most formidable and ferocious beasts of the forests, with an empty gun in his hand and no other weapon of defense. The panther was crouching for a spring, and, remembering that wild beasts are sometimes held at bay when their eyes are caught by that of a human being, Livingston looked steadily at the beast and began reloading his gun. Keeping his eye fixed upon that of the panther, he emptied the contents of the powder-horn into the gun, without thinking of what he was doing, and dropped in a bullet, without the usual patching and ramming. It was quickly done, and placing the muzzle within a foot of the panther's head, he fired. The result was a bursted gun, a lacerated hand and a panther's head blown to atoms. He now felt the effects of the scratches on his back, the loss of blood and the relaxation from terrible excitement, and it was with difficulty that he dragged himself to a neighboring cabin, where he was cared for. It was a long time before he recovered from the effects of this encounter. Livingston had many encounters with wild beasts of this vicinity during his long life as a hunter, but this was probably the most terrible, and the one in which he came the nearest to losing his life.

The Denmans, as before stated, were among the earliest pioneers, and were also largely engaged in hunting. Descendants are yet living in the vicinity of Denman's cross-roads. A bear story in connection with this family is worth preserving. One morning the wife of Hathaway Denman, while attending to her household duties, Denman being absent at work in the woods, was startled by the cries of her two-year-old son, who had been playing near the cabin under the watchful care of the large house dog. Simultaneously with the screaming of the child came the fierce barking of the dog; it was that peculiar savage bark that dogs always give when close upon the enemy. Mrs. Denman rushed out of the cabin and was horrified to find her little boy running toward her, while a black bear, which had been closely pursued by the dog, was just mounting upon the "bench" of the chimney, four or five feet from the ground. Here the bear was held at bay by the dog, while Mrs. Denman, seizing the child, ran toward the spot where her husband was at work. The faithful dog kept bruin perched upon the chimney until Denman came and shot him.

JERSEY TOWNSHIP.

In the month of February, 1815, Joseph Headley, Peter Headley and a colored man left their homes at the falls of Licking in Muskingum county and

camped on the South fork near the present village of Jersey. They split puncheons and built a sort of structure in which they lived, and made sugar. Peter Headley soon went to the land office at Chillicothe and entered or purchased the southeast quarter of section 24 for himself; the northwest quarter for Richard Osborn. Peter Headley, during the spring of 1815, built a cabin on his land, and moved into it in March, 1816, with his wife and two children, David and Elizabeth; he was, therefore, the pioneer of Jersey township. He erected the first cabin, but its first occupants were Lewis Martin and others. In May, 1816, Joseph Headley and wife, with their daughter, Polly, and Sarah Parrit joined Peter Headley and lived with him in his cabin. In November, 1816, William, son of Peter Headley, was born, being the first child born in the township.

The Headleys were from New Jersey, from whence they emigrated to Muskingum county in 1809. They were first-class pioneers and good hunters. Peter, on one occasion, killed seven deer on his own place in one day; at another time he killed two deer at one shot, and on another occasion killed a bear weighing over four hundred pounds.

Lewis Martin, also from New Jersey, prospected in Jersey township in 1815, and with his father-in-law, Richard Osborn, and a brother-in-law, Mr. Vandegriff, with their families, also Mrs. Martin's brother, moved there, June 15, 1815, and occupied a cabin erected by Peter Headley. In a month Martin had erected a cabin on his own land—the land having been entered by Peter Headley for him. These were the first settlers of Jersey township. They were compelled to cut a wagon road several miles before reaching the land they had determined to settle upon. Martin sowed wheat in 1815, the first in the township, but it all ran into straw and made nothing but horse feed. Martin was a prominent citizen, serving the township often in the different capacities of trustee and justice of the peace. He died February 2, 1872, and just two weeks after, February 16, the remains of his venerable wife were also deposited by his side. They were eighty-three and eighty-one years respectively. One of their sons, Lewis, commanded an Illinois regiment in the Civil war.

In March, 1816, Michael Beem, also a Jersey man, and a Revolutionary soldier, who served in the body-guard of General Washington and knew him well, came to Jersey and erected a cabin. He brought with him eight sons and one daughter, and lived in the township thirty-four years, dying December 12, 1850, at the age of nearly ninety-six years.

John Rhodes and a son and daughter came to Jersey in May, 1815, and lived three weeks in a sort of rail pen until they could build a cabin.

Samuel Williams and family and Abner Whitehead and family, both from New Jersey, settled in this township, in September, 1816. Phebe Whitehead, a daughter of Abner, died January 18, 1819, her death being the first in the township. In 1820 Whitehead erected a small log mill on the South fork, the first in the township. It stood north of the Jersey village, at the crossing of the Jersey and Johnstown road. Benjamin Parkhurst settled in Jersey in the spring of 1817. He was from New Jersey, and on his way west his son Peter was born on the Alleghany mountains. Soon after his arrival he erected a hand mill, upon which himself and a few scattered settlers ground grain, before other mills were erected. Amos Park, a Virginian, also settled here in 1817. Thomas Alberry

settled here in 1817, building his cabin on the South fork, where the Worthington road crosses it, and where he died March 1, 1867, aged seventy-two years.

Elijah Meeker and family moved from New Jersey to this township in 1817. He had six daughters and three sons. The first marriage in the township was that of his daughter Susan to John Osborn. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Callahan, a Methodist, probably the first preacher in the township.

David Meeker and family and David Peffers and family, from New Jersey, settled here in September, 1817, and the following year Onesimus Whitehead and Elias Williams, with their families, from New Jersey, also settled here.

Wickliffe Condit and family were immigrants from New Jersey in 1819. Condit established the first tannery and erected the first frame house in the township, Deacon Josiah Ward being the first architect. Condit also had some agency in the sale of the first merchandise, having for his partners at different times O. E. Williams, A. D. Pierson, Dr. Beecher and Knowles Linnel.

Asa Whitehead, with his wife and eight children, from New Jersey, settled in this township in 1820.

Louis Headley, a young man, came with his father (Joseph) in 1816, married in 1822, and soon thereafter built the first saw-mill in the township, and also erected the first frame barn. The saw-mill stood on the South fork, just south of the village of Jersey.

It will be seen that the early settlers of this township were nearly all from New Jersey, which fact gave the township its name. They were men of character and family, and were first-class pioneers. The township was organized in 1820, by dividing St. Albans. Peter Headley, Richard Beem and Elias Williams were the first trustees; Amos Park, clerk; David Chadwick, constable; Enos Williams, treasurer; Charles Beardslee, lister, and Deacon Josiah L. Ward, appraiser. Michael Beem was the first justice of the peace. By unanimous vote of the citizens the township was named "Jersey." The first schoolhouse was erected in 1819, and was a primitive affair, the light being admitted through greased paper pasted over openings on each side of the house, made by cutting out a log. Benjamin Alward was the first teacher. Granville was the nearest postoffice for the first settlers. In 1830 a postoffice was established at the point where Jersey village was afterward located.

Jersey village was laid out in 1832 by Wickliffe Condit, Lewis Headley, Edward Beecher and Andrew Pierson. This township is better supplied with churches than any other in the county, except Newark. The Presbyterian was the earliest organized. Deacon Ward in 1819 began holding meetings in the cabins of the settlers, for singing, prayer and the reading of sermons. The first sermons preached in the township were in July, 1817, by Rev. Benjamin Green, a Baptist preacher from Hog run, and by Rev. Timothy Harris, pastor of the Congregationalist church of Granville. Harris came into the neighborhood on Saturday evening, and put up with Whitehead, who fed his horse with green wheat, cut for that purpose. From this it is inferred that it was during the last days of June. Green was to preach at Beem's cabin the next Sabbath, and Harris went with Whitehead to hear Green in the forenoon, and in the afternoon preached himself in the same house. The second sermon by a Presbyterian in the township was in June, 1818, on a week day, at the house of Whitehead, by a Mr.

Humphrey, a man of small stature, sent out as a missionary by the Connecticut Missionary Society, who afterward settled on the Western Reserve. Other denominations sometimes held meetings in the settlements. Thomas Birch, a Methodist exhorter, held religious meetings occasionally; and so did Mr. Avery, an old-school Baptist. His meetings were sometimes held at the cabin of Elias Williams, and sometimes at a log schoolhouse.

In the fall of 1819, Josiah Ward, who had been an elder in the Presbyterian church in Bloomfield, New Jersey, moved with his family into the neighborhood. He loved the worship of God, and could not endure living in a neighborhood where the Christian's God was not recognized in some public manner. He, therefore, immediately proposed to his neighbors that they meet regularly every Sabbath and have religious services. Accordingly such a meeting was held in his own cabin, probably the first Sabbath after he occupied it. About ten months after this first meeting, July 28, 1820, Rev. Timothy Harris and Matthew Taylor met at the house of Elias Williams and organized the Jersey Presbyterian church, with eight members, four male and four female. In 1821 a hewed log schoolhouse, designed also for public worship for all denominations, was raised as far as the eaves. It was probably not covered and finished in other respects until the fall of 1822, or perhaps 1823, some eighteen months or two years after the logs were put up. It stood in what is now the graveyard. In January, 1827, a committee was appointed "to wait on Rev. S. S. Miles, of Newark, and learn of him if he can be hired to preach for us; how much and what kind of pay he will take for a certain part of his time." The committee's report says: "S. S. Miles can be hired one-fourth of his time for sixty dollars; one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in produce, delivered at Newark." The congregation agreed to these terms; and so far as appears, Miles continued to preach on these terms until the fall of 1829, almost three years.

November 4, 1829, Rev. Charles Marsh Putnam preached his first sermon for the Jersey church, in a log schoolhouse on the side hill east of the late Isaac Whitehead's dwelling house. From the second Sabbath in January, 1830, when they first entered the log building, designed for schools and preaching, the congregation always had a home. In January, 1833, they began erecting a frame meeting house, as the log schoolhouse was too small to hold the congregation; and by the last of May following it was so far finished as to be occupied by the Licking county conference of churches. This building was completed in 1836, and continued to be their house of worship until 1856, when a new church was erected. Putnam occupied this church as pastor until the beginning of 1868, when failing health admonished him to cease his labors. By an act of Pataskala presbytery he was then made pastor emeritus. He thus sustained a nominal connection with the only church to which he ever ministered until his death, which occurred April 17, 1869. He was sixty-seven years of age, and had been pastor of that church forty years. The house of worship dedicated in 1856 became too small for the congregation before his death, and some years ago ten feet were added to it at a cost of fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars. Rev. Andrew Thomas succeeded Charles M. Putnam, and was installed November, 1869.

The establishment of the Universalist church dates back to 1824, when the Rev. Mr. Curry preached a few sermons at the house of Michael Beem. A few

sermons were delivered at the same place by the Rev. Mr. Rogers in 1825 and 1826. The church was organized in 1829, and Rev. Truman Strong served it as pastor until 1833. Rev. Henry Jolly was pastor from 1833 to 1837, when Rev. Truman Strong again took charge and continued until 1841. It was during this last pastorate of Mr. Strong that the church was erected, in 1840, and a Sabbath school organized in 1841, with Daniel Beem as superintendent. Rev. Mr. Case followed Mr. Strong, his charge beginning in 1842. He was succeeded by T. C. Eaton in 1844; Rev. Mr. Johnson in 1846; William Norton in 1848; Henry Gifford in 1849; Samuel Binns in 1854, and Rev. W. B. Woodbury in 1857.

Harmony Baptist church was organized September 27, 1837, by Elders George DeBolt and Eli Ashbrook, with sixteen members. John Boggs, Samuel and Lewis Wright were elected deacons. Elder John Hill preached occasionally at the house of Mr. Armstrong, from 1830 to 1835. Elders George DeBolt, Eli Ashbrook, James Briggs, Wain Taylor, J. P. Taylor, Samuel Meredith.

The first regular Baptist church was constituted June 2, 1845, by Elder William Smedmer, with twenty-four members. S. Gorman, a college student from Granville, preached a few sermons in 1838, and he and others officiated occasionally until 1845. They erected a church in 1846. Elder Smedmer was pastor from 1845 to 1847; followed by Elder Adams, Elder John Carter, Elder D. D. Walden, Elder David Adams, Rev. Simeon Sigfried, Elder Griswold and others. Some of the principal original members were Abigail Woods, Swayne Williams, Gardner Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Urie Colgrove and Cyrus Philbrook and wife. Prior to the erection of a church edifice, which occurred in 1846, the meetings were held in the schoolhouse near the site of the church.

The Catholics commenced religious services in 1837, at the house of Francis Carr in Jersey village, Rev. Young, of Lancaster, being the officiating priest. Services have been continued since that time. The present organization was probably effected about 1844, by Bishop Samuel; some of the earliest members being Roddy Lafferty, Patrick Duian, Daniel Cush and Thomas and Edmond Hall. The first services were held in the houses of the members, but about 1855 the society erected a hewed-log building, in which worship was continued until 1875, when a large frame, named St. Joseph's Catholic church, was built at a cost of one thousand dollars, besides a large amount of voluntary labor.

In 1818 Rev. George Callahan, a Methodist, preached at the house of Elijah Meeker, and in the following year a society was organized, with thirteen members. Rev. Abner Goff was the first circuit preacher. The place of meeting was afterward changed to Mr. Green's, in Lima township, and the further history of this organization therefore properly belongs to that township.

The Methodist Episcopal church, located on the Worthington road, near the center of this township, was organized in July, 1844, by Revs. John Dillon and Isaac Warnock, at the house of Vachel Dickerson. The first members were Vachel Dickerson and wife, Solomon Wheeler and wife, Mary Albery, and James Banner and wife, these seven members constituting the organization. Meetings were held at Dickerson's house. A few of the leading ministers who have served this congregation are Revs. Joseph Brown, Samuel C. Recker, James Gilruth, James Hooper, Joseph Adair, Joseph Crayton, James B. Finley and Vaughn.

On the 27th of March, 1853, Rev. S. C. Riker organized another Methodist

society in the cabin of S. D. Ball, of twenty members. In 1855 they erected a church edifice, which they called "Union chapel." B. T. Carter, William Dennis and W. S. Easton have been class leaders.

The United Brethren church was organized at Burnside's schoolhouse in 1849, by Revs. Jefferson Babcock and George Hathaway, with fifteen members. It was called "Eden." They soon erected a log church which they occupied until 1865, when they built a frame, which stood on the line between Jersey and Monroe townships. Rev. Mr. Livingston was the first pastor. When the new building was erected, the church was organized by Rev. William McDaniel, with the following as the principal members: Benjamin Green, Benjamin and George Clouse, William Clark, Joseph Smith, Elisha Green and wife and William Burnsides and wife.

A Christian Union society was organized in 1865, by Benjamin Green, after a series of services in the old United Brethren log church. Revs. Benjamin Green and Stevenson have been the principal preachers. Green was a grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Green, who preached at Beem's house in 1817.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

It is claimed that Rena Knight was the first settler in Liberty township in 1821, and built the first cabin. This is probably a mistake. George Emerson claimed that his father, Stephen Emerson, with his family, came from Ware township, New Hampshire, settling within the present limits of St. Albans township, in the fall of 1815; that they remained here three years, and in October, 1818, moved into the present limits of Liberty, making them the first settlers in this township. Emerson and family were alone in this township nearly three years before any others ventured into it, then Rena Knight came (1821) and erected the second cabin, and was soon followed by Mr. Sawyer, who became the third settler. George E. Emerson, the son, was the first white child born within the township limits.

Liberty township was among the last organized and the last in the county to be settled. It was organized in 1827, out of the east half of Monroe. It is generally level or gently rolling, and was originally covered with a dense growth of hardwood timber. Being away from the principal water courses and roads by which the emigrants traveled, probably caused it to be overlooked by the earlier settlers. The soil is clay, but generally fertile and produces good crops of everything grown in any part of the county. It is watered by the tributaries of the Raccoon and North fork. A mound forty feet in diameter at the base and five feet high, situated half a mile north of Brook's Four Corners, seems to be the only visible evidence that the mound builders occupied this territory.

When the township was organized but few settlers, in cabins scattered over the township, were within its limits. John Clark and Caleb Brooks were the first justices of the peace; Stephen Emerson, Jesse Payne and John Sawyer, trustees; Joseph Sawyer, treasurer, and William McCamy, clerk. In addition to these officers the following named gentlemen were residents of the township at this time: William Payne, Benjamin B. Knight, Joseph Riger, A. Longwell, Joseph P. Brooks, Joseph Watkins, Joseph Kelso, Samuel Wheeler and William C. Adams. These all settled here within a few years preceding the organization of the township. The Ohio Central railroad passes across its southwestern corner

on its way from Granville to Johnstown and Hartford. There are two small villages within its limits—Concord and New Way. The former is located on Lobdel's run and the latter in the eastern part of the township.

The first religious organization was effected by the Baptists in the village of Concord in 1832. It was called the "Regular Baptist church of Liberty township," to distinguish it from the Free Will Baptist, this society also having an active existence in this town. The Regular Baptist church was organized in a schoolhouse by Revs. Owen Owens and David Adams. The original members of their organization were David Adams, Isaac Holmes, Elias Willison, Clarrisa Baker, Emily Stackwell and Martha Manser.

The Free Will Baptist church, located in Concord, was organized in 1842 by Elders G. W. Baker, J. D. Health, Oscar Baker and others. The members of the first organization were Stephen Emerson, the first settler of the township; T. Blake, C. Knapp, I. Robbins, Mary Blake, Mary Robbins, Ann Knapp, S. Safford, J. Safford and E. Foster. The following have been pastors in this church: G. W. Baker, G. Evans, O. E. Baker, Asa Pierce, K. F. Higgins, Mr. Whittaker, O. J. Moon, A. H. Whittaker, H. W. Vaughn and others.

The third permanent church organization in the township was that of the Universalist, in 1843. This church had quite a number of organizations in the northern and western part of the county about that time. Soon after organization this congregation erected a church edifice at New Way, which has since been known as the "New Way" church. Caleb Brooks, Eli Stockwell, A. Durfey, Lewis Aram, Christian Edelblute, Jacob Lane, David Brooks, B. L. Critchet, A. J. Critchet, Albert Geer, David Stratton, Ira Stratton, N. S. Woodworth, S. G. Decrow, D. M. Brooks, John Carris, Joel Martin, Samuel McDaniel, Henry Rhoney, John Harter, Asa Ward and D. Johnson were the original members of this organization. The church, erected by subscription, cost about six hundred dollars. Prior to the organization, preaching had been enjoyed several years, the principal preacher being Rev. T. C. Eaton. It was probably through his influence mainly that the organization was effected. Eaton was succeeded in 1844 by Rev. Jolly. From 1846 to 1850 Rev. S. Gifford had charge of this congregation, and he was followed by Revs. Johnson, Emmet and Samuel Binns, who severally occupied the pulpit until 1857. In 1858 Rev. B. W. Woodbery, of Granville, took charge.

The church located near the line of McKean township, known as "Liberty chapel," was organized in 1866, by the consolidation of the Methodist Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist churches. John Barrick, John Rusler, G. R. Gosnell and others were prominent in organizing this church; and S. S. Wyeth, Edwin Runnels, D. G. Wyeth, G. K. Wyeth and some others were members of the first organization. Their first meetings were held in the fall of 1866, and in 1867 they erected a church edifice at a cost of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. What was known as the "Liberty Sabbath school" was organized in this church in 1867, about the time the building was finished, and has been well sustained since that time.

In 1860 the Methodist Episcopal church of Concord was erected, and dedicated in November of that year by Rev. Uriah Heath. The Methodists were probably the first religious society to organize in the township, but it is difficult

here, as everywhere, to get at the particulars of their early history, as no records were kept for many years.

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in Burlington township, as nearly as can now be ascertained, were James Dunlap, Cornelius Vanausdal, Henry Oldacre, Nathan Conard, John Johnson, Jonathan Beaty, Hugh McKindley, Adam Patterson, John Dixon and Thomas Dixon, in 1806; David Wallace, J. Helphry, Jesse Van Fossen, John Chonner, James Butcher, James Dickey and Jesse Smith, in 1808; George McCrary, Timothy Chapman, James, John and Abner McLain, Thomas Scott and Henry McKindley, about 1810; and a little later Wait Wright, Samuel Edmon, Adam Patterson, Van Simmons, Thomas Bare and Ezra Mead.

This township was organized in 1817. It lies on the northern border, adjoining Knox county, between Bennington on the west, Washington on the east and McKean on the south. It is said that Colonel Wait Wright treated the "boys" to two gallons of whiskey for the privilege of naming the township, and thereupon called it after his native place in Vermont. It is well watered—Otter creek and the North fork, about equal in size, uniting near the village of Homer, the latter taking an easterly course to Washington township. Lake fork rises in Bennington and flows east nearly through the center of Burlington. The surface is gently undulating, except in the district known as "Egypt," in the southeast, which is somewhat hilly. The soil of the larger portion partakes of yellow clay, and is adapted to the growth of wheat and other small grains, which, taken in connection with the alluvial, corn-producing bottom land, skirting the stream, creates that variety of soil calculated to invite the agriculturist. No portion of it is so broken as to prevent cultivation. Within the limits of Burlington are, or were, seven or more of those mysterious mounds for which the county is noted, and which continue to puzzle the antiquarian. One is on the farm formerly owned by Robert Fulton, one mile west of Homer; another on the farm owned by the heirs of John Butcher; and two on the farm formerly owned by Robert Hunter. There were three mounds here, but one of them was plowed away and leveled in the preparation of the ground upon which to build the house, so that two only remain upon this place. Under the center of one of these was discovered, some years since, a circular building of stone, about ten feet in diameter and three feet in height, regularly built, dome shaped, and having on the top as a keystone a large stone familiarly known as a "nigger head." Much curiosity was excited as to its contents, but when opened it was found to contain nothing of value. There is another mound on the farm formerly owned by McKnight, one mile west of Utica, which is eight or ten feet in height and twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter at the base. The farm upon which it is located was owned by James Hanger; but the largest and most entire is at the village of Homer; this was measured and found to be about thirty rods in circumference at the base and nearly thirty feet in height, having, as is usual, a hollow place at the summit, about twenty-five feet across. Perhaps seventy-five years ago, a party of five or six settlers agreed to examine this mound in search of curiosities. They dug down about fifteen feet, but found nothing of value.

A mound of ordinary size not long ago had an existence three-fourths of a

mile west of Homer. This mound has been graded down, but near it yet remains the depression or "sink" from which it is believed the dirt was taken for this mound. This place is overgrown with bushes, and is sometimes filled with water.

The soil in the vicinity of Homer seems to have been favorable for the works of the Mound Builders, being somewhat sandy. In 1824, near an old fort, the outlines of which are still visible on the bank of the creek adjoining the Homer cemetery, a very large human skeleton was found. It is stated that the jawbone would go over the face of the largest man present, with two hands placed between. This might have been some pre-historical Indian chief, and if he wielded influence and power in proportion to his size, he was a mighty man among the red men. In 1815, while digging a mill-race on the western line of the township, some enormous bones were unearthed; among others, a rib over five feet in length; another bone as large around as a wagon hub, and a tooth two and one-half inches broad, one and a half inches thick and five or six inches in length, doubtless the remains of some antediluvian animal. William Spencer, speaking, in 1876, of the earthwork last mentioned, says it is on the farm formerly owned by Joseph Conard, and is a regular circle about eighty-five feet in diameter, with the ditch on the inside of the embankment. It is only twelve or fifteen inches in height, with a gate or entrance twelve feet wide facing the east. The mound in the center of this embankment is at least thirty feet in diameter, thirty inches high, and seems to have always been higher than the circular wall. A few oak trees stood on the embankment, from eighteen inches to two and a half feet in diameter. No other works are connected with this, so far as can be seen. This earthwork evidently belongs to the same class of works as the "Old Fort" near Newark, and known as "Sacred Enclosures."

In 1806 the wolves and bears were in the majority. In 1810 the settlers erected a blockhouse as a defense against the Indians. It was on "Indian path," on the road from Utica to Johnstown. John Chonner built the first mill in the township, and taught the first Sabbath school, and was a leading citizen. The village of Homer was originally called Burlington, but when the postoffice was established it was found necessary to change its name, and the present name was chosen. It was laid out by John Chonner in 1816.

The Congregational church (later Presbyterian) was organized May 5, 1828, by Rev. Jacob Little, of Granville. The examining committee were Deacon Amasa Howe, of Granville; Deacon Orin Barnes, of St. Albans; Deacon Eliseus Fowler, of Hartford, and Samuel W. Rose, of Granville, a licentiate of Lancaster presbytery, who was its first minister. Their first church building stood where the Union schoolhouse later stood. It was then old-school Presbyterian. Subsequently it united with the new school, and they erected a new building.

The Baptist church edifice was finished July 9, 1832, and dedicated July 21, 1832, by Rev. Owen Owens. The original members of this church organization were John Esthell, Titus Knox, Benjamin Warner, Lewis Hatch, Mabel Thrall, Mariah Smith, Mary Woods, Ruth Warner, Mary Emerson, Mary Pugh, Susannah Hatch, Peggy A. Knox, Elizabeth Galer, Peter Galer, Leonard Woods, Barbara Wheeler, Jacob Galer, Daniel Galer, Eliza Hard, Mary Esthell, Ann Tellis, Elizabeth Tellis, Elizabeth Warner, Howard Phillips, Elizabeth Phillips and David

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWARK

Brown. The first church building was erected soon after the church was organized. It was a frame building, and was occasionally added to and repaired.

The Methodists held their early meetings in the cabins of the members, and afterward in the log schoolhouses that began, soon after the first settlement, to spring up here and there all over the country. Their first church edifice in this township was erected about 1834 and cost about one thousand dollars. This building was in use nearly thirty-five years. The congregation began the erection of the present church in 1868, and it was dedicated June 25, 1871, by Rev. M. Collyer. It is a substantial structure, large, handsome, well finished, and furnished in the most approved modern style. For many years the preachers of this class were the itinerant ministers sent out by the church conference, who had regular preaching places in various parts of this and other counties. Among the original members of the class were Thomas Callihan, Benjamin Belt, David Weiant, Solomon Wheeler, Nathan Conard, Isaac Vanosdoll, David Watson, Henry Overholt and James Houck.

Homer was the native place of Major-General William S. Rosecranz, his father residing here as farmer, merchant and tavern keeper. It was also the home of William Knowles, a poet of considerable ability.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement of Bowling Green township was made in 1802, at what is called "Little Bowling Green," about a mile south of Linnville, on a tributary of Jonathan's creek, by some frontiersmen from western Virginia, whose names were Michael Thorn, Frederick Myers, and Henry Neff. John Harris and Andrew Myers, also Virginians, settled here in 1803, and William Harris, Moses Meeks, Adam and John Myers, and Charles Howard in 1804. The latter was a schoolteacher by profession, and taught the first school in the township. Those who came after 1804 were Edward Taylor, William Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Jacob Storts, Henry Alexander, John Berry, Joseph McMullin, Rev. Levi Shinn, Nathan Shipps, Elijah Nichols, George Moyer, James Clark, Robert Orr, Landon Warfield, William Chapman, Samuel Parr, Henry Bickell, Alexander McClelland, Walter Roberts, John Weedman, Mr. Mervin, Willis Lake, Sr., Jacob and Adam Brown, and John Dickinson.

William Harris came to this township in 1804, and, though he lived a while in Franklin township, probably resided more years in this township than any other person. Solomon Myers was the son of Andrew Myers, one of the immigrants of 1803, and was brought to the "Little Bowling Green" from near Morgantown, Monongalia county, western Virginia, where he was born in 1788.

Bowling Green township was organized in 1808. It is eight miles long from east to west, and two and a half miles wide, lying wholly within the Refugee tract. Perry county is on the south, Muskingum on the east, Hopewell and Franklin townships on the north, and Licking on the west. Settlers continued to flock into the township rapidly, locating themselves in different neighborhoods, so that when the county was organized, in 1808, it was deemed advisable by the county commissioners to organize the people of these several settlements into a separate township. It was the fourth township organized in order of time, and the second after the county was organized, Hanover only preceding it. Licking and Granville had been

some time organized as townships in Fairfield county. The little prairie a mile south of Linnville was called "Little Bowling Green," from its resemblance to the Bowling Green on the Licking, four miles below Newark. It gave name to the stream running through it, and thus also furnished a name, ultimately, for the township. Samuel Parr and many other settlers who came to this township before the year 1815 were from the state of Pennsylvania, mostly from Fayette county.

The National road runs through the township from east to west along the northern boundary. It was surveyed, located, and constructed between the years 1825 and 1833. The towns of Brownsville and Linnville were laid out soon after the final location of the road, the former by Adam Brown, who named it after himself, and the latter after Adam Linn, who was then about to establish himself there as its first merchant. Brownsville grew rapidly at first, but has been about stationary in later years. Amsterdam, half of which is in Bowling Green township, was also brought into existence after the location and during the construction of the National road, Abraham Boring and George Barnes being its proprietors.

The National road for twenty years attracted much travel to it, both of emigrants and general travelers, which gave the villages located upon it an appearance of considerable life and thrift. Regular lines of daily four-horse stages were run in those days, and sometimes they had an additional opposition line, carrying on a very vigorous competition with the regular mail line, which added greatly to the liveliness of the villages along the road. A daily "Pony Express line" also passed over the National road during a portion of the years 1836 and 1837, which, for the time being, increased the excitement and the interest in the villages along the road, and tended to vary the monotony of village life. This pony express was established by Hon. Amos Kendall, the energetic postmaster-general, for the purpose of carrying valuable letters, drafts, small packages, and important newspaper slips. Its speed was more than ten miles per hour, being twice that of the mail stage; the schedule time from Zanesville to Columbus (fifty-four miles) being five hours, and the postage on matter carried by it was enormously high. Mr. Smucker remembered receiving a newspaper slip brought by it, containing President Van Buren's inaugural address, in March, 1837, on which the postage was seventy-five cents. Such a paper by regular mail would cost two cents. The express ponies were ridden by boys, and put through on a fast gallop, or "half-run," the relays being five miles apart. The small saddlebags which contained the express matter were fastened to the saddle, and at the end of each run the saddle and bags were almost instantly transferred from the exhausted, foaming pony, to a fresh one, the rider mounted upon him, and rode away at full speed, with a delay of not more than a minute. The stations in Licking county were Brownsville, Linnville, Etniers, Luray, and Etna.

A former citizen of Newark, H. S. Manon, and a Mr. Jones, were pony express contractors from Zanesville to Columbus, and A. B. Dumm, of Newark, then a lad living in Brownsville, rode from Zanesville to Etniers, near Jacksontown. He said that he once, in an emergency, rode from Zanesville to Columbus in three hours and forty-five minutes, the rider from Etniers to Columbus being sick. Once when behind time he rode from Etniers to Zanesville (twenty-six miles) in less than an hour and a half. There were five relays of horses on his route. The enterprise, proving unprofitable, was abandoned in 1837. A short time before the

Union and Central Pacific railroads were constructed, the pony express was used with success in carrying the mail from the states across the plains and over the mountains to California; and even yet, where the railroad has not penetrated, these pony express lines are used, with much benefit and profit, in the western territories and states. Old settlers look back with a sigh of regret at those stage-coach days, which have passed away forever. When the railroads came into use, emigrants, travelers, and four-horse coaches abandoned the pike, and the little towns along the road became dull and ceased to grow.

The first religious society organized in Bowling Green township was effected by the Methodists about eighty-seven years ago, at the house of Samuel Parr. Revs. Jesse Stoneman and Levi Shinn preached occasionally, before the organization of this society, at the house of James Clarke, who lived in the southern part of the township, where also a class was formed at an early day. Revs. Asa Shinn, Robert Manley, Ralph Lotspeitch, and James Quinn are believed to have preached at Clarke's in early times. In 1807, Rev. Jesse Stoneman preached a funeral discourse in Bowling Green, probably the first funeral sermon preached in the township. In 1821 the society formed at the house of Samuel Parr, made an effort to build a hewed-log church, which, however, was never completed, and little, if at all, used as a church. About the year 1832 this society erected a small but neat frame church in Linnville, which, after a number of years, they sold to the Catholics. In the year 1839 they erected, on a lot adjoining Linnville, the frame structure they later occupied.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Brownsville is one of the earlier societies. It was first organized in 1816 at the residence of Widow Dickinson, one and a half miles north of Brownsville, in Hopewell township, by Rev. James Quinn, where, in 1818, they built a hewed-log church, which they occupied until 1830, when the society was transferred to Brownsville, where they erected a small brick church. This church was occupied until about sixty years ago, when the society erected a large, fine frame edifice.

The Protestant Methodist church of Brownsville was organized about 1830, and soon thereafter built a small frame church. In 1847 they erected a still larger church edifice, which is still occupied. It has very generally been a flourishing and influential church.

About 1840 the Roman Catholics organized a church in Linnville and bought a small edifice vacated by the Methodist society, who had just completed their new church west of and adjoining the town. This Catholic society after some years was dissolved, and the church diverted from sacred to secular uses.

The Presbyterian church in Brownsville was organized by Rev. W. M. Robinson in 1845, with eleven members. Robinson continued preaching several years in this church. At first there were but three or four Presbyterian families, and he received at this place less than fifty dollars a year support; yet it soon became more encouraging, and before he resigned the charge in 1855, he received three hundred dollars per annum from this congregation, which had increased to eighty-four members. Robinson was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Tidball, H. R. Peairs, Alexander R. Hamilton, L. B. W. Shryock, M. M. Travis, Mr. White, and others.

There is a Baptist church about half a mile east of Linnville, erected in 1848, which is part of or an appendage of the Friendship or old-school Baptist church

at Hog run in Licking township, whose history is given in the history of that township.

The United Brethren have a small church in Amsterdam, which stands on the line between Franklin and this township. The society is small, many of the members having united with the society of Jacksontown.

The Christian Union denomination organized a society in 1865, holding its meeting in a schoolhouse in Linnville. The ministers have been Revs. A. S. Biddison, William Henslee, Benjamin Green, Mr. Underwood, and others. They sustain a Sabbath-school and pulpit ministrations, with a good degree of regularity. Isaac Orr, James Brown, James Lamp, John P. Switzer, George Clark and John Dusthimer were among the original members of this church.

The early time justices of the peace in this township were Moses Meeks, Adam Winegardner, John Bartholomew, Alexander Morrison, William Taylor, Charles Bradford, Joseph McMullen, William Armstrong, Samuel Parr, and Baltus Emory, who served about in the order named.

The number of inhabitants in this township in 1830 was one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight; in 1840, one thousand four hundred and sixty-four; in 1850, one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight; in 1860, one thousand two hundred and thirteen; in 1880, nine hundred and twenty-six; and 1900, eight hundred and eight. The large population in 1830 was owing to the fact that many families who were then engaged in the construction of the National road had but a temporary residence, and were gone when the census of 1840 was taken; however, it will be seen there has been a gradual falling off in population at every census, in which fact lies food for thought.

John Yontz and Dr. Walter B. Morris were among the most conspicuous and influential politicians in the township, and both attained to the distinction of representatives in the state legislature, the former in 1835-36-37, and the latter in 1839-40-41. They were not early settlers and did not remain in the county many years. The former was identified with the opposition stage interest, which kept up such a lively competition with the regular Neil & Moore Ohio Mail Stage Company for quite a length of time on the National road. His gentlemanly bearing, fine address, remarkable suavity of manners, affable deportment, and attractive presence made him exceedingly popular and gave him great power over his fellows. He died thirty years ago in California. Dr. Morris moved to Missouri. Bowling Green has also furnished a representative in the legislature in the person of William Parr, a native of the township.

ETNA TOWNSHIP.

This township, lying, as it did, far from the usual route of pioneer travel, was not settled until 1815. About that date John Williams settled on what has since been known as the Matthews farm. Several families of the Nelsons; John Crouch; Jacob, Peter and George Houser; Messrs. Parkinson, Bergman, Heffner, Denison, Gary, Drake, and John and David Herron, all began clearing the land before 1816. Isaac Essex was a settler in the latter year.

Etna township is located in the southwestern corner of the county and wholly in what was known as the "Refugee lands." This is a township of good farming land, and is drained by the tributaries of the South fork of Licking and of the

Scioto river. The former stream passes across the northeast corner and sends its branches through the eastern part of the township, nearly to its center. The western part is well watered by the headwaters of Black Lick creek and Sycamore creek, the latter passing entirely across the townsihp, flowing south into the Little Walnut, whose waters join with those of the Scioto a few miles above Circleville. The tributaries of the Black Lick in this township bear to the southeast, and the waters find their way through the Big Walnut to the Scioto. Beyond the town of Etna is a ridge passing diagonally across the township from northwest to southeast, dividing the waters of the Scioto and Licking.

Settlers continued to come in slowly until 1833, when the township was organized—being the last township organized in the county—and the first election held at the house of John Henthorn, in Etna, June 22 of that year. R. O. Baldwin, John Nelson and Benjamin Grable were elected the first trustees; John Henthorn, clerk; N. R. Usher, treasurer; William Smith and George Wells, constables; Richard Lamson, George Wells, William Moore, and Hiram Sinsabaugh, supervisors; Thomas M. Donahue and Isaac Essex, overseers of the poor; and Henry Spangler, Jonathan Grable and Dennis Smoke, fence viewers. These were all prominent and influential men in the township during their lives.

As originally laid out, Etna was nine and a half miles long from east to west, and two and a half miles wide; but some time after 1850, one-half mile was taken off the east end and added to Harrison township. By the township records, it appears that the trustees divided the township into five school districts and into four road districts, March 3, 1834. At that time the United States government was constructing the National road. John Henthorn was then acting justice of the peace; Ambrose Meeker, Benjamin Grable and Jonathan Glendenning, township trustees; Robert Clum, clerk; Tracy Scott, treasurer; and Henry Niswander, Hiram Buell and John Murphy, fence viewers. Buell was a doctor, and "Jack" Murphy was a "man-of-warsman" and a noted character in his day.

Richard Lamson was commissioned a justice of the peace, October 19, 1835, which office he held, in connection with that of postmaster, with credit to himself and the community, until the infirmities of age obliged him to relinquish them, probably about 1848.

The town of Carthage—since called Etna—was laid out by Lyman Terrell, its original proprietor, in 1832. The National road was then in process of construction, and it was laid out upon its proposed line, it being finished to this point in 1833-4. Like many other towns laid out upon this great thoroughfare, it had "great expectations," which, however, as in the case of most other towns upon the road, were not realized. Settlers followed the line of the road rapidly, and soon filled up the towns and townships along the line. It required a large amount of money to build the road, and no inconsiderable portion of this was spent among the inhabitants, and was considered almost a godsend, that article being extremely scarce in those days.

Great impetus was given to building in the small towns, and from the fact that it was supposed that travel would immediately become so great as to require unlimited accommodations, in Etna nearly every other house was designed for a "tavern." It was expected much would be realized from the sale of lots, etc., the desire for money-making and speculation being about the same as that created by

the new railroads of the present day. In 1834 this little town was visited by the cholera, which made sad havoc, nearly or quite depopulating the place. Among its victims were Daniel Warner, who was then keeping a store; O. R. Baldwin, also a merchant; Dr. Buell, Mr. Smith, and others. The towns along this road, on account of the great travel by all classes, nations, and conditions of people, were more liable to be visited by contagious diseases than those away from the line of the road. Etna received another terrible visitation in 1845, at this time from the smallpox, the treatment of which at that time was not as well understood as at the present day. Much suffering and a number of deaths resulted. It was much to the credit of Jacob Shaff and Henry Warner that they exerted themselves with considerable success in relieving this suffering. The coming of the railroad stopped the growth of Etna and all other towns along the National road.

Wagram, first called Cumberland, was laid out by Jerry Armstrong about the same time Etna came into existence, or a little before. He tried hard to make something out of it by leading roads from many directions into it, but failed. A few dwellings, a store, and postoffice were about the sum of what was accomplished toward building a town.

The Methodists were the earliest to hold services in this township, as in most other townships in the county. It is believed that the first religious services in the township were held by this denomination in the cabin of Jacob Conine, about 1819 or 1820. A society was organized here, which continued its meetings, mostly in Conine's cabin, until Etna was laid out in 1832, when the meeting-place was transferred to the schoolhouse in that place. Conine's cabin stood near to and on the south side of the South fork of Licking, and in the northern part of the township. Among the first members of this organization were Thomas Donahue, Esquire Swain, Jacob Conine, wife and daughter, Sarah Herron, and a few others. From this small beginning sprang the present Methodist church of Etna village. The old frame church in the village, in which meetings were held more than thirty-five years, was erected about 1835, or not long, at least, after the town was laid out. The present church, a fine brick edifice, was erected in 1871, and cost about seven thousand five hundred dollars. Jacob F. Conine thus writes regarding this church (he probably refers to the first organization in the town of Etna):

"The Methodist Episcopal church must have had a society formed here as early as 1830. Minutes were found of a first organization July 13, 1836, when Thomas Donahue, Jonathan Grable and Edward Brown, a majority of the old board present, and Uriah Heath, Jr., preacher, being present by appointment of the preacher in charge. At this meeting John D. Shank, David Anderson, Lyman Terrel, Amos Hart, and Edwin Adams were nominated and approved trustees of the Methodist Episcopal meeting-house lot; and Dr. David Anderson was appointed as secretary to the board, or recording trustee. At the same meeting, Thomas Donahue, Lyman Terrel, and Amos Hart were appointed a building committee. On the eleventh of July following, at a meeting of the trustees it was moved and seconded, 'That any two of the trustees of this meeting-house shall have the power to grant the liberty of the house to any minister of the gospel, of good and regular standing in his own church, who holds to the divinity of Jesus Christ and the direct influence of the Holy Spirit, and only to the commonly received Bible as the revelation of God, and who believes in future rewards and punishments, at

such time as there is no Methodist appointment.' Lyman Terrel was the author of this resolution, and it was carried by a unanimous vote."

The first Sabbath-school in Etna was a union school organized in Etna village. Children of all denominations attended it, but about 1841 the Methodists organized a school of their own, which has been continued ever since.

Rev. Timothy W. Howe, who was for many years a resident of this township, in his paper upon the Presbyterian churches in this part of the county, thus writes of early Presbyterianism in this township: "Rev. C. Putnam, of Jersey, preached in Carthage (Etna), November 18, 1832, in a hewed-log house a few rods north of the village. This was unquestionably the first sermon by a Presbyterian in Etna. Rev. Jacob Tuttle came from New Jersey in 1832, and commenced preaching in Lima, Harrison and Etna in the spring of 1833, and continued to do so more or less regularly until the spring of 1837. He was highly esteemed and his memory is cherished by his neighbors and friends.

"From Rev. Putnam's diary I learn that March 10, 1833, he preached at Lima in the morning and at Etna in the evening. Again, September 2, 1834, Rev. Putnam attended the funeral of Daniel Warner and Oliver K. Baldwin, in Etna, of the firm of Warner, Baldwin & Company, who died the day previous, within twelve hours of each other, and were buried at the same time. Another note, under date of January 26, 1835, says: 'Funeral at Etna of Freeman Howe; aged twenty-four; sick nine days; friends all in New Hampshire. His made the twenty-seventh grave in a yard where there were only three graves before the burial of Warner and Baldwin, in September previous.' That was the year in which the cholera swept off so many in Etna.

"October 14, 1838, Rev. T. W. Howe commenced his labors in the South Fork church. No house of worship was owned by the Presbyterians at that time; only one family connected with the Presbyterian church at that time lived in a frame dwelling-house, the others lived in cabins. The meetings were held the first year in the Methodist Episcopal church in Etna, in the frame schoolhouse at the northwest corner of Kirkersville, and at the log schoolhouse near S. D. Alward's. After the first year in Etna, Presbyterians used the house built by the United Brethren, because the Presbyterians assisted them in building it. For eleven years it was thus occupied every other Sabbath in the afternoon. The Presbyterians and United Brethren in Christ in 1842 formed a union Sabbath-school in Etna. The first year that school averaged seventy-five pupils the year round. The school continued in a very prosperous state for nine years, while the Presbyterians preached in the United Brethren church."

The United Brethren church of which Mr. Howe speaks is located in Etna. Rev. David Edwards was probably the first minister to preach in this church for the United Brethren, and Samuel Hively, Daniel Snyder, and James and Ebenezer Drake and their mother, Mrs. Drake, were among the first members of this church. The Sunday-school in this church, as mentioned by Mr. Howe, was organized in 1842.

The Reformed church of Etna is located on what is known as the "Basil road," in the southern part of the township, about three miles southwest of Kirkersville and the same distance southeast of Etna village. Prior to 1834 the few members of this denomination, mostly Germans, held meetings in their houses, but some time during that year the Rev. David Wise came into the neighorhood and, assisted by

Jacob Reef, Jacob Shearer, David Keller, and a few others, organized a church. Jacob Reef and Jacob Shearer were the first elders. In the fall of this year the society erected a log church upon the site of the present building, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by David Wise, who continued as pastor of this church until 1854. The old church was taken away and a comfortable building erected in 1869.

Near the above church is located the Albright, or "The Emanuel Church of the Evangelic Order." This church was organized in 1875, by Rev. S. E. Rife, in a schoolhouse on the same road upon which the church building stands. The following are among the original members of this organization: John Hoffer and wife, John N. Born and wife, Samuel Ammon and wife, Miss Susan Ammon and Pauline Ammon, Jacob Scheidger and wife, Father Switzer, Mrs. Phipps and two daughters, and a few others. Prior to the erection of the church, meetings were held in the Rees schoolhouse every four weeks. The present excellent church edifice was erected during the summer and fall of 1875, at a cost of two thousand dollars, and was dedicated by Bishop Yost, November 21, 1875.

The Campbellite or Disciple church is located on what is called York street, two and a half miles east of Kirkersville, near the northern line of the township, on the South fork. In May, 1853, the congregation was organized by William Hayes and John C. Winter; it consisted of sixteen members, who met every Sabbath in the "Pine schoolhouse" on York street. The members of this organization were Jacob and Eliza Winter, Abraham and Jane Morrow, Jacob and Isabella Stoolfire, Noah and Mary Morrow, Nathan and Mary McVay, John and Eliza Crow, Daniel Stoolfire, Catharine McVay, Elizabeth Hoyt, and Hannah Crow. The officers chosen for this organization were Jacob Winter and Abraham Morrow, elders; Jacob Stoolfire and Morrow, deacons; and, April 15, 1854, Nathan McVay, Jacob Stoolfire, and David Stoolfire, trustees. The church edifice was erected in the spring of 1855, and in September of the same year the building was dedicated by Alexander Campbell. The first preaching in this vicinity by a Disciple was by the Rev. A. E. Myers, a graduate of Bethany college, Virginia, in August, 1852.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

George W. Evans, generally known as Washington Evans, and Lucy, his wife, came from Green county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and were the first settlers. Their daughter subsequently married Matthew Clark. Their son John ought to be considered the first white child born in the township, but from the necessities of the case, was born at the house of John Evans, a brother of Washington, who lived near St. Louisville.

The Greens, who bought out the *Wyandots,* were Virginians and accustomed to frontier life. Mahala Green, daughter of George and Diana Green, born in the autumn of 1807, was the first white child born in the township. She subsequently married Bazil Butt. Mrs. Green, a centenarian, was the mother of seventeen children, and rejoiced in one hundred grandchildren, seventy great-grandchildren, and a number of great-great-grandchildren. A family named Steinmetz was the fourth family in the township. Elisha Willison and Jacob Baker soon followed, and in 1815 there were about twenty-five families in the township.

Monroe township was organized in 1812, and included a square block in the northwest corner of Monroe, Liberty, Bennington and Hartford. In 1815 a line

was drawn east and west, through the center of this square, and the north half called Bennington. In 1827 Liberty township was created out of the east half of Monroe, leaving the latter township in its present shape. Under the first organization of Monroe—that is, when it was separated from Granville township—Esquire Moses Foster was the first justice of the peace, and C. L. Graves the first constable. The soil is about the same character as that of St. Albans. The altitude is somewhat greater; the land, undulating and sloping to the southeast, is better adapted to grazing than to cereals. In an early day it was well timbered with all varieties of hard wood. It is fairly watered by the Raccoon fork and its tributaries. The headwaters of this stream are in this township.

Few, if any, traces of Mound Builders exist within the limits; but the Wyandot Indians once lived here in considerable numbers. They built a town called "Raccoon town," a mile or more above Johnstown, on Raccoon creek, where they resided until 1807, when Charles and George Green purchased their possessions, and thereafter occupied and cultivated the land. The Indians remained some time after this, in the township, except a small number, who erected a few small huts on, or near, the Brushy fork, not far from the present boundary line between McKean and Granville townships. These last named remained until after the commencement of the war of 1812.

Moses Foster, the first justice of the peace, died in 1815, and Dr. S. A. Bigelow, who died in 1821, was the second justice. The first marriages were those of Ned Hatfield to Miss Timants, and Regnal Green to Sarah Willison.

There are six churches in this township. Among the first of these was the Monroe Baptist church, one mile north of Johnstown, organized in 1819 by Rev. George Evans. The original members of this organization were Jacob Baker, Richard Orpret, Washington Evans and wife, M. Hoover, John Clark and Abram Barlow. For ten years services were held in the private dwellings of the members and in the neighboring schoolhouses. In 1830 a brick church was erected at a cost of six hundred dollars. Rev. Eli Ashbrook was one of the earliest ministers in this church, serving five years. He was followed by Elders Darrow, Berry, Gildersleeve and Lyman.

The Baptist church of Johnstown was organized in 1839, by F. R. Freeman. The original members were William Beers, Eli Pratt, James Hoover, Simeon De Wolf, F. R. Freeman, John Clark, Julius Freeman, John French, William Gisesell, Mary Peck, Irene Baker, Eva Violet, Lucy Morgan, Anna Crosby, Betsey Morgan, Elizabeth Dolph, Lavina Beers, Rebecca Best, Mary Clark, Minerva Hoover, Mary Downing, Rachel Phillips, Barbara Shoemaker and Annetta Baker. Among the early pastors of this church were Elders Griswold, Sedgwick, Macy, Miller, D. W. Fields and others.

The Methodist Episcopal church, known as Monroe chapel, was organized in 1837, in a schoolhouse, in which the services were held until the erection of a church, in 1840. The organization was effected principally through the influence of Uriah Health, and the original members were Joseph B. Crammer, John Robison, Henry Heckathorn, Thomas Leitew, William Miller and Mr. Cole.

The first Presbyterian church of Johnstown was organized July 15, 1837, by Joseph Matthews. A few of the original members were David Conway, John

Follett and Henry LeDuc. A church was erected in the same year in which the organization was effected, costing about one thousand dollars.

Methodist Episcopal church of Johnstown—This is among the oldest in the township, having been organized in 1820 by the well known Russel Bigelow, who, at that time, had charge of the Columbus circuit. Bigelow organized many of the early Methodist churches in Central Ohio. The organization took place at the residence of George Green, who with his wife and Rignal and Charles Green and their wives, constituted the first members of this organization. The first Methodist meeting was held in Peter Stephen's tavern, and for five years this society held meetings at private houses and the schoolhouse. In 1825 their first church edifice was erected. It was a small frame and cost about three hundred dollars. In 1842 a quarterly meeting was held in Jacob Foulk's new barn, at which thirty persons united with the church, and much interest was manifested. A new church was erected this year at a cost of about one thousand dollars. Russel Bigelow minister to this church during its early years.

The United Brethren in Christ—This church was organized in 1863, by Rev. William McDaniels, assisted by Silas Priest, Benjamin Clouse, Benjamin Green, Joseph Smith and Elisha Green. They held meetings in what is known as the Kaw schoolhouse, the first few years, and in 1866 erected a church edifice.

MARY ANN TOWNSHIP.

Mary Ann township takes its name from the wife of David Moore, a pioneer of the township, who erected the Mary Ann furnace and gave it the initial name of his wife which later, when the township was organized, was given the same name. A Mr. Bush was the first settler. He came from Hardy county, Virginia, in 1809, and built a cabin. He died in 1811, leaving a widow, two daughters and three sons. The oldest daughter married Lewis Farmer, which was probably the first marriage in the township. The widow of Bush removed from the township and in the spring of 1812 Hugh Doran, originally from Ireland, came into the township from Frederick county, Virginia, and took up his abode in the vacated cabin. In 1814 Doran completed and moved into a cabin on his own land; and Charles Barnes, who had removed from Frederick county, Virginia, three years previous, locating temporarily in Newark township, removed to the Bush cabin. By the fall of the same year Barnes had completed a cabin on his own purchase, adjoining the Miller tract; and in the spring of 1815 Stephen Giffin came into the Bush cabin; his son James, father of C. B. Giffin, locating one mile northeast of said cabin. Thus it will be observed that all the earliest settlers lived at one time or another in the Bush cabin, the first cabin in the township. The same time that Doran occupied the Bush cabin, James Riley erected a cabin on what was later known as the Scotland farm. He was succeeded the next year by Duncan Campbell, a Scotchman, from whom the farm received its title. About this time James Thompson, Robert Concley and James Maxwell located on the school lands in the northwest part of the township. Jacob Benner occupied and raised a field of corn on the Daniel Wilkins farm during the summer of 1811.

It will be observed that the pioneers came into the township in about the following order: 1809, Bush; 1811, Barnes, Thompson, Concley and Maxwell;

1815, Stephen Giffin, Sr., Stephen Giffin, Jr., James and John Giffin. Following closely upon the heels of this pioneer band, came Jacob Miller, Henry Wilkins, Daniel Wilkins, William McIlvain, Seth Carver, Nehemiah Harris and William Grey. The death of Bush was probably the first in the township of a white person; he was buried in what was known as Jacob Miller's burying-ground. Charles Barnes died in 1815, and was buried on top of the ridge just west of Wilkins' corners. This spot of ground is now known as the Mary Ann cemetery and is a beautiful one. It is incorporated under a state law and received much care and attention.

This township, originally a portion of Madison, was subsequently attached to Newton and then to Newark, and was finally organized as a township in 1817. The first trustees were William Grey, Joseph Moore and James Giffin. The first justices were Samuel Stewart and Samuel Davidson. The first clerk was Samuel Stewart, the second, Stephen Giffin. The first constable was Duncan Campbell, of the Scotland farm.

One of the pioneers of this township, James Maxwell, was the first constable in Licking county, entering upon the discharge of his duties in 1802, when this county was a township in Fairfield county. On one occasion he went on foot to Owl creek (Mt. Vernon) to serve a summons on some delinquent pioneer, who was sued in Esquire Stadden's court; and on his return became lost in the woods and, night overtaking him, he went into bivouac near Wilkins' corners. He must have survived the rigorous official duty, however, for late in 1830 he retained sufficient mental and physical vigor (and it required an abundance of the latter in those days) to teach a county school and "board around."

The erection of the Mary Ann furnace was an era in the history of this region deserving of more than a passing notice, as it contributed largely to the development and settlement of this portion of the county. Iron ore of a superior quality being discovered in the southeast quarter of the township, David Moore, a respected pioneer, and father of a large family, with an energy worthy of the times in which he lived, determined upon the erection of a smelting furnace, and, as an initiatory step, erected a saw-mill in 1815. Soon after he began the erection of a furnace, under the supervision of Stephen Cooper and Lilburn Wilson. Almost simultaneously with this enterprise, Moore erected a grist-mill. The millwright in this case was the somewhat eccentric but well known pioneer, James King, an active participant in the Irish rebellion of 1798. He was captured by the British soldiery, tried, and condemned as a rebel, but escaped a short time before the day fixed for his execution, through some weakness of the sentinel at his prison, and sailed for America. These extensive improvements progressed rapidly under the general supervision of Robert Patterson, and were completed early in the year 1817. When completed, the proprietor assembled a few neighbors from the sparsely settled region to celebrate the occasion with appropriate dedicatory services. The furnace must have a name, and they wisely concluded to bestow that honor upon that noble matron, Mary Ann, wife of David Moore. The impressive ceremony of this christening consisted in the hurling of a flask of whiskey against the huge stone stack, by Abraham C. Wilson. The enterprise was a successful one, not only to the proprietor, but to an immense section of country, furnishing the pioneers with much ironware, of which they

stood sadly in need. Persons today living will remember the old Mary Ann seven-plate stove, that stood upon a square box of brick and mortar in the center of hundreds of log cabin schoolhouses, in this and the adjoining counties, and in every bar-room it was the center of steady streams of tobacco juice. The sides were elaborately embellished with two nude figures supporting a wreath of rudely carved flowers, on which sat a Cupid, showing conclusively that that little mischief-maker was as well known in those days as at present. Two of the head men in the concern were William McKeever and his bachelor brother, James; both men of sterling integrity, yet full of Irish wit, fun and frolic. Prominent among the names of those on the old force were also those of Canly, Jamison and Jewett.

The traveler up the picturesque and beautiful Rocky fork valley probably will find, soon after passing the southern line of Mary Ann township, a huge pile of rocks, reminding him of the pyramids of Egypt on a small scale. This is all there is left of the Mary Ann furnace.

Robert Concley, one of the settlers on the school lands, lived the life of a hermit, and was unfortunately addicted to his cups. The exact circumstances of his death will, perhaps, never be known, as his partially charred remains were found about a rod from the ruins of his cabin. Charles Barnes, one of the pioneers mentioned, had, in his early manhood, penetrated this wild region under Lord Dunmore as far as the Old Chillicothe Indian town on the Scioto, and was present at the celebrated treaty where Logan made the speech familiar to every schoolboy. This campaign was undertaken in the summer and fall of 1774. Stephen Giffin was a soldier of the Revolution, participating in the sanguinary battles of Germantown and Brandywine. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Martinsburg, Knox county, in 1838, at the age of eighty-seven. Henry and Daniel Wilkins, before mentioned, among the earliest settlers, became owners of a body of land around what is now known as Wilkins' corners, at the bend of Lost run, in the western central part of the township. Some of this very fine bottom land and portions of the original tract are yet in possession of descendants of these pioneers. Henry Wilkins erected a grist-mill on the main fork of Lost run in an early day, probably about 1830, which for many years did the grinding for the extensive settlement that gathered around it.

In an early day a road was established eastward from Chatham through here to the furnace, and another road from Newark, north and northeast, up the Rocky fork. Wilkins' corners is the point where these two roads cross, and in 1858 or 1859 James Randall established a store at this place. Two years later he sold out to William Dudgeon, who succeeded in getting a postoffice established, called Wilkins' Run postoffice. The Grangers started a store here in 1875, but sold out in the spring of 1880 to Messrs. Othe & Wilkins. These two stores, a blacksmith shop and a few dwellings constitute Wilkins' corners.

On the Rocky fork Thomas Nichols started a store and Cornelius Hilleary erected a saw-mill and grist-mill. A few dwelling houses gathered around the store and the place was called Nicholtown. The road along the Rocky fork is narrow and winding, and often crowded between the immense rocky bluffs and the stream. Many mills were erected along this stream in an early day, the ruins of some of them yet remaining to mark their sites. The whole valley furnishes a prolific crop of immense boulders, and great sandstone rocks cropping

DENISON CAMPUS, GENERAL VIEW.

out of the bluffs and piled up everywhere in the wildest confusion. Some of the farmers, probably from not being able to find a level spot upon which to build, came down into the bottom and erected their houses in clusters on some level patch of ground; hence, places like Nicholtown are frequent.

ROCKY FORK CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Until 1832 there was no church organization or building within several miles of where the Rocky fork now stands. At this time David Glancy and John Rutledge became leaders in building a log church, known as the Glancy United Brethren church. This was two and a half miles north of the present Rocky Fork church. John Rutledge being a Methodist, with the help of Robert Banks, Israel Harris, John M. Nichols and others, built a house of worship upon the corner of his farm in 1852—now known as the E. Moran farm. During the throes of the Civil war factions sprang up and the church divided. A few years later Mr. Rutledge sold his farm to John Kees and, not having given a deed for the church property to the trustees, it went with the farm into the possession of Kees. William Hickey bought from Kees the building and an acre of ground. He, with the assistance of William Hall, secured the services of preachers who were members of the Church of Christ; among these were David Mitchel and Allen Hickey. In 1870 Elisha White, yet living and occasionally preaching at the ripe age of eighty-five years, held a series of meetings and greatly strengthening the membership, which was formed into a church in 1871. Of the charter members may be mentioned B. S. Taylor, John Parker, W. H. Miller and J. A. Miller. Through the succeeding years the organization was kept intact, experiencing much that has been incident to the life of all the country churches, until in 1897, when, through the active steps and liberality of J. A. Miller and the consecrated help of many others, the present new house was built. Of those who have ministered to the church, through the years, are Messrs. Huffman, Madden, Cook, Barr, McDonald, Miller and others. About the country church what memories cling! With modesty and with much to contend, its work goes on, the worth of which is not here revealed.

About 1850, or before, the Protestant Methodists in the northern and central part of the township organized a class, and about 1850 erected a church edifice on the Rocky fork, on the Kees estate. John Gutridge was the chief mover in this church, was largely instrumental in the organization, establishment and erection of the church, hence it went by the name of Gutridge's chapel. This gentleman contributed largely of his means, both to the building and support of the church. For a number of years this organization was successfully continued. This society was organized by Rev. Allen Hickey, a son of William Hickey, who was prominent in the establishment of the church, as was also Jacob Miller, who resided near it.

MCKEAN TOWNSHIP.

John Price was the first settler in this township, making his appearance in 1806 and locating near the Granville township line. Here he made a clearing which was afterward known as the "Welsh field," Price being a Welshman. This township was originally surveyed into four thousand acre tracts, it being part of

the United States military lands. It is well watered by Clear fork and Brushy fork and their tributaries. A number of springs are also found in various parts of the township. The lands are, for the most part, gently undulating, though there is some flat land and considerable that is level, while occasionally a hill of more or less altitude is found. It is a township of good and productive land. The timber is in considerable variety, such as the oak, walnut, beech, hickory and other varieties usually found in the early forests of Ohio. The land is adapted to the growth of corn, grass and the cereals usually produced in other sections of the county.

In 1807 or 1808 John McLane settled on the Brushy fork. He was an emigrant from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and did not remain permanently, but returned to Pennsylvania. He was one of the largest men that ever settled here, and procured a livelihood by hunting. He was remembered by the pioneers as a skillful, persistent and successful hunter. One "Billy Evans" made the third settler, in 1809, or perhaps late in 1808. Abraham Wright, the first justice of the peace in Newark, also settled in McKean in 1809. In 1810 a Revolutionary soldier named William Smith settled at the junction of Cat run and Brushy fork. His son John became one of the first justices of the peace, in 1818, when the township was organized. Among the early settlers who came soon after Smith were Daniel, Jacob and Joshua Gosnell, a Mr. Woods, Charles and Henry Bryant, John Armstrong, Fleetwood Clark, John Myers and his father, Hugh Kelly, Peter Snare, Owen Owens, John Parker, Major Pierson, Jabez Smith, Esquire Jaggers, Jacob Wright, Stephen Runnells, David Danforth, Samuel Shaw, Elijah Hunt, Thomas McKean Thompson, Amos Farmer and others.

The first election in this township was held in 1818, on a white-oak log, upon the site of the village of Fredonia. A hat was used for a ballot box and thirteen votes were cast. Nearly or quite all the voters were elected to some office. The first saw-mill was erected by Aquilla Belt, on the Clear fork, above Chatham, in 1817 or 1818. The second was built in 1821 or 1822, by Hugh Kelly, on the Brushy fork, where the road to Mt. Vernon crosses it. Captain Spellman built the third one, a year or two later, a mile above the other, on the same stream. This last was generally known as "Pratt's mill." The first grist-mill in McKean was erected some time after the war of 1812, on Clear fork, near the Newton township line, above Chatham, by Abraham Wright, and another some time later, on the Brushy fork, also near the Newton township line. The first school was taught by Samuel Shaw, in a house that stood near the present village of Fredonia. This was probably a little before the organization of the township in 1818.

There are two villages within the limits of the township. Fredonia was laid out in 1829 by Spencer Arnold, David Wood, Jr., and S. Shaw, and surveyed by Edwin Runnels. Sylvania was laid out in 1838 by Jesse and Abraham Gosnell. These villages are yet quite small, having seemingly attained their full growth many years ago.

The early justices of the peace were John Smith, Samuel Shaw, Elias Howell, Moses Pierson, David Danforth, C. C. Jones, W. B. Harding and B. C. McClain. Those of a later day were William Anderson, Warner C. Carr, Jacob Wright, T. B. Pease, J. L. Johnson, S. C. Scales, William Bowers, Henry Loun, Henry Barrick, Joseph Barrick, S. S. Wilson, Samuel Barrick and others.

Fredonia was made a post town more than sixty years ago, and J. S. Duden appointed postmaster. His successors were T. B. Pease, W. H. Pease, Joseph Wyeth, Thomas Horton, G. W. Ingraham, Mrs. Bellows, Thomas Carpenter and others. An office was once established at Cokesbury, with W. Gleason as postmaster, but it was soon discontinued. An office was also established at Sylvania, with Peter Buzzard as postmaster, but it too was soon abolished.

Abraham Wright, who settled on the Clear fork in 1809, was a man of some prominence. He settled in Newark in 1802 and was, while there, an acting justice of the peace from 1803 to 1806, when he removed to Newton and afterward to this township. Samuel Shaw was an early teacher, esquire, surveyor, and an intelligent, influential citizen. Thomas McKean Thompson was an early settler and a gentleman of extensive information and wealth. He served the county as commissioner from 1822 to 1825. He came from Pennsylvania, where he had served a number of years in the capacity of private secretary to Governor McKean. He gave the name to the township. Colonel Cornelius Devinney was also a man of mark in McKean. He was a Virginia gentleman of the "old school" —affable and pleasant in his manner, of good conversational powers, and a man of sterling integrity. Elias Howell was also a leading man. He was well informed, acquired great popularity among the people. He was collector of taxes from 1824 to 1827; sheriff from 1826 to 1830; state senator from 1830 to 1832, and a member of congress from 1835 to 1837. Major Jacob Anderson and Thomas B. Pease held county offices. The former was a commissioner three years and the latter treasurer four years.

This township had five churches one time. Cokesbury chapel, a mile or two above the village of Sylvania, was the first church organization in the township. It was an Episcopal Methodist, and was organized about 1820. The Baptist church was organized about 1827. A Congregational church once had an existence in the township. Preaching was sustained some years, first in Fredonia and afterward in a neat church building in Sylvania, but the society, by reason of deaths and removals, was compelled to disband years ago. Revs. Rose and Whipple were its early ministers. The Methodists have a church on the western borders of the township, erected several years ago in place of Cokesbury chapel; also one in Fredonia.

Elders Hughes, Farmer, Gardner and Cotterell, and Revs. Smith and White were among the early-time preachers in McKean. These clerical gentlemen were mostly of the "Old-school" Baptists and New Lights or Christian denominations. Elder Amos Farmer, of the former denomination, preached many years to a small society of the type designated or nicknamed "Hard-shell Baptists," at Root's schoolhouse on Brushy fork. This society never reached a score in number, and finally ceased to exist.

One of the most noted of all the pioneer preachers who at early times officiated in this township was the Rev. Joseph Thomas, more generally known as "the pilgrim," who preached in the woods where Fredonia now stands, as well as at Daniel Griffith's and other places in the vicinity, about seventy-five or eighty years ago. He was a man of rare eccentricity of character, and had considerable force as a camp-meeting orator. The "pilgrim" was a leader of the sect commonly called New Lights, and frequently traveled in company with Mr. Walters, who

was also a preacher here about seventy years ago. Few pulpit orators could enlist the feelings of a promiscuous assembly more thoroughly, or move their sympathies more effectually, than Isaac N. Walters and Joseph Thomas. The former was a natural orator. He was slightly dogmatic, decidedly declamatory, given to efforts at eloquence in his exordiums, by the use of pretty words, and in his perorations rather long sentences; he was, however, a very interesting extemporaneous speaker. Few were more fluent, more eloquent in the pioneer sense of that word, or more popular. The following incident is related as evidence of his popularity:

About seventy years ago, when the Presbyterian church of Newark, and other societies except the Methodists, occupied the upper room of the old court-house for preaching purposes, an appointment was made for Rev. James Culbertson, of Zanesville, and also one for Rev. Isaac N. Walters at the same time and place, each, of course, knowing nothing of the appointment of the other. When the hour arrived the house was full, and the stairs and space around the door crowded. Many belonged to the country, who came to hear Walters, his fame having gone abroad through all the region round-about. Rev. Culbertson stated that he had been invited to preach at that hour, and rather mildly insisted on doing so; and, being the oldest man, Rev. Walters readily yielded in a remark or two, and observed that all who desired to hear him preach might repair to the old market-house that stood on West Main street, fronting the square, between the Palisade building and Dr. Patton's store. The result was that Culbertson preached to a few dozen people and Walters to a very large crowd, which he held for hours in the open market-house.

Joseph Thomas, the pilgrim, was a resident of Shenandoah valley, Virginia, but remained at home very little. He was an extensive traveler, and published a diary or book of travels, a rather interesting work in which this western country, then in a wilderness state, was described and many adventures related. He also essayed poetry; his success in this line was not, however, preeminent. His uniform practice was to clothe himself in white, the outer garment being usually a long flowing robe. He was a sort of Lorenzo Dow preacher, and as an evangelist attracted a large share of attention. His theological views were Arian, sometimes called Socinian.

More than seventy-five years ago Lorenzo Dow took this township in his line of travel in the west, preaching but one sermon, however, within its limits. This was at the house of Mr. Driggs, who lived on the road from Granville to Mt. Vernon, near the southern boundary of the township, in what was called the "Blanchard settlement." It was a night sermon in a cabin to an audience of about twenty. The next morning he went to Granville and preached a sermon in the street. He was one of the most eccentric preachers that ever appeared in the county. He was born in Coventry, Connecticut, October 16, 1777, and died at Georgetown, District of Columbia, February 2, 1834. He was an extensive traveler throughout this country, and made several voyages to Europe. He began his itinerant life in 1796 as a Methodist.

The pioneers of this township were principally Virginians, Marylanders, Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen, with a small sprinkling of Yankees.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison township is of more than ordinary interest from the fact that the first settlement in Licking county took place within its borders. Here the early adventurers and homeseekers found evidences of the Mound Builders and Indian camps or villages. Christopher Gist, who passed through here in 1751, mentions in his journal of having stopped at two of these villages, and at the time he was joined by a son of a Seneca chief. In February, 1773, David Duncan and David Jones took the same trail as Gist and visited the villages. Excavations a number of years ago developed several skeletons on the east bank of Bowling Green run, which gave rise to the theory that the Indians had a burial ground at that place. No villages, however, were in existence on the Bowling Green when the first settlers came. There were patches of prairie land along the Licking bottom which attracted the first settlers in this township, and the Bowling Green, so named by Captain Samuel Brady, who passed through here with a party of scouts in 1792, was the most extensive of these. It was a mile or more in length and bordered on the Licking, and in the spring presented a beautiful view, showing a green lawn covered with flowers and bushes and, in its season, a rank growth of succulent grass. It was here Elias Hughes and John Ratliff, the first settlers of Licking county, squatted in 1798 and found a farm ready-made and waiting for the husbandman. The first years of their coming they planted and raised the first crop of corn in Licking county ever cultivated by a white man. Below Newark, possibly a mile, on the western edge of this township, Isaac Stadden had settled and raised a crop of corn in 1800. In 1812 the township was organized. Prior thereto Isaac Stadden, John Warden, and Abraham Wright acted as justices of the peace.

Dr. J. N. Wilson, in his history of Newark township, places Isaac Stadden in that township. This is an error. He settled very near the eastern line of that township, but his dwelling and probably the whole of his possessions were in Madison. His brother's child, born in 1801, was probably the second born in the township, Henry Hughes, son of Elias Hughes, being the first, not only in the township, but in the county. Henry was born in 1799.

This township is well watered by the main Licking river, which passes through its center from west to east, and the tributaries of this stream, which flow into it from the north and south. The Baltimore & Ohio and Panhandle railroads and the Ohio canal pass through the township, following the Licking valley. The soil of the Licking bottoms is rich, warm, sandy loam and fine gravel, well adapted to all crops, more especially the early crops. There are many indications that this valley was once a vast lake, the waters of which were held in place by the soft sand rock at Black Hand. The continued attrition of falling water in time wore away the rocks, and the waters of the lake escaped through the chasm, leaving the rich deposit of ages, which in places seems inexhaustible. The timber of this bottom consists mainly of hard and soft maple, sycamore, black walnut and inevitable buckeye. Under the widespreading branches of these flourished the wild plum, paw-paw, and leatherwood. The lands on either side of this valley are of yellow clay interspersed with shale of the same color, and were originally covered with a dense forest, principally of oak of giant growth. It will be seen that the township possesses a great variety of soil, which yields a bountiful return to the farmer.

The cabins of Hughes and Ratliff were erected on the Bowling Green prairie, between Montour's Point and the Licking creek, about half a mile above Bowling Green run. These two families, consisting of twenty-one persons, were the only white inhabitants of this township and county until 1800. In the spring of this year Benjamin Green and Richard Pitzer arrived, and, shortly after, John Van Buskirk. In September, Isaac Stadden and family arrived, and also in September Captain Samuel Elliott came, making the seventh family within the limits of the township. The marriage of Colonel John Stadden and Betsey, daughter of the aforesaid Green, which took place on Christmas day, 1800, made the eighth family, which was the whole number when the year closed.

The settlers in this township in 1801 were John Larabee, James Maxwell, and John Weedman. John Larabee was one of the most remarkable of the first pioneers of Licking. He was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1760, and was of English descent. His father led a seafaring life and is supposed to have been impressed into the British service, from which he never returned. John ran away from his uncle, by whom he had been adopted, at the age of fifteen, and entered the United States service at the beginning of the revolution. He served first as a teamster two years, and then entered the ranks as a private soldier, carrying a musket and faithfully discharging his duty to the end of that great struggle. He participated in many battles, including that of Trenton, at which he had his feet badly frozen. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war and, during the later years of his life, a pension from the government, in recognition of his services. But little is known of his whereabouts after the close of the war, until the year 1800, when he is found near Marietta, the father of a family. In the spring of 1801, Larabee, leaving his family behind, embarked with others in a canoe, for the rich bottoms of the Licking, carrying some bacon and other supplies with them, as a partial subsistence during the summer. A portion of his fellow-emigrants came by land, driving the stock, of which Larabee owned a yoke of oxen and two cows. He landed on the south side of Licking river, nearly opposite the mouth of Bowling Green run, and squatted on land afterward owned by William O'Bannon. Here he found what was very common in those days—a large, hollow sycamore tree, in which he domiciled for several months. It furnished him a room more than ten feet in diameter, and was amply capacious for all his purposes. He cleared the land, raised a few acres of corn, and at his leisure during the summer built himself a cabin. Maxwell, who came with him, was the first school-teacher and the first constable in the county, and a noted singer. Having completed his cabin and raised his crop, Larabee returned to Marietta in the fall for his family. These were brought up to their new home, and here they lived a pioneer life for several years. He prospered and subsequqently bought a tract of land of Judge Smith and Thomas Seymour, a mile or two southwest from his hollow sycamore. Larabee was wholly illiterate, but honest and industrious, and a member of the Disciple church. He died February 6, 1846, aged eighty-six.

Mrs. Isaac Stadden, who lived until July 3, 1870, and died in her ninetieth year, was a woman of remarkable mind and memory, and gave much valuable and interesting history of the early settlement of this county. She says that her husband came to this county and township in the month of May, 1800, in company with his brother John, and built a cabin on what has since been called the Warden,

near the first canal lock below the town. They planted corn just south of their cabin on a prairie, and, after attending to this crop, returned to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, moving back again in the following September. Their cabin was farther west than any other on the Licking; Captain Elliott built near the big spring; Richard Pitzer and Benjamin Green, near together on Shawnee run, near where the State road crosses it; Elias Hughes and John Ratliff, who came two years before, also lived near each other, just below Montour's point. She thinks these were all the cabins then in the territory which now constitutes Licking county, but that the Buskirks may have been building theirs up the South fork, as she had no acquaintance with the family for years afterward, and cannot fix the precise time. Soon after moving into their cabin her husband and brother enclosed the prairie where their corn was planted, for the Elliotts had several horses and cattle running out, which they feared would destroy their crop. The fencing was done partly by bush and partly by rails and poles.

In 1803, John Simpson, Robert Church, William Scammahorn, Richard Jewell, Edward Crouch, William and John Moore, Thomas Seymour, and William O'Bannon settled within the present limits of this township. O'Bannon became a somewhat prominent citizen. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and became a large land-holder in the county before his death, which occurred in his seventy-third year. Judge O'Bannon was one of the early justices of the peace of Madison township, and served as associate judge of the common pleas court of this county from 1825 to 1839, and discharged his official duties with fidelity and ability.

John Channel, a great hunter, Thomas Deweese and Henry Smith, were pioneers of this township in 1804. They were Virginians. Smith was one of the early magistrates of the township, also associate judge of the common pleas court from 1809 to 1823. John Channel was a somewhat remarkable pioneer, on account of his hunting exploits, a recital of which would make a volume. Some idea may be gleaned of his prowess in this direction by the single statement that he once informed Thomas Taylor that he killed nine bears one day before noon. These animals were very plentiful on the bluffs lining the Licking valley. Channel had been raised among the Indians; was tall, straight as an Indian, had black hair and a swarthy complexion; indeed, looked and acted more like an Indian than a white man. He raised quite a family, and his boys were mostly hunters.

One of the blockhouses erected in this county was in this township. It was on the Bowling Green, near the cabins of Hughes and Ratliff. It was occupied by the few pioneer families on the Licking, only for a few days, having been erected immediately upon the return of Hughes, Ratliff, and Bland from their expedition into Knox county after Indians that had stolen their horses, an account of which appears elsewhere.

Probably the first school in this township was taught, or, rather, kept, in a cabin that had been built for a dwelling, which stood on land formerly owned by George Wilson, and a few rods north of the township house. Tunis Cole was the teacher. He was a cooper by trade, and knew little about school-teaching. It is related of him that he once undertook to give out the word "phlegm" to his spelling class, but after studying over the word for some time, spelling it slowly to himself, he was unable to give it any better pronunciation than "pe-lem." As the future sovereigns did not understand the pronunciation or the word, they failed

to spell it correctly, and the "master" thereupon took his hickory from its place behind the jam and flogged the entire class. He was notorious for using a very long "hickory gad," and frequently while using it vigorously over a scholar it would wrap so far around as to reach his own legs, upon which he would lay it on more furiously than ever. The first schoolhouse, a hewed-log one, was built on the farm owned by W. R. Seymour.

The first mill in the township was erected by J. Nelson, and for many years went by the name of Nelson's mill. It was on the south bank of Licking, on the Rowe farm. It was a log mill at first, and erected about 1810; afterward a frame was put up. Nelson owned one thousand acres of land around this mill, subsequently purchased by Messrs. Brice and Stanbery. The second mill was erected by Judge Henry Smith in a bend of the Licking about three miles below Newark. Saw-mills were connected with these mills; they have long since disappeared, as have also many other mills erected in an early day in this township. The Licking furnished good water power.

Clay Lick, if it can be called a town, is the only one in the township, and even this is partly in Hanover township. A mill was built there many years ago, and about fifty years ago Evan Stone started a store and succeeded in getting a postoffice.

The Licking valley of today is one of the most beautiful in the state; the farms are well fenced and kept; the farmers are all in comfortable circumstances, and one could not conceive of homes more pleasant and happy than those found in this valley. The houses, most of them, received appropriate names, such as "Locust Hill," "Benwell," "Greenwood," "Willow Springs," "Oakwood," "Pleasant Valley," "Cedar Grove," "Ever Green Farm," "Brooklyn," "Shawnee Run Farm," "Mound Farm," "Lynnwood," "Spring Valley," "Deer Lick," etc., etc., all going to show a pride in home and a desire to build up a beautiful dwelling-place.

The first preaching in this township, and indeed in the county, was probably at the hut of Samuel Elliott, about a mile east of Newark, by a Presbyterian, Rev. McDonald. He preached two sermons at the time of this visit (1802), one in the cabin of John Ratliff, near the mouth of Bowling Green run, about four miles below Newark. Half a dozen families, more or less, then occupied the Licking valley, and were all the inhabitants of the county. Mrs. Isaac Stadden remembered these sermons. Rev. McDonald was on his way to Franklinton, and Isaac Stadden accompanied him in the capacity of pilot, after leaving here, some ten miles up the South Fork road, the latter being then but an obscure trail. McDonald carried pistols for his protection on this journey. He was preeminently the pioneer preacher of Licking valley. This was probably McDonald's first and last visit to this territory.

The Methodists were probably the first to organize a church within the limits of the township, though this did not occur until 1810 or 1811. Prior to this, however, many sermons had been preached to the settlers in their cabins. The settlers in this valley being on the great highway from Zanesville west, were more frequently visited by all sorts of travelers than those of any other part of the county. It is not unlikely that all the early preachers, who necessarily passed through the valley, stopped frequently at the cabins of the settlers, and often held religious services. Among these were the Revs. Asa Shinn and James Quinn,

two of the earliest preachers of the Methodist persuasion. This frequent passing of preachers through the valley, and the holding of religious services in cabins, barns and open air, probably culminated in a determination of the settlers to erect a building for religious purposes. This was accomplished about the date above mentioned (1810 or 1811), the building being a hewed-log structure which stood near the Bowling Green prairie. A graveyard was established here very early, and this has always been known as the "Bowling Green" church. This log church was built by the settlers without regard to religious belief, and was considered free to all denominations, but the Methodists occupied it most of the time, and from this fact rather claimed to control it, and did control it many years, though it was frequently occupied by other denominations. A preacher by the name of Newell came along in an early day and held a series of meetings in this church and organized a New Light society. After their organization the New Lights continued to hold meetings in this church, which, after a time, created some strife between this society and the Methodists, which in time very nearly broke up both societies. Frequently both churches wished to hold services at the same hour, and it was not unusual to see two congregations, one holding services in the building and the other in the churchyard. The New Lights finally withdrew, and were instrumental in establishing what was known as "Union chapel," in the northern part of the township.

Among the original members of this Methodist church were William Moody and wife, John Channel and wife, Thomas Taylor and wife, William Montgomery and wife, and others. No records of the church have been preserved. Prior to the erection of the church, services were frequently held in the cabins of William Moody and John Channel. Revs. Noah Fidler and James B. Finley were among the earlier preachers to this class. Thomas Taylor was a leader in the first Methodist church organization in Newark. The old log church building was in use about thirty years, but in 1841 or 1842 the second church building, a frame, was erected near the old one. The Methodists by this time had secured the ground, and as this church was built entirely by this society, there was no further strife as to the occupancy.

About two miles below Newark, on the valley road, was located a long, low building used as a blacksmith and wagon shop; the township house and a few dwellings were also near the place, and the people nicknamed it "Hammertown." At this point, what is known as the "Old Furnace road" branches off northward in the direction of the old furnace in Mary Ann township. It was cut out in an early day for the purpose of reaching that renowned furnace. On this road, in the north-central part of the township, was located Union chapel, the church that was established by the New Lights when they could no longer agree with their Methodist brethren on the Bowling Green.

A little church located on Clay Lick creek, in the southern and central part of the township, called Madison chapel, was an offshoot from the old Bowling Green church and was organized about 1830. The church was erected about 1855. Rev. James Hooper was then on the circuit. William Barrick and wife, George Colvin and wife, Z. Winters and wife (both of whom were killed by the cars while crossing the track), Lewis Lake and wife, and a few others, came to the conclusion that the Bowling Green church was a little too far away and that they were able

in that neighborhood to build and support a new church. Lake gave the ground upon which the building was erected, with the proviso that the society should have it so long as it was used for the purpose of a Methodist church; otherwise the land was to revert to the original owner or his heirs.

About seventy-five years ago, just below the site of the above-mentioned church, on Clay Lick creek, a Protestant Methodist church was erected. It was a hewed-log building, and J. B. W. Haines, William Swerm, Lewis Miller, Mr. Montgomery and wife, and some others, were among the original members. Haines preached for them. When the church became old and unfit for use, they erected a new one, about 1850 or 1855, farther south, on a branch of Clay Lick creek, at Pleasantville, a crossroads place, where there was a blacksmith shop and two or three dwellings.

The Christian Union church was located in the western part of the township, near where the highway crosses Shawnee run. Its organization was the result of political complications during the war, and was made up of those who opposed the war and the abolition of the slaves. Benjamin Green and the Athertons were leaders in the movement. They held meetings for some years in the schoolhouse and township house, but erected a church about 1875. Benjamin Green, Augustine Atherton, and his father, John Atherton, W. Shaw, George Gutridge, and a few others, were the earliest members, and the two first named preached for the congregation.

LICKING TOWNSHIP.

The pioneers of this township were Phillip Sutton, Job Rathbone, John and George Gillespie, who arrived in 1801; Benjamin Green, Richard Pitzer and John Stadden, in 1802; Major Anthony Pitzer, Jacob Swisher, Stephen Robinson and perhaps others, in 1803. The township was organized in 1801, as one of the townships of Fairfield county, and then embraced the whole of the territory (except the Refugee tract), which now constitutes the county of Licking, and perhaps a portion also of what is now Knox county. Thus it continued until 1807, when it was reduced to half the limits of Licking county by the formation of the township of Granville. Subsequently, by the formation of Union township on the west and of Bowling Green on the east, both in 1808; and of Newark on the north, in 1810, and Franklin on the east in 1812, it was reduced to its present dimensions. The county lines of Fairfield and Perry, which run through the Reservoir, form its southern boundary.

Probably about 1804 the hogs of one John Ward, of Granville township, running at large in the fall of the year, strayed across the South fork of Licking and wintered on or near the land later owned by Jeremiah Grove, and along the little creek just south of it. The animals found in the abundant mast ample food. The ensuing spring the owner discovered his stock, numerically increased and in good condition, and immediately, it is said, named the stream "Hog run." Richard Green thus accounts for the name. The first settlers on Hog run were Phillip Sutton and John Rathbone, who settled on the tributary reaching toward Jacksontown. They must have settled in 1800, or not later than 1801. Rathbone settled on land afterward owned by Mr. Black, and Sutton on land later owned by James Davis. Of these persons there is little known except the single fact that they came from Pennsylvania.

The records show that during the year 1800 and 1801 a number of conveyances of land were made. Early in 1801, George and John Gillespie settled on the same tributary, and September 21, 1801, George executed a conveyance of two hundred acres in the southwest corner of the fourth quarter, part of which was afterward owned by James Davis. The Gillespies remained in this vicinity but a few months.

In 1799 Benjamin Green and family, consisting of a wife and ten children, all the latter unmarried, and Richard Pitzer, son-in-law of Green, with his family, came to Marietta from Maryland. In the spring of 1800 they started for the Licking valley. The women and children under charge of Pitzer, with eight eral head of cattle. Benjamin Green and his son Richard, with a hired hand, a John Kelley, manned a large canoe or barge, in which they conveyed their household goods and other freight by water to the mouth of the Licking, present site of Zanesville. Among this freight were flour from fifteen bushels of wheat, pack-horses, came up by land, along a trail. They drove through with them sev- and the running gears of a wagon, probably the first one brought into the county. In August of the same year Isaac Stadden brought in a wagon, probably the second one. With it he moved his family from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Green found it necessary to make two voyages to Marietta in order to bring up all the goods of the party. From Zanesville to Shawnee run they cut their own road. When they arrived at Bowling Green they found the families of Hughes, Ratliff and that of a man named John Carpenter. Green thinks these were all the families then within the limits of Licking county. If Jones, Benjamin and the Fords came, as some think, during this year, it was probably at a later period. Green and Pitzer located first on Shawnee run, where they resided two years.

February 25, 1802, Benjamin Green acquired lands on Hog run, and soon after he and Pitzer occupied these lands. The land where Green settled was afterward owned by James Davis; and Pitzer located a little lower down, between him and the run, on what was afterward known as the lower Beard farm. They were the first settlers on that part of Hog run, after Rathbone, Sutton and the Gillespies. Green bought one hundred and fifty acres for three hundred and fifty dollars, and in two years sold it to Stephen Robinson for nine hundred dollars. He had cleared off thirty acres. After this sale he contracted with Samuel Dick, a large proprietor, who had two thousand eight hundred acres of land lying on both sides of Hog run and west of the road from Newark to Jacksontown. He located at the spring on this land. This spring, or rather collection of springs, forming a little swamp, was well known. Richard Green said that he, on different occasions after 1804, saw Shawnee Indians encamped in the timber near to and south of the springs, and between these and the house of John Brumback. At one time he saw thirty encamped there, who came from Raccoon town, near Johnstown.

The Greens must have settled here before 1805, and here Benjamin Green lived until the death of his wife in 1822, when he went to reside with his son, Daniel Green, near Moscow, Licking county. In 1823 he married Mrs. Martha Lewis, daughter of Theophilus Rees and widow of David Lewis, and died in 1835,

aged seventy-six years. He had a family of fourteen children, some of whom afterward became prominent in the affairs of the county. Richard, one of the sons, lived in this county seventy-two years, dying April 16, 1872, aged eighty-seven years. Pitzer died in 1819, on Hog run. In 1802, soon after Green settled on Hog run, Jacob Swisher, a settler from Hardy county, Virginia, located on a one hundred acre tract. He had expended all his means in reaching the country, and, without money or assistance, undertook to open up and pay for his purchase. He erected a "pole cabin." The forest afforded him abundance of game, and the stream a good supply of fish. In after years he used to claim to his wife and daughters that he was a better cook than they, for while he kept house in his cabin his corn bread and mush never adhered to the skillet, but came out smooth and unbroken. They in defense always urged that this circumstance was not attributable to the superiority of his cooking, but rather to the fact that he cooked and roasted much fat bear meat and venison, and then made mush or baked pone without washing the skillet thoroughly enough to get off all the grease.

In this solitary way, Swisher lived several years, when he erected a second cabin of round logs, in dimensions, fourteen by sixteen feet. Into this establishment of two rooms, he, in 1804, installed his new wife, Phebe, the daughter of his old neighbor, Benjamin Green. Swisher earned part, if not all, the price of his one hundred acres of land (one hundred and seventy-five dollars), by packing salt on horseback from the Scioto salt works, in the vicinity of Chillicothe to his neighborhood. This was before any road had been cut out. One man took two horses, and followed the trail through the woods. Each horse carried four bushels of salt, which cost at the works one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and sold here at four dollars per bushel. It took five or six days to make the round trip. Several years afterward, or about 1809, the settlers thought themselves fortunate in being able to exchange wheat for salt at Zanesville, bushel for bushel.

Swisher continued to reside on the same tract until his death June 23, 1843, at the age of sixty-four.

Hog run pioneers seem to have realized fair prices for produce during those early years. During the first two or three years, corn sold for fifty cents per bushel, and pork seven dollars per hundred-weight. Wheat was not much raised at first, but when produced in quantities exceeding the wants of the neighborhood, often sold as low as twenty-five cents a bushel. The first two calico dresses Mrs. Swisher purchased cost her one dollar per yard, but they lasted her many years, even until her daughters grew into womanhood. Colonel John Stadden was one of the earliest settlers of this township.

Alexander Holden was also an early settler in Licking township. He was a man of more than ordinary capacity and intelligence. He was a justice of the peace several years; commissioner of the county from 1817 to 1820, and from 1824 to 1827, and was elected to the legislature in 1808. He was a man of meritorious character, generally esteemed, and of much decision and firmness.

Major Anthony Pitzer was also an early settler, and rendered valuable military services during the war of 1812. In 1816 he was elected to the office of associate judge, in which capacity he served several years; and in 1818 and

EAST APPROACH, DENISON CAMPUS

1819 was a member of the legislature. He was a man of much force and many excellent qualities, but of limited scholarship and attainments. He was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio from Allegany county, Maryland, in 1803, settling on Hog run, where he died May 14, 1852, aged eighty-six years.

Samuel Patterson, who was elected to the Ohio senate in 1848, and Nicholas Shaver, who collected the taxes of Licking township from 1820 to 1822, were also pioneers of this township.

In 1803 Rev. Asa Shinn, then a very young but promising minister of the Methodist church, was appointed to the Hock-Hocking circuit, then just organized, and which turned out to be one which took him four weeks to travel over. It led him into what are now the counties of Fairfield, Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Knox, Delaware and Franklin. There was upon it but one regular appointment in this county, and that was at the house—a good sized double-cabin—of Benjamin Green, in the valley of Hog run. Shinn's appointment before reaching this one was on the Hock-Hocking river, at or near Lancaster; and the next one after it was at or near the mouth of the Wakatomika, or a few miles beyond it, at the house of a Mr. Wamsly. Shinn continued his labors a year, beginning late in 1803, and ending in the autumn of 1804. This organization at the house of Green was, doubtless, the pioneer religious society of Licking county. Green was a Baptist, and until near the close of his life occasionally exercised the functions of a minister of that denomination, and might properly be ranked with the pioneer preachers of Licking county.

The following are some, and perhaps nearly all, the church members, and those who became such during Shinn's ministry: Richard Pitzer, Mrs. Pitzer, Jacob Swisher and wife, John Stadden and wife, Sarah Green and Mrs. Green, wife of Benjamin Green. It was rather a family church, the male members being sons-in-law of Green, and the female members his wife and daughters. The great promise of Shinn's early career as a pioneer preacher in the West was fully realized on reaching the full maturity of his intellect, for he became eminent as an author, no less than as a divine. Hon. Isaac Smucker gave it as his judgment that no man of better intellect, or of higher order of pulpit talent, ever exercised the functions of a minister of the gospel in this county. He was born in New Jersey, May 3, 1771. His parents were Quakers, and the boy did not enjoy any educational privileges. He had natural ability, however, and while yet in his "teens" attracted attention as an exhorter.

The following are the names of the preachers who succeeded Shinn until the year 1810, as shown by the conference minutes: Revs. James Quinn and John Meeks, from 1804 to 1805; James Quinn and Joseph Williams, from 1805 to 1806; John Meeks and James Axley, from 1806 to 1807; Joseph Hays and James King, from 1807 to 1808; Ralph Lotspeitch and Isaac Quinn, from 1808 to 1809; Benjamin Larkin, John Manly and John Johnston, from 1809 to 1810.

The Christian Union church, a few years ago, organized a society within the bounds of this pioneer Methodist church, whose members were, for the most part, formerly Methodists, and members of the Hog Run church.

The Friendship, or, as it is commonly called, "The Hog Run Baptist church" (old school) is one of the pioneer churches of Licking township, and of the

county. It has had a long career, and has always exerted a degree of influence second to but few churches in the county. Its positive creed, the free, full, outspoken profession of its doctrines, and the unreserved declaration of their belief by its adherents, their readiness to defend the faith they cherish, and the avowal and prompt support by arguments of their somewhat peculiar views as to the faith and ecclesiastical usages, have all tended to attract public attention.

In 1818 they erected a church which they continued to occupy forty-two years. It was of hewed logs, with a gallery running around three sides of it, and more than two-thirds of a century ago Rev. George Debolt occupied its pulpit. In 1860 it was superseded by a good frame building. It was of good size and stood on or near the site of the original one, near Van Burenton, where the plank road crosses the northeasterly branch of Hog run. Rev. John W. Patterson was the first preacher in this church. The Friendship church was organized February 20, 1811, by Rev. Thomas Powell and Rev. John W. Patterson. The following persons were the original members: Samuel Meredith, John Simpson, Sarah Patterson, Elizabeth Meredith, Mary Sutton, John W. Patterson, Thomas Deweese, Ann Simpson, and Thomas Powell. Rev. Patterson was pastor of this church about a dozen years or more after its organization, and was succeeded by Rev. Eli Ashbrook, Elder Hill, Rev. George Debolt, Rev. Christopher Coffman, Rev. Joshua Breese, Rev. John Parker, Rev. Matthew Brown, Rev. S. Meredith, Rev. C. McClellan, Rev. Zachariah Thomas, and Rev. Benjamin Lampton.

The denominations known as the Methodists and United Brethren have each a church at Jacksontown.

The membership is more than half a hundred, and a large and active Sabbath school is connected with the church. The original elders were Dr. Mather, A. D. Caldwell, Charles Wallace and H. R. Gilmore.

The church building is of fair proportion, and was erected in 1835. It occupies a beautiful elevation (Fairmount) on the eastern borders of the township, in full view of the National road, near Amsterdam, and in the vicinity of a large mound and numerous other works of the Mound Builders.

Richard Green, whose residence in this township dates back to 1802, is authority for the information that a Mr. Taylor taught the first school in the township, in the Green settlement, about the year 1806. Educational interests have continued to receive a fair share of patronage and fostering care of the people of the township, which is now divided into eight school districts, most of them being provided with a good schoolhouse.

In one of the earlier years of this period Thomas Harris, as proprietor of the land, laid out the village of Jacksontown and named it after General Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, who was the successful candidate in 1828, as well as in 1832, for the presidency. Harris was a zealous Jacksonian, especially in the campaign of 1828. His town started off at a lively pace, and soon became a post town of fair promise, but it never attained to a population much greater than at present—something less than three hundred.

Van Burenton is a small village on Hog run, in this township, four miles south of Newark.

Avondale is merely a railroad station on the reservoir. It is a pleasure resort for Newark people and others in this vicinity, who go there to fish during the fishing and boating season. It is a delightful place for a day's rest and recreation.

Isaac Stadden was the first justice of the peace in this township, while it was yet a part of Fairfield county. He was elected in January, 1802, at an election held at the cabin of Elias Hughes, on the Bowling Green, Hughes being at the same time and place elected captain of militia. John Warden became justice of the peace a year or two later, and Abraham Wright was the next in order, and was in office in 1806, and probably some years earlier.

Alexander Holden was among the early magistrates, and was frequently reelected. Samuel Hupp, Elijah Sutton, John Green, Matthew Black, Herman Caffry, Eldad Cooley, Richard Stadden, John Brumback, Samuel Patterson, Isaac Green, James Pitzer, Thomas Ewing, James Stewart, Jesse R. Moore, B. D. Sanford, Martin Dinsmore, Thomas Germain, John Armstrong, John Woolard, Elias Padgett, F. M. Layton, and Oliver Davis were also among the justices of this township, serving pretty nearly in the order in which they are named.

Among the early settlers in this township, in addition to those named, were Isaac, Jehu, and Joseph Sutton, Michael and Adam Kite, Samuel Davis, Nicholas Shaver, James Evans, John and Martin Grove, Anthony Geiger, Samuel Moore, John Brumback, Thomas Beard, Thomas Harris, Samuel Parr, Samuel Hupp, Joseph Kelso, Job Rathbone, George Orr, John Hughes, Willis Lake, Derrick Crusen, Samuel Meredith and others.

LIMA TOWNSHIP.

The first white man known to have settled in Lima township was David Herron. He came in 1805 from Pennsylvania, as is supposed, and built his cabin on the east bank of Clear creek, about one-fourth of a mile north of the site of the village of Pataskala, on land then owned by the father of the late Richard Conine. His brother John came the following year (1806), and remained here, raising a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters.

Henry Richmond and Amariah Cubberly were the next settlers in Lima. Their cabin was on the ground later occupied by the steam flouring mill in the village of Pataskala. In this cabin was taught the first school, in which the children of both Lima and Harrison were first instructed. Miss Cubberly was the teacher. Mrs. Eliza Baird was a pupil in that school. In this cabin, also, was performed the first marriage ceremony in the township. The parties were young Richmond and Miss Cubberly, the teacher.

Ministers of the gospel were scarce in those days and civil officers not numerous. Esquire Levin Randall performed this ceremony, and it being the first time he had attempted such service, he was much agitated and disconcerted. A gentleman, familiarly called Deacon Butler, was present, and seeing the agitation of Randall as he was reading the ceremony, stepped to his side. The 'squire's sight soon failed him entirely, and he asked Butler to finish the reading. The latter read until he came to the place where they were to be pronounced "husband and wife," when he informed the 'squire that he must do that, as the laws of the state had not conferred that authority upon him. It was done in due form by Esquire Randall.

Mrs. Richard Conine stated before her death—which occurred October 7, 1875, when in her ninety-third year—that she and her husband, with David Vandeburg, Henry Cooper, and some others, visited this place in 1805, arriving about nine p. m., and finding David Herron and Mr. Hatfield neighbors. This latter lived within the present limits of Harrison township. When within four or five miles of their resting place for the night, Cooper, in order to cheer the drooping spirits of the company, gave a howl in imitation of a wolf. To their surprise, and no little consternation, he was answered by what appeared to be half a dozen of the real animals, at no great distance from them. The night was very dark, and, from the old fortifications near Newark, they had no road but the Indian trail. In their hurry to get through, Mrs. Conine's horse stumbled, the girth of the saddle broke and she was thrown to the ground. The gallant gentlemen soon replaced her in her saddle, and all arrived safely.

During the first year of David Herron's residence here he killed the only panther that was ever killed in this part of the county, about one and a half miles north of the site of Pataskala, in a ravine directly west of Hiram Angevine's residence.

A few Indians were occasionally seen by the first settlers; they were quite friendly. One day an old warrior called at the cabin of David Herron. Finding Mrs. Herron alone he thought to test her courage by telling her, by signs and broken English, that some day he would watch for Herron as he was going alone through the woods and shoot him; then he would come and carry away what he chose and take her along and make her his squaw. So far from frightening Mrs. Herron, it only aroused her indignation and wrath; she sprang to her knife-box, seized a large butcher knife, and charged on the old savage, with vengeance in her eyes. The Indian beat a hasty retreat, and afterward, when relating the incident, acknowledged that in all his perils he was never more thoroughly frightened than when this pioneer woman went at him with that knife.

From the time of the settlement of the Herrons, Richmonds, Cubberlys, etc., down to 1821, but few settlements were made in what has since become Lima township.

Richard Conine became a settler in 1821, and was one of the most important and influential among them. He caused a gristmill, probably the first in the township, to be erected on his land. He engaged a man by the name of Hans Reichter, better known as John Judge, to dig the millrace, giving him, as compensation, one hundred acres of land, now worth one hundred dollars per acre. Conine was a man of much public spirit and enterprise. He assisted in erecting log schoolhouses in every direction around him, and when the age of these institutions passed away, was just as ready with his purse and influence to assist in building those of a better class. He was equally ready in the work of erecting churches, giving largely of his means to several in his neighborhood. When he located upon his farm, but four freeholders were in Lima township. These were, besides himself, John Herron, James Pressley and John Armstrong. There were three leasers, Henry Richmond, Charles Arnold and Joseph Vandorn. The last named was a brother-in-law of Conine, and came from New Jersey in 1818. He erected his cabin at the south end of the village of Pataskala.

In 1822, there came into this township Jacob Conine, brother of Richard

Conine, Andrew and Benjamin Beem, Isaac Tharp, from Hampshire county, Virginia, and Richard Green. Tharp settled on Hog run in 1815. Soon after, these were joined by Enos Loomis, Peter Wolcott and Eleazer Wolcott.

This township was organized in 1827. The first plat for a village was made on the line of the Central Ohio (now the Baltimore and Ohio) railroad, about one and one-fourth miles from the east line of the township. The proprietor, John Reese, laid it out about 1850, and gave it the name of Columbia Center. The town soon had in it a postoffice, two or three dry goods stores, a grocery, two "taverns," a schoolhouse, two churches, and a commodious brick building for school purposes. The two churches were occupied by the Christian Union and Congregational societies. The town does not, at present, amount to much. There was considerable strife between Columbia and Pataskala as to which should become the town; both having their origin at the time of the advent of the railroad, about 1850. Reese was an enterprising Welshman, and desired to make his fortune by building up a town. He first tried to buy some land for that purpose of Conine, who owned all the country about the site of Pataskala, but that gentleman refused to sell, probably for the reason that he had, himself, concluded to lay out a town. Reese was not to be so easily thwarted in his ambitious schemes, and went a little further up the creek, purchased twenty acres outside of the Conine tract, and laid out his town.

Conine did not get ready to lay out his town until about a year after, Pataskala being laid out in 1851. He first called it Conine, but the town has generally gone by the former name, and as such appears on the maps, this name being given to the Licking river by the Indians. It was laid out near the east line of the township, just before the railroad began operations. Richard Conine made the first plat, but J. F. Conine and Jesse Green made large and important additions. John Joseph, also, purchased twenty acres north of the railroad and laid it out in lots. The first house erected in the place was a frame dwelling by Alonzo Palmer. Ephraim Munsell came from Alexandria, built a small storeroom, and started the first store. The first postoffice was established at his store, and he was the first postmaster, retaining the office about three years, when it was taken by W. C. Elliott. Upon the arrival of the railroad, it was necessary to establish a telegraph office, either at Pataskala or Columbia Center, and there was a strife between them as to which should get it. As Elliott offered a room free of rent for that purpose, Pataskala received the office and has retained it. John Stout was the first operator. The town grew and prospered, soon outstripping its rival, and is now a place of six hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, by the census of 1900.

A large, two-story brick schoolhouse has taken the place of the old one before mentioned; in it all the children of the town of school age are gathered, the school being graded according to the law of 1852.

Immediately in the rear of the schoolhouse was, in early days, an extensive swamp, in which were discovered, some years ago, the remains of a mammoth. A tusk was measured by Rev. T. W. Howe, and found to be five feet six inches in length. The swamp is no longer in existence, having dried up, and been, to some extent, filled to a level with the surrounding land.

The mill erected by Conine on his land near the site of Pataskala, was one of the most important and useful improvements in that part of the county;

for many years it did the grinding for a large region of country. A sawmill was attached. Many sawmills sprang up along the Muddy and Clear forks in an early day. One was located on the latter stream, on land formerly owned by R. B. Pearson, and two others were below that—one known as Moon's mill and the other belonged to Alban Warthen, a prominent man in the township, a politician, and at one time a member of the legislature. These sawmills have long since disappeared, as the timber in the neighborhood has rapidly disappeared. The days of those old country sawmills, with their great water wheels and their heavy up and down saws, set in cumbersome wooden frames, are numbered. They will disappear as will the rail fences and other evidences of the good old "wooden age."

The third town in this township can scarcely be called a town. The Summit, before referred to, contains only a station house, store and a few dwellings.

The Presbyterians were among the earliest to organize for worship in this township. Rev. Timothy W. Howe gave the following interesting history of this church:

"In July, 1837, a protracted meeting was held in Joseph Baird's barn, in Harrison township, conducted by Revs. Henry Little and Jonathan Cable. At this meeting quite a large number were hopefully converted, and, on the 11th of November following, a Presbyterian church was organized at the log schoolhouse in Lima, near Samuel Davies Alward's, by Revs. C. M. Putnam, Jacob Tuttle, Jacob Little, and Jonathan Cable. Nineteen persons united in the organization—ten females and nine males.

"The names of these original members are as follows: William Baird and wife, Hall Robertson and wife, Samuel S. Dobbin and wife, Isaac Condit and wife, Joseph Baird and wife, Peabody Atkinson, Mrs. Hannah Van Dorn and daughter Sarah, Julia Knowles, John Frazier, William C. Condit, Mrs. Niblow, and Orson Smith and wife.

"The church was named the South Fork Presbyterian church, embracing a territory of about ten miles long, from east to west, and four or five wide.

"S. S. Dobbin was elected and ordained an elder in the infant church. Putnam alone remained over the Sabbath, and administered the Lord's supper after preaching a sermon. During the following year there was only occasional preaching, and that sometimes at Kirkersville, in a schoolhouse, at the northwest corner of the village, and sometimes near Alward's in the log schoolhouse in Lima.

"In the summer of 1838, Rev. Hugh Carlisle preached a few Sabbaths for them, and in June of that year Rev. Francis Bartlett spent a Sabbath in Kirkersville, and preached.

"October 14, 1838, Rev. T. W. Howe began his labors in the South Fork church. No house of worship was owned by the Presbyterians at that time. Only one family connected with the Presbyterian church at that time lived in a frame house; the others lived in log cabins. The meetings were held the first year in the Methodist Episcopal church in Etna; in the frame schoolhouse in Kirkersville, and in the log schoolhouse near S. D. Alward's. After the first year in Etna, Presbyterians occupied the house built by the United Brethren, as the Presbyterians had assisted them in building it. For eleven years it was thus occupied every other Sabbath in the afternoon.

"In Lima township we continued to worship in a schoolhouse; and one

summer (1849) we occupied the upper story of the Conine grist-mill, before it was finished. Not until 1852 was the house in the beautiful grove, at the gravel bank, so far completed that we could meet in it for public worship. This house cost about eight hundred dollars, and was occupied about sixteen years, or until the fall of 1868, when the roof had so far failed that it became unsafe to meet under it; and the congregation determined to build a new one in Pataskala, rather than repair the old one.

"When the congregation had resolved to build, the Methodist church kindly, unsolicited, invited us to occupy their church until the new one could be erected. This invitation was thankfully accepted, and as we wished to use it but once in two weeks it fully met our wants. In February, 1869, Jesse Horn, Timothy H. Cooley, and Joseph Atkinson were appointed a building committee, and discharged their duty faithfully. They purchased of Jacob Joseph a lot for six hundred and fifty dollars, Joseph generously taking six hundred dollars. The building was to be of brick, forty by sixty feet, and the estimated cost five thousand dollars. A subscription paper was circulated in the congregation, and the pastor visited Granville, where he was kindly received, and obtained from the good people one hundred and forty-five dollars for the object. Samuel S. Dobbin, the first elder of this church, who later moved to Illinois, also assisted us in this important crisis to the amount of one hundred dollars. Our sister congregation in Jersey also gave a helping hand. Six hundred dollars were given as a grant from the Presbyterian church erection committee to be paid when that sum would pay the last dollar due for the building. That sum was paid and the congregation worshiped in their new house the first Sabbath in September, 1870. The building and lot cost not far from seven thousand dollars.

"October 13, 1870, the church was dedicated to God with appropriate services. Rev. Daniel Tenny, of Newark, preached the sermon from Haggai, 2:9. 'The glory of the latter house shall be greater than the former.'

"In April, 1867, a request was sent to the presbytery to change the name of the church to 'Pataskala.' This was granted.

"In 1852 that portion of the church living most convenient to Kirkersville began to feel that they ought to have a separate organization at that place, and in October of that year forty-four members received letters and formed the first Presbyterian church of Kirkersville. In the same year a Congregational church was organized in Columbia Center, and eight more received letters from the South Fork church to unite in Columbia Center. By our record I see that the church received into its communion from January, 1839, to January, 1852, one hundred and eighty members. By deaths and removals, otherwise than to form the aforesaid church, the South Fork church had but about seventy or seventy-five members remaining."

Besides the Presbyterian there are two churches in Pataskala—the Methodist and United Brethren. The former is the second Methodist church organized in the township, and emanated from what is known as the "Lima Methodist church." This latter church is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the township. It was probably organized some years prior to the organization of the Presbyterian. It is yet in a flourishing condition and occupies a good church building located on Muddy fork, a mile or more northwest of the center of the township. When

the railroad came through, about 1852, a few of its members, who were compelled to travel some distance to church, concluded to organize a second class in Pataskala, then just laid out. The organization was effected in 1853 or 1854 by Rev. Henry Lonnis, with sixteen members, among whom were the following: Daniel Conine and wife, Henry Meade and wife, Jesse S. Green and wife, Thomas Parker and wife, Calvin Dible and wife, and Luman Dibble, the last of whom was the first class leader. For the first two years their meetings were held in the old frame schoolhouse, but in 1856 a church edifice was erected.

The United Brethren church of Pataskala emanated from a society organized more than seventy years ago, about two miles north of Pataskala, and where a church building was erected and services held until 1870, when the church building became unfit for use, and instead of rebuilding at that place, the Christian Union church building in Pataskala was purchased, and the church transferred to this place. The church was reorganized in Pataskala in March, 1870. Prior to the purchase of the Christian Union church, the society met for a short time in the old Wesleyan Methodist church, one of the first churches erected in Pataskala, the Wesleyan Methodist society having disbanded. Rev. D. Bonebrake was influential in the organization of this church, and D. Rockey and wife, D. Johnson and wife, J. C. Houser and wife, William Rockey and wife, Mrs. Ewing and Mrs. Joseph, widow of J. W. Joseph, were the leading members. The present building is a fine substantial brick, the United Brethren having added twenty feet to it upon coming into possession.

The Christian Union society, which erected this United Brethren church, moved to Columbia Center, where this organization was continued some years, but the church is not at present in a flourishing condition. This was, to some extent, a political organization, the members having seceded from the Presbyterian church during the war, on account of the Union sentiments of the pastor and the larger part of the congregation.

A Congregational church was organized at Columbia Center in 1852 by Revs. Charles M. Putnam and T. W. Howe, the original members being at the time members of Howe's church in Pataskala. These were S. D. Alward and wife, George Chadwick and wife, Mark Ritchie and wife, Mr. Simmons, Alfred Whitehead and John Reese. They first met in the schoolhouse, but soon built a small church, costing, probably, not over a hundred dollars, which they occupied until 1878, when the present building was erected.

On the old "Mud pike," leading from Granville to Columbus, in the western part of the township, is located the English Lutheran church, or rather a union church. Rev. Sensabaugh, a Lutheran, was influential in establishing this church. Not being able to raise funds by subscription to build the church, he undertook to build it without assistance, but failing to complete it, the citizens of the neighborhood subscribed sufficient funds for its completion, with the understanding that it was to be free to all denominations.

CHAPTER XV.

BENCH AND BAR OF LICKING COUNTY.

The first record extant of any court in Licking county is that of the Court of Common Pleas which sat on the 25th day of January, 1813. William Wilson, of Newark, was the presiding judge, and Timothy Rose, Henry Smith and Noah Fisher were the associate judges. The only Licking county lawyer named in the journal of the court is William Stanberry. There were perhaps a few others whose names are not recorded. There were a few jury trials during the terms of court mentioned in the first journal, which extends to September 28, 1815. A great part of the business was the appointment of executors, administrators and guardians, the settlement of their accounts, and the licensing of merchants, tavern-keepers and ferries.

The next journal begins January 22, 1816, and extends to May 20, 1819. William Wilson was the presiding judge and Henry Smith and Noah Fisher were the associate judges. During this period the names of Anthony Pitser and Zachariah Davis appear as associate judges. Amos H. Caffee was appointed clerk of the court, *vice* Stephen McDougal, resigned. During the period from 1816 to 1819, there was a partition of the lands in Newark township and the town of Newark, between John N. Cummings, James W. Burnet, and William C. Schenck, the original proprietors. The original patent to these proprietors, and the partition case, are the beginning of the titles to all the lands and lots in the town of Newark. The Licking county lawyers whose names appear on the journal are: William Stanberry, Lucius Smith, Corrington W. Searls and Jeremiah R. Munson.

In 1821 William Wilson, the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, resigned. On the 20th of February, 1822, Alexander Harper, of Zanesville, was elected by the legislature as the successor of Judge Wilson. At the April term, 1818, Thomas Ewing and Charles C. Goddard were appointed by the court as prosecuting attorneys. This is the first time that the incumbent of that office is named.

The first courts were held in a log building, located on the site of the present edifice. It was primitive and uncomfortable. The present courthouse is the fourth on the same site.

In the interval between 1820 and 1851, no incidents of general interest occurred, unless it be the following: One Shaver was prosecuted for the murder of Samuel Herron. The place of trial, on account of prejudice, was removed to Zanesville, where he was acquitted. Thomas Ewing and William Stanberry were his counsel. Another such incident was the trial and conviction for the first degree murder of one Peter Diamond. A rather spectacular proceeding occurred.

A scaffold for the execution of Diamond was erected on a piece of ground between Church and Locust streets, west of Fourth street. Diamond was placed upon the scaffold; a prayer was offered, the rope was adjusted around his neck, and Colonel Gault, the sheriff, was about to cut the rope, when Isaac Cool, the jailer, was seen approaching on a white horse, at full speed, and, in a loud voice, demanding that the further proceedings be suspended. He was the bearer of a message from the governor, reprieving the sentence to ten years in the penitentiary. It has been suspected that the reprieve was, before that hour, known to the authorities, and that the ghastly preparations were made partially to satisfy the great crowd present and partially to disappoint them.

During the interval of thirty years, which brings us to 1851, many attorneys came or were admitted to the bar. One of the earliest was Israel Dille, at one time mayor of the town of Newark, Ohio, who, as such mayor, caused the public square to be graded to the present form and shape, and personally superintended the planting of many of the still living trees. In 1836 came George B. Smythe, called General Smythe on account of a commission of major general of the Ohio militia. He died in 1900. Joshua Mathiot, a man of great versatility of acquirements, a great advocate. He represented this district in congress. James R. Stanbery, son of William Stanbery, who was admitted to the bar in ——, and was a leader at the bar until his death in 1892. Lucius Case, Samuel D. King, Henry D. Sprague, Samuel White and Burrill Taylor. These gentlemen were fine lawyers, and were the equals of the most distinguished lawyers in the state.

The judges of the Court of Common Pleas during this period were Alexander Harper, Corrington W. Searle, and Richard Stilwell. The latter officiated until the taking effect, on September 1, 1851, of the present constitution of Ohio.

Coming to 1851, we find the Common Pleas Court was presided over by Judge Richard Stilwell. At that time the bar consisted of William Stanbery, George B. Smythe, Samuel D. King, James R. Stanbery, Henry D. Sprague, Lucius Case, Jerome Buckingham, Daniel Humphrey, Charles Follett, James White, Henry B. Teneyck and Charles H. Kibler, who located here in that year.

There is space only for slight sketches of such of these gentlemen who were best known to the writer:

William Stanberry was a large man, of severe aspect, a great mind and a wonderful personality. He was in his prime a great power at the bar, and was always impressive. He was what was called a common law lawyer and well-grounded in that learning. He represented this district in congress.

George B. Smythe was a profound and able lawyer, and was particularly learned and expert in actions relating to land. His practice was large.

Samuel D. King was an able lawyer and an honored citizen. He was a leader at the bar.

James R. Stanberry was a man of fine mind, a writer and speaker of as elegant English as Addison ever wrote. His practice was large. He was capable of conducting a case at law or in equity in a manner and style unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries in the state.

Henry D. Sprague was not noted as an orator, but, what was better, could forcibly present his case to the court or jury. His mind was analytical; he was familiar with the decisions of all the courts.

Lucius Case brought to the practice a fine mind, clear judgment and great industry, so that he was one of the most successful trial lawyers at the bar. He was a member of the constitutional convention that reported our present constitution.

William B. Woods was a man of fine education in belles lettres and the law. He was a member of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions of the Ohio house of representatives and speaker of the house in the fifty-fourth session. In 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war, and was promoted to be colonel of that regiment and brigadier general of volunteers. After the war, he was commissioned as judge of a chancery court over several counties in Alabama. From that office, he became judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial district. While an incumbent of that office, he was appointed and commissioned as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died in office. In all these exalted positions, he acquitted himself with high honor.

Jerome Buckingham was one of the best lawyers of his day and generation. His briefs were admirable; his judgment upon the law of his case was almost perfect. He was particularly distinguished as an equity lawyer. He made no claim to oratory; but his presentation of his case to the court or jury was clear, persuasive and forcible.

Charles Follett came from Johnstown to Newark in 1851 or 1852, having been elected prosecuting attorney of the county. Afterwards, in October, 1870, he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the sub-district composed of Licking, Knox and Delaware counties, and served as such judge for ten years. In 1885 he was elected and commissioned as circuit judge for the fifth circuit in Ohio, serving for ten years. When at the bar, his ability to marshal and present to the jury the facts of the case was remarkable. He was a just judge. He is still living, the Nestor of the Licking county bar.

James White, though well-read and capable, did not often take part in the trial of a case. He was a good citizen and was honored as mayor of Newark.

We now come to the period from 1851 to 1861. Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1851, a new division of judicial districts and sub-districts was established. The first judge for the sub-district, which embraced Licking county, was Rollen C. Hurd, of Mt. Vernon. The first judge from this county was Jefferson Brumback, who held the office for nearly three years. He was succeeded by Jerome Buckingham (appointed by the governor), who held the office for one year. In 1870, Charles Follett was judge. Samuel M. Hunter was judge from February, 1877, to February, 1887. In February, 1887, John David Jones was judge, until February, 1892. In April, 1888, Jerome Buckingham was judge by election, and continued in office to April, 1893. Charles W. Seward is the present incumbent from Licking county, and is on his second term.

On July 1, 1853, the Code of Civil Procedure went into effect. The change from the old common law system was in some respects radical. Instead of the cumbersome system of the common law, the code provided one initial pleading, called the petition, followed by the answer, and reply, with skirmishes called a demurrer and motion. These pleadings also applied to equity proceedings. The

change brought the older and younger lawyers upon something like an equality in the matter of pleadings.

The period from 1861 to 1891 developed a great many new lawyers. Space permits only the mention of their names, with an occasional remark. This list does not include the names of such of the lawyers named for 1861 who continued later in practice:

John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, who represented his district in congress.

Gibson Atherton, mayor of Newark, member of congress and judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

James W. Owens, member of congress from this district.

Samuel M. Hunter, mentioned above.

John David Jones, also referred to above.

Asbury Barrick, prosecuting attorney.

Jesse A. Flory, N. Odell, Joel M. Dennis, Brandt G. Smythe, E. M. P. Brister (present probate judge), John M. Swartz, circuit judge; Carl Norpell, Edward Kibler, Albert A. Stasel, Jonathan Rees (former probate judge), James E. Lawhead, Gilbrook C. Daugherty and William A. King.

Since 1891 new names have been added to the bar of the county. Their names are given:

James R. Fitzgibbon, J. R. Davies, Thomas B. Fulton, Fred M. Black, Charles Follett, Philip B. Smythe, William D. Fulton, J. V. Hilliard, Charles L. Flory, Charles C. Forry, Robert W. Howard, Frank A. Bolton, Robbins Hunter, Wayne Collier, Roderic Jones, J. Howard Jones, Charles W. Miller, B. F. McDonald, David M. Keller, Charles W. Montgomery, L. C. Russell, J. W. Horner, Ralph Norpell, E. S. Randolph, W. A. Irvine, former probate judge; Frank Kennedy, D. W. Wood, C. W. Wood, R. L. Taneyhill, T. L. King, W. V. Walton, B. R. Nott, Owen A. Nash, J. C. Marriott, J. H. Miller, G. W. Patterson, F. E. Slabaugh, John W. Leidigh, S. L. James, Sylvester Leamon, H. D. Baker, R. O. Martin, Eugene Moore, Charles C. Cooper.

These gentlemen, with some of the older members named, constitute the contemporaneous bar of Licking county. As a body, and individually, they do, and will, sustain and continue the reputation left by former members, namely: For ability, learning, integrity and professional honor.

The compiler of this sketch of the history of the bench and bar of Licking county (necessarily imperfect), begs leave to add that, after many years' observation of the bench, who have presided over our courts, that in no instance has a single one of them forgotten or overlooked the duty to be pure, impartial, disinterested and just. It is true that to be all these things was but their duty, but where is the harm to commend them?

LICKING COUNTY COURTHOUSES.

Little need be said of the building in which these men fought their battle, so far as this county is concerned. All the courthouses—four in number—have occupied the public squares. The first one stood a little north of the present building, was built of logs, and when first erected the floor was mother earth, either bare or covered with sawdust. It was a square pen, one or two stories in height (statements differing regarding this), the seats were slabs or puncheons

SHEPARDSON COLLEGE CAMPUS OF DENISON UNIVERSITY

laid upon blocks of wood. It was in perfect keeping with the cabins of the settlers, and was erected in 1809 or 1810, serving all the purposes of a courthouse until about 1815, when another was erected. This one was stylish, comparatively; being built of brick, two stories in height, thirty or forty feet square, surmounted with a roof which sloped from either side to the center, upon which rested the square cupola. The upper part of this building was occupied as a courtroom, and the lower part for offices, there being an office in each corner. This building stood where the present one stands, as did also the one which immediately succeeded it. About 1832 it became necessary to erect a new one. The old one was not only too small for the accommodation of the increased business, but it had been poorly constructed and was beginning to decay; it was, therefore, taken down, and another brick structure erected in its place, which, however, was but little improvement upon the old one except that it was larger. It consisted of two stories and basement, and was built something after the style of the old courthouse in Richland county, and shows that certain ideas of architecture for courthouses prevailed at that time. When the building had been put up ready for the roof, instead of putting on the roof in the ordinary way, another partial—wooden—story was added, with ends jutting out over the main building, these ends being supported by stone pillars. This was supposed to add greatly to the architectural beauty of the building. The pillars, and the part resting on them, were wholly and entirely useless—not probably even answering the purpose for which they were designed, that of architectural finish. The pillars in the case of the Newark courthouse were on the east and west ends. This building was destroyed by fire in 1874; about the time it was desirable to have a new one.

The present building was begun in 1876, and cost, with furniture, about one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. It was fire-proof except the upper portion. In March, 1876, the upper part caught fire, probably from a defective flue from the heating apparatus, and was destroyed, burning down to the second story, where the fire was extinguished. In this fire the records in the offices of the recorder and auditor suffered greatly by the fire and water. The part destroyed was rebuilt at a cost of forty or fifty thousand dollars. It is a beautiful structure, and looks as if it might stand the ravages of time a few centuries.

Among the public buildings may, perhaps, be considered the old market-house, which stood facing the square, directly in West Main street where it enters the square. It was erected about 1827 or 1828, and stood upon posts, the lower part being occupied for a market, and the upper part as a place of public worship, and for other public gatherings. Some of the early schools were also taught here. It was used until the present one, corner of Fourth and Main, was erected, in 1839 or 1840.

One of the most important public buildings in the county is the infirmary, located in Union township, eight miles from Newark, and about three miles south of Granville. The first Licking county poorhouse, consisting of a hewn log building, was erected nearly upon the site of the present one, December 13, 1838, the first superintendent being Trueman B. French, and the first inmate admitted, Samuel Thrall, of Granville township. In 1862, the old log structure was cleared off and a brick building substituted, forming one portion of the present main building.

CHAPTER XVI.

NEWSPAPERS OF LICKING COUNTY.

THE PRESS OF NEWARK.

The Newark Advocate was the first newspaper printed in Newark. It was founded by Benjamin Briggs, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and has been published continuously nearly ninety years under one name since it was established. Very few papers retain their original title as long as the Advocate has.

It was born, as near as can be ascertained, in a little two-story brick building that stood on the site now occupied by the "Rider Block." During the Civil war it occupied the third floor of the "Patton Block," and part of the cellar was used for a pressroom. About 1870 it found quarters on the third floor of the "Birkey Block," and remained there until about 1880, when it was moved to its present quarters on West Main street.

Benjamin Briggs continued its publication until August, 1856, when he sold it to William D. Morgan, who published it until April, 1866. Lewis Glessner bought the paper about that time and later W. W. Kingsbury became owner, and was sole proprietor until April, 1867, when he formed a partnership with W. D. Morgan, one of its former conductors. Morgan and Kingsbury were the joint publishers until the death of the latter gentleman in 1875, when Morgan again became sole proprietor and conducted it until he disposed of it to Caldwell and Newton on the 10th day of March, 1880. In 1883 John A. Caldwell disposed of his interest in the paper and the Advocate Printing Company was organized, and J. H. Newton was chosen editor, and is still acting in that capacity.

When the paper was first launched it was a five column folio; about 1830 it was enlarged to a six column folio; in 1854, it was a seven column folio; in 1868, it was an eight column folio; and about 1870 it was enlarged to a nine column folio, and remained so until about 1900, when it was changed to its present size, eight pages of seven columns each.

The Advocate supported Henry Clay for president in 1824; General Jackson in 1828 and 1832; Martin Van Buren in 1836 and 1840; James K. Polk in 1844; Lewis Cass in 1848; Franklin Pierce in 1852; James Buchanan in 1856; John C. Breckenridge in 1860; General George B. McClellan in 1864; Horatio Seymour in 1868; Horace Greeley in 1872; Samuel J. Tilden in 1876; Winfield Scott Hancock in 1880; and all the other Democratic presidential candidates; in fact, it has always been consistent as well as persistent in its advocacy of Democratic principles and in its support of Democratic candidates.

Briggs, during his long residence in Newark held various public trusts, being

elected mayor of the city, and to both branches of the state legislature. He was also postmaster some years. Upon retiring from editorial life he removed to Washington city, where he spent several years. Death overtook him in his sixty-eighth year.

Thus has the Advocate grown from its infancy until it has acquired an honored career of eighty-nine years and bids fair to be a centenarian.

The Daily Advocate made its first appearance March 20, 1882. Under its heading was the following motto: "Devoted to the dissemination of the principles of the Democratic party and the promotion of the interests of Newark city and Licking county." J. A. Caldwell was then proprietor, and J. H. Newton, editor. The following year, 1883, Caldwell severed his connection with The Advocate, and The Advocate Printing Company was organized, and has since been publishers of The Advocate.

The Newark Gazette was the second paper published in Newark. It was started by Rufus Henry and Dr. Daniel Marble, late in 1827, and was devoted to the advocacy of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. In 1837 Clark Dunham became proprietor, and remained such about ten years, except during 1841, when George M. Young and Samuel White were editors and proprietors. George P. Conrad and William Richards succeeded Dunham about the year 1847. In 1852 Michael P. Brister purchased The Gazette and changed its name to The Newark Times.

Late in 1855 Brister sold it to A. W. Stevens, who changed its name to the North American. About three years later it was sold to S. G. Arnold. W. C. Gray and M. L. Wilson continued the paper as The True American in 1863 and 1864. In 1865 it passed into the hands of McAdam & Lee. About a year later Major Caffrey and Dr. T. B. Hood became its proprietors. Hood soon retired, and in 1868, the concern was purchased by M. L. Wilson and A. B. Clark. During the following year Henry J. King purchased Wilson's interest, and Clark, in turn, purchased King's interest in 1873. The latter conducted it about one year alone. In March, 1874, J. N. Underwood bought a half interest in the concern. It was then called the Newark American. In the fall of 1884 Lyons and Ickes took charge of the paper. About 1897 it consolidated with the Tribune. The following year, 1898, it went into the hands of a receiver, and T. O. Donovan continued its publication. In 1899 it drifted into the hands of Addison C. Dickinson, who continued its publication until May 9, 1905, when the Newark News Printing and Publishing Company assumed the ownership and management of The American Tribune.

The Newark Gazette was the organ of the Whig party in Licking county, and as such supported Henry Clay for president in 1832; General Harrison in 1836 and 1840; Henry Clay again in 1844; General Taylor in 1848; and General Scott in 1852. Soon after this the Whig party expired, and the successor of the Gazette, being now called the North American, sustained the candidates of the Republican party, Colonel J. C. Fremont, for president in 1856.

The Harrisonian was issued from the Gazette office in 1840, and advocated the election of General Harrison to the presidency.

The Kickapoo was also a campaign paper issued from the Gazette office

in the interest of General Harrison in 1844. Both papers were made up principally of the Gazette editorials.

The Constitutionalist was the next paper started in Newark. The first number was issued in 1837, by Rankin & Stadden, and supported the Democratic doctrines. Colonel William Spencer, Colonel Boring, W. P. Morrison and John R. Petit were at different times associate proprietors with Stadden, after Rankin's death in 1840, until late in 1843, and Abijah Baker and George H. and C. B. Flood took a hand in the editorial management. Late in 1843 Jacob Glessner purchased The Constitutionalist, and changed its name to The Licking Herald. He remained the sole proprietor, supporting James K. Polk for president in 1844 until 1848; when he sold out to J. C. Springer. In 1850, Harvey C. Blackman & Company bought it and supported Franklin Pierce for president in 1852. Soon after the election a Mr. Colburn owned it awhile. William Parr was proprietor in 1853, and E. J. Ellis then conducted it, except during a brief interval in 1856. Having passed through several hands it was subsequently bought by Mr. Brister (who had just sold The Times), and its name changed to The Newark Times. After Brister's death in 1856, The Times was conducted as a literary and family paper, by his widow, Mrs. C. P. Brister, but was discontinued in 1859.

The Rasp was the name of a paper issued in 1840 from the Constitutionalist office. It advocated the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency.

The Laborer was issued from the Gazette office in 1842, by James Sloan, and advocated a protective tariff. It lived about three months.

The Oriental Evanic was started in 1846. It advocated the principles of the Oriental Evanic order, and, though ably edited, it was short lived. It was the organ of the Newark Evanics, and of the "Concilium," the knighthood branch of the order.

The Voice of the People was started in Newark some time during the year 1860. The Voice was a Douglas Democrat paper and contained four pages of seven columns each. John H. Putnam was the founder of the paper. John Putnam was elected as captain of Company H, 31st regiment, in the Civil War, in 1861, and The Voice ceased.

Papers by the Way was issued by M. L. Wilson along about 1860, and was principally made up of the matter of the American.

The Spy was the name of a little periodical issued "semi-occasionally" about the year 1860. It was devoted to wit and humor.

The Sower was published by James White and Dr. Tuller in 1861-2. It was a small semi-monthly and the subscription price was fifty cents a year. It lived a little over a year.

The True Democrat was published a few months in the year 1862. It advocated the election of an independent ticket put in the field against the regularly nominated Democratic ticket. The paper was edited by a Mr. Whitely and at the last by Peter Long. Its ticket was defeated, and the True Democrat was discontinued.

The Licking County Record and Wool Growers' Monitor was a Republican paper, whose life was not as long as its name. It was started in 1864, and lasted about a year. It was a four-page, seven-column paper and A. L. Harris was the founder. He was a son of the founder of The Ohio Farmer, and in 1864 he was

the chief clerk in the provost marshal's office, under Captain John A. Sinnet, provost marshal. The marshal's office was in the old brick, across from the Auditorium. A. L. Harris was a very large man, weighing over three hundred pounds.

The Reveille and Woolgrower was issued by Caffrey and Tenney in 1866. Its publication was continued about a year, when it was merged in the American.

The Monthly Voice, a Swedenborgian Sunday school paper, was also issued many years ago by M. L. Wilson. It lived a year or more.

The Newark Banner was started in Newark on the first of April, 1874, and was a seven-column weekly journal. Milton R. Scott was editor and proprietor. It advocated the temperance cause and other reforms, and had for its motto: "Despise not the day of small things."

The Newark National Advance, official organ of the Greenback party, started along about the year 1878, and was issued by T. O. Donovan. It was a stock concern. Later on, John A. Kuster associated himself with Donovan and John B. Lawlor was placed on the editorial staff. In the latter part of the year 1879 it changed hands and Beatty and Smith became managers and L. G. Cummins assumed the editorship. Shortly after it ceased to exist.

The Newark Democrat was the legitimate successor of the Newark National Advance, and made its appearance in 1880. It was also a stock concern and W. A. Taylor was placed on the editorial staff. It was purchased by the proprietor of the Advocate in the spring of the same year; and discontinued.

The Newark Express is the only German paper printed in Newark. It made its appearance in June, 1880. F. Kochendorfer and J. Juch, editors and proprietors. Size of paper, four pages, thirty-two columns. Present size, eight pages, forty-eight columns. It was a stanch supporter of General Winfield Scott Hancock for president.

The Newark Pastoral, a Methodist publication, was issued by Rev. O. J. Nave in 1880. It lived but a short time.

The Newark Monitor, a leaflet. Date of publication, January 28, 1881. Hetrick and Patton, publishers and proprietors.

The Christian Witness. Official organ of the Christian Union, and an earnest advocate of oneness among all the people of God on a Bible basis. Date of publication, April 22, 1881, H. J. Duckworth, editor, and John Iams, business manager. Size of paper, four pages, twenty-four columns.

The Newark American, organ of the Republican party of Licking county. Copy on file, May 20, 1881. Clark & Underwood, publishers. It was a four-page, thirty-two column paper.

The Pen was a non-partisan journal, and made its first appearance in July, 1881, and had the following motto: "The pen is mightier than the sword." Cross & Watson, editors and proprietors. Size of paper, eight pages, forty columns.

The Licking County Republican. Devoted to the interest of the Republican party. Date of publication, April 28, 1883. S. W. Moore, editor and proprietor. Size of paper, four pages, thirty-two columns. With this issue the publisher announces that he has sold the paper to O. C. Mehurin, in behalf of the county temperance organization of this city.

The New Era. Published under the auspices of the Licking County Temperance Association. Date of first issue, May 11, 1883. O. C. Mehurin, editor. Size of paper, four pages, twenty-four columns. Credit is given Frank Ferguson, a hustling reporter of the Advocate, for naming the paper.

The Newark Buckeye. A Democratic journal, having for its motto: "This is a newspaper." Date of publication, May 25, 1883. Milton R. Scott, editor and proprietor. It was a four-page, twenty-four-column paper.

Weekly Star. Another Democratic journal. Date of copy on file, October 28, 1883. F. Kochendorfer, publisher and proprietor. Size of paper, four pages, thirty-six columns.

The Newark Trade Review was a monthly journal, and the first issue bears date of June, 1883. It was devoted to the business interest of the city. It lived but a short time.

The Sunday News. Non-partisan. Date of first issue, January 24, 1886. Published by The News Company. W. W. Burton, proprietor. In size it was a four-page, forty-eight-column paper.

The News-Issue. A Republican organ, having for its motto: "Protection to home labor." Date of publication, March 22, 1888. Size of paper, four pages, thirty-two columns.

Town Talk. Non-partisan. Date of first issue, May 2, 1897. Motto: "I'm a simple little ostrich, but I know it all." B. L. Wilson, editor. Size of paper, eight pages, thirty-two columns.

The Ohio Tribune, the leading Republican paper in the county, made its first appearance in September, 1891. The Tribune Publishing Company had just been organized and A. B. Clark assumed the editorship. Size of publication, four pages, thirty-six columns.

The Ohio Observer. First issue appeared October 26, 1895. It was a People's party newspaper. S. W. Merchant, editor and proprietor. Size of publication, eight pages, forty-eight columns.

The Licking County Sun was started April 17, 1896. It was a Democratic paper, with Judge E. M. P. Brister as editor. It was at first an eight-page, forty-eight-column paper, and was later on enlarged to a sixty-four-column paper.

"The Independent Citizen," a so-called independent paper, made its appearance in March, 1898. It was a small, four-page, twelve-column paper.

Newark's Young Men was published weekly by the Young Men's Christian Association. First copy issued October 28, 1899, from the Advocate Printing Company.

The New Era, having for its motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit," came out in February, 1903. It was the official organ of the Newark Trades and Labor council. Size of paper, eight pages, thirty-two columns.

Licking County Monthly made its appearance in April, 1885. It was devoted to the business interest of the county.

Business College Journal. Published by Newark Business and Normal School. G. W. Allison, principal. Issued in the spring of 1886. It was a small, four-page, twelve-column periodical.

Fruitman and Farmers' Guide, a monthly journal, devoted to the orchard,

farm and garden. Date of publication, July, 1888. R. C. Woodworth, editor and publisher. Size of paper, eight pages, thirty-two columns.

Semi-Weekly Republican. A journal devoted to the interest of the Republican party. Date of publication, June 16, 1891. M. P. Smith, editor and proprietor. Size of paper, four pages, thirty-two columns.

The Oracle, published for the dissemination of church news by the Central Church of Christ. Copy of file bears date of February 18, 1905. H. Newton Miller, editor.

The Synoptic was the title of a monthly magazine issued by the Synoptic Publishing Company, and edited by Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, P. R. Copy on file shows date of May, 1906.

The Juvenile is the title of a neat little periodical published by Milton R. Scott in the interest of the Juvenile Court. It made its first appearance February, 1907.

Following is a list of daily papers that have made their appearance in Newark, but only two survive:

The Newark Evening Journal was the first daily paper printed in Newark. Copy on file shows date of October 9, 1876. Volume 1, No. 19. It was published every evening by Huff & Remington, in the First National Bank building. C. W. Remington was sole proprietor. It was a bright, newsy, non-partisan journal, devoted to the local and general news of the day. Size of paper, four pages, twenty columns.

The Newark Morning News was the second paper started in Newark. It made its debut in June, 1880. It advocated Democratic doctrine, and was published by Charles F. Dutcher until August 9, 1880, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Stephens and Fant. Same size as the Newark Evening Journal.

The Newark Evening News was the next daily issued. We have no means of knowing the exact date when it first started, but the copy on file shows date of April 13, 1881. It was also a four-page, twenty-column paper. Patton & Kochendorfer were the proprietors and publishers. Later on Patton sold his interest in the paper and Kochendorfer continued its publication and enlarged it to a four-page, twenty-four-column paper.

Daily Evening Star, F. Kochendorfer, publisher and proprietor. Date of copy on file, July 14, 1883. With this issue the publisher announces that he will discontinue the publication of the daily so that he will be enabled to devote more time to his weeklies, the Newark Express and Weekly Star.

The Newark Daily American made its first appearance in the latter part of September, 1884. On February 28, 1887, Messrs. Lyon & Ickes started a daily in connection with their weekly, and named it The Newark Daily American. They continued its publication for a number of years.

The Daily Roller. Issued during the roller skating craze in 1885. Burton & Mains, proprietors. A small, four-page, twelve-column sheet.

The Daily Tribune made its debut September, 1891. Issued by the Tribune Publishing Company. A. B. Clark, editor. It changed hands several times until about the year 1897, when The Newark Daily American consolidated with The Daily Tribune, and was called The Daily American Tribune. The following

year, 1898, it went into the hands of a receiver, and T. O. Donovan continued its publication. In 1899 Addison C. Dickinson took charge of the paper and continued its publication until May 9, 1905, when the Newark News Printing and Publishing Company assumed the ownership of the paper.

The Newark Daily Sun was started about July, 1896, by Judge E. M. P. Brister, in connection with the weekly. Under its heading appeared the following beautiful and appropriate motto: "The Sun Shines for All." Its publication was discontinued in 1898.

JOHNSTOWN INDEPENDENT.

The Johnstown Independent was established in May, 1884, by Hon. E. N. Gunsaulus. The paper was conducted by him until the following February, when he sold it to B. G. Ashbrook. The new proprietor was stricken ill a few days later while in Cincinnati buying a new outfit. He returned to his home in Johnstown, at once taking to his bed and never afterward left it. A sixteen-year-old brother had been much interested in the paper from its birth, and helped to secure the preliminary subscription list, entered the office and when the proprietor died on May 5th, 1885, William A. Ashbrook, not yet seventeen years old, assumed charge of the paper and became its editor and proprietor. Although today he represents this district in congress, he is still its editor, having continued for twenty-four successive years to sit in the editorial chair. The Independent appears to have been a stepping stone for its editors for prosperity and political preferment as well. The first editor, Mr. Gunsaulus, has been for the past twelve years in the consular service, being now consul in South Africa, while Mr. Ashbrook resigned a seat in the state legislature to go to congress and has just been re-elected by a record-breaking majority. About two months after the congressman became the owner of the Independent, he sold a one-half interest to A. Q. Beem. The following spring, 1886, Mr. Ashbrook prepared to start a paper at Pataskala, this county. About the time the Pataskala paper was launched the firm of Ashbrook & Beem dissolved, Mr. Ashbrook buying out Mr. Beem's interest in the Independent and Mr. Beem went to Pataskala and took charge of that paper. In 1888 E. A. Pratt, now of Chicago, Ill., purchased a half interest in the Independent, but in less than a year retired. In 1902 Mr. Ashbrook sold a one-fourth interest to H. L. Johnson and a like share to F. J. Neely. These young men had learned their trade in the Independent office, having been connected with it for a dozen years, were well equipped to make a valuable co-partnership, and the firm of Ashbrook, Johnson & Neely still continues to publish this prosperous paper. The Independent was a five column quarto at birth, but Mr. Ashbrook enlarged it as soon as he became the owner to a five column quarto, half patent, later to a six column quarto, all home print, and the regular edition is now a six-column, eight-page paper; but twelve to sixteen pages are very often required. The Independent is a strictly up to date home paper with a first class printing office, a Mergenthaler type-setting machine, good presses, etc. It has a sworn circulation of 2,300. It was independent in politics when established, but when the editor reached his majority it became Democratic in politics, but has never regarded politics as a vital asset in the proper conduct of a country paper, catering more largely to giving the town

and county news. The office has been three times visited by fire, twice totally destroyed, but enjoys and is proud of the record of never having missed an issue or failing to appear at the regular hour.

The Utica Herald was established by C. M. Hane, who came from some point in eastern Ohio, bringing an outfit of second-hand type and material to which he added a new Washington hand press and a small jobber. The first issue was on February 14, 1878. It was Republican in politics, and the entire first page reading matter was lively editorial discussion, much of which was written by J. W. McKelvy ("Kedar"), who is at present with the Farmers' Bank of Utica. On December 10, 1881, the paper was purchased by Harry E. Harris, who has been its publisher during the entire intervening twenty-seven years until the present time, excepting for a term of six months in 1896 it was under lease to George F. Scott of Newark, son of Milton R. Scott, while Mr. Harris was in Zanesville as manager of The Evening Press, of which he was part owner.

A few years after Mr. Harris became owner of the Herald he gave it a dress of new type, exchanged the hand-lever press for a hand-cylinder machine, and enlarged the paper. Later a modern power press was put in, and when the Utica natural gas field was opened there was added to the equipment a gas engine. In 1903 the plant was removed to its own building, erected especially for its use, on Main street.

The Herald has always been loyally Republican, and at the same time it has given credit freely to those of other affiliation for praiseworthy service.

Whenever a moral issue arises the citizens of Utica know where they will find the Herald's influence, and they make arrangements in this faith, without need of inquiry. Since the present publisher came to Utica the village has trebled in its population, and the Herald has kept pace with its progress.

THE CROTON CITIZEN.

The Croton Citizen is the latest born child of Licking county journalism. This new paper was established in the village of Croton, Licking county, Ohio, October 10, 1907, and is now something like a year and a half old. Mr. George E. Nearpass is the editor of the paper, and his son Floyd V. Nearpass, business manager. The paper is independent in its character, and is a wideawake, enterprising home journal, that is enjoying a wide circulation.

THE PATASKALA STANDARD.

Early in the year of 1886, A. Q. Beem, who was associated with W. A. Ashbrook in the publication of the Johnstown Independent, came to Pataskala and gave to the village its first real newspaper, The Pataskala Standard, a five-column quarto. It is true that back in the '70s Edward Davis, at that time a resident of Pataskala, now of Delaware, Ohio, issued a few numbers of a diminutive sheet called The Pataskala Advertiser, but for lack of support, or some other adequate reason, the enterprise "died a-bornin'!"

The first number of The Pataskala Standard was issued March 3, 1886, and, from the very first, was a success. The place of publication was on the second floor of the old Fravel building on West Depot street. Later it was moved to the second floor of the Weigle building on East Depot street, where it remained until

Mr. Beem purchased the Lynn property, just opposite, on the south side of the same street, and moved the office into the west room on the lower floor, and later added a pressroom in the rear. An oil engine was installed and the plant proudly boasted of its "power."

In the autumn of 1893, W. S. Needham, of Utica, Ohio, purchased the paper, taking charge of same on September 11th, of that year. From an independent Democrat in politics, it became an outspoken, though not radical, Republican; but aside from this no material change was made until the summer of 1897, when a new cylinder press was installed and the sheet was enlarged to a six-column quarto.

In 1902 the place of publication was moved to the new postoffice building on Main street, where it yet remains, the old oil engine having been relegated to the rear, and a modern gas engine, as motive power, taking its place.

The Standard commands a splendid patronage, not only in advertising and subscriptions, but in its job department as well. The year 1908, notwithstanding the business depression, was the most prosperous year in its history, up to that time.

Six rural mail routes emanate from the Pataskala postoffice, and these have been the means of greatly increasing the Standard's rural circulation.

Many of the village boys who entered the Standard office to learn the "art preservative," are now occupying important and lucrative positions in larger fields of service, while their alma mater "continues business at the old stand."

The Granville Times was started by H. A. Church in 1880. In 1884 it was sold to Rev. C. B. Downs. He soon received to partnership W. H. Kussmaul, a practical printer. In 1887, Mr. Downs sold to Mr. Kussmaul, who in turn sold one-half interest to Frank M. Shepardson. In 1890 W. H. Kussmaul purchased the one-half interest of F. W. Shepardson, and is still publishing the Times, and is sole proprietor.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By C. P. King, M. D.

To attempt to give a graphic as well as succinct account of the early physicians of Newark and the important part they played in molding the character of our now thriving city, would require the pen of one more gifted than ourself, and we feel that we are not wholly adequate to the task of doing full justice to these brainy men, who have long since passed from the stage of action.

We will confess ourselves in these few brief reminiscences to those more prominent figures who played their part on the stage before the early sixties. And among the more prominent ones who figured in the early fifties we would mention Dr. John Q. Brice. He was a gentleman of the old school, a Virginian by birth; a man of fine presence, of a strong personality, and wielded a powerful influence in molding the character of our city in early times. He had a large practice, and was looked upon as a model practitioner.

Later Dr. B. W. Brice, father-in-law of Judge Kibler of our city, came to the front as an able practitioner, and had the confidence of our people up to the time of his death. He was of a genial and social nature, and gathered around him many warm personal friends. He was a safe practitioner and had the confidence of the people to a very eminent degree.

Dr. Dickinson, an English physician, also played an important part in the early history of medicine in our city. He was a polished gentleman, and was considered an exceedingly able physician as well as surgeon.

Dr. Edward Stanbery was contemporaneous with Dr. Dickinson. He was a man of charming personality and had the confidence of the community, not only as a safe practitioner, but also a man of vast learning and erudition. He was extremely fond of the chase. He was a great hunter and our early recollections of him are when we saw him arrayed in his English hunting suit accompanied with his dogs on his way to the woods in search for game. He was not only an able physician, but also possessed those social qualities which go to make up the polished gentleman.

Dr. Daniel Marble was another prominent practitioner of those times. He was of a literary turn of mind and was for years the editor of the Newark Gazette, one of the leading periodicals in our city at that time. He was a busy practitioner as well, and stood very high in the community as a man thoroughly versed in his profession. His son, Edward T. Marble, also occupied a conspicuous place as a medical practitioner. He was versatile, an able writer for medical journals, and was looked upon as a leading man in his profession.

Dr. L. L. Ballou was also a leader in the medical profession at that time. He was noted for his humanity, and never refused a call, caring very little whether there was any money in it or not. He counted his friends by thousands, and was looked upon not only as a safe practitioner but as the best friend among the poor and unfortunate.

Drs. Fuller and Skeer were also prominent in the profession in early days and were highly esteemed among the community.

Dr. Albert Barrows was also a very able practitioner. He was a man of large and imposing appearance and inspired confidence. He was a man of strong personality, a man of large reading, and was of a philosophical turn of mind. He was very fond of "blooded horses," and when his time was not occupied with his professional duties as a recreation he amused himself by cultivating a taste for fine blooded horses. We can never forget his kindness to us in our early professional career. He often called at our office to give a word of encouragement and would frequently invite us to visit a patient with him, which we considered a great honor. He always stood up for the honor and dignity of the profession and had a profound contempt for quackery in all its forms.

Dr. Thomas H. Roe was also a conspicuous figure in the medical profession at that time. He was of English extraction, and was a fine operating surgeon. He had a large and lucrative practice. He was very fond of hunting, and our earliest recollections of him was when he wore a hunting suit surrounded with his bloodhounds. Few men could wield a knife with greater skill than he.

Dr. Vail was another practitioner at that time who also stood high in the profession.

Dr. John N. Wilson was a leading practitioner in the early history of our city. He was a man of large information, a very skillful physician and an occasional writer to medical journals. He was a leading member as well as founder of "The Licking County Pioneer Society," and took a deep interest in its meetings. He also took a part in everything pertaining to the welfare of our city, and was considered as one of our most progressive citizens. His death was looked upon as a public calamity, and his memory is held in grateful remembrance by his fellow citizens.

Dr. Hamill came to the front in those days as a leading surgeon, and was considered one of the best surgeons in central Ohio. He was a man of fine address, and was known not only as a safe physician but surgeon as well.

Dr. I. R. Black came to Newark just at the close of our great Civil war and soon built up a large and lucrative practice. He had been a surgeon in the army, and while he was an able practitioner he was also of a literary turn of mind and was a writer for many of the leading periodicals of the day. He was a great bookworm and when not occupied with the duties of his profession he was busily engaged in writing. He wrote a book entitled "The Ten Laws of Health," which had a large circulation. The writer was most intimately acquainted with him and always found him a genial, polished gentleman.

Dr. B. F. Spencer also came to our city in the early sixties. He was a man of commanding appearance, a fine scholar and of a genial nature, and won many warm friends. He always took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the medical profession and was a model practitioner.

PHI GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER HOUSE, GRANVILLE

Dr. James Larimore, who recently passed away, brings us down to the present time. He was a safe practitioner and was known more as a surgeon than physician, having been surgeon for the Panhandle railroad for over twenty years. He was a close student and had many warm friends among his patrons. His early death was sadly felt by his brother practitioners, who admired him for his many warm traits of character.

It is extremely doubtful whether any other city in our state can boast of so formidable an array of medical men in the past as our own city. It should be an incentive for the younger members of the profession to cherish their memories and strive to emulate their virtues.

There are but four medical practitioners now living who embarked with the above in the early sixties, namely, Drs. Speer, Brooke, Sook, Sr., and myself, and while we, too, in the very nature of things, will soon have passed from the stage of action and be gathered among those who have preceded us, we trust that posterity will do us full justice and remember us for the part we shall have taken in our attempts at alleviating the wants of poor, suffering humanity.

Dr. Elisha Cooper was a prominent figure in the profession at that time. He was associated with Dr. Marble, under the firm name of Cooper & Marble.

Dr. Wellington Stanbery, brother of the late Hon. I. R. Stanbery, came to our city and practiced soon after graduating in the east. He had his office with Dr. Edward Stanbery. The doctor sent him one day in answer to a call to go to Mary Ann Furnace to attend a patient suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He told him to be sure and bleed the patient. The young doctor started on his mission, and being of a somewhat absent-minded turn he kept saying to himself, "blood, blood, blood," in order not to forget his instructions. The family was so shocked when he made his appearance using such language thinking he was demented they ran from the house in mortal terror. The doctor, however, did not bleed his patient, as he discovered that he had forgotten his lancet. Dr. Stanbery said it was just a dodge and did not believe that he had nerve enough to bleed a man.

Drs. Tuller and Blair were prominent practitioners in those days.

Dr. H. Kitzmiller, father of Mr. Edward Kitzmiller, who gave the city the beautiful drinking fountain which adorns our city park, had a large German practice. I remember a little incident which occurred when I was quite a small kid. I happened to be in the doctor's office one day when a big strapping old farmer came in to have a tooth extracted. As it was a back tooth and being embedded in the gums it would of necessity be difficult to extract. The doctor asked me if I would hold his head. I consented to do so, and being very diminutive in stature I was compelled to mount a chair in order to reach him. The tooth was extracted after some difficulty, when the man asked what the charge would be. Upon being informed that it would be twenty-five cents, he handed the money to me. It so overjoyed me that I could hardly contain myself, as that piece of money in my eyes assumed the proportions of a cartwheel. I rushed home, with the bright coin glistening in the daylight and informed my father what I had done. He exclaimed: "My son, what did you do to the man?" My reply was: "I caught him by the whiskers!" This was my first experience as a medical practitioner.

Dr. J. Wotring came to our city just after the close of our great Civil war. He had been a surgeon in the army and had made a fine record. He was cast in rather a delicate mold, but was wiry and had great powers of endurance. He was my next door neighbor for years, and some of the sweetest memories of my life cluster around his hospitable home and fireside. The doctor was a fine conversationalist, and we would frequently discuss medical as well as religious topics while regaling ourselves with a fine Havana cigar. He was a very companionable man, besides being a first-class physician and surgeon.

Dr. Sook, the father of Dr. O. P. Sook of this city, was also a very successful practitioner at that time.

Dr. Hunt, father of Dr. Hunt of this city, was also in active practice.

There are a few pleasing reminiscences connected with the profession in early times which I have been requested to recall. Of course I can allude to only a few of the more prominent ones, as space forbids any lengthy detail.

It is related of Dr. J. J. Brice that on one occasion a big, strapping farmer presented himself at his office in order to have a tooth extracted. Dentists at that early date were comparatively unknown and the doctors did all the tooth extracting. The man asked what he charged for extracting teeth. The doctor examined his tooth and found that it was deeply embedded in the jaw, as solid as a rock. The doctor said: "The usual charge was twenty-five cents, but when they did not hurt the patient they charged nothing." The man told the doctor to proceed. It required three attempts before the tooth came out. The last time the doctor said he was afraid he would dislocate or fracture the man's jaw, which must have produced most excruciating pain. Much to the doctor's surprise the man jumped up suddenly from the chair and exclaimed in a loud voice: "Doc, it didn't hurt a bit!"

Dr. Roe relates a little incident occurring in his practice which I will relate. He was sent for one day to attend a man who had been very seriously injured by a threshing machine, his limb having been terribly crushed. On examination it was found that the only salvation for the man was to amputate the limb. The news was carried to him by his wife, and the man said: "Whatever the doctors decide upon I will do." They prepared him for the operation, and just before proceeding to amputate the limb the patient rose up on the table, raised his right hand and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, stop! I wish it to be distinctly understood that if I die in this operation I die a Democrat. Go on with your operation!" He was one of the old Jeffersonian Democrats. The operation proved a success, and he lived forty years to vote the ticket.

I remember a little incident which occurred in my early practice. My preceptor, Dr. Hamill, sent me to see a patient who was suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He told me not to fail to bleed him. I had been taught not to bleed only in very special cases, the pendulum having swung in the opposite direction and bleeding was a little out of date, or rather it had ceased to become a fad with many practitioners. I examined the patient and diagnosed it a typical case of pneumonia. I did not bleed him, however, contrary to my instructions, but placed a hot mush jacket upon his chest, gave him an arterial sedative and left some Dover's powders to be given to suit him during the night. I called early in the morning and found my patient sleeping as sweetly as a little child. I did

not see Dr. Hamill until late the next day. He asked me how I got along and how much blood I had taken from him. He was completely dumfounded when I replied, "Not a drop."

"What!" he excliamed, "did you not bleed him?"

I answered, "No." He would not believe what I said until he visited the patient with me, and he was so captivated with my treatment of the case that he threw away his lancet and never used it again during his life.

The only criticism I would make with reference to the older practitioners of that day is that they had become routinary in their practice, and it was hard to disabuse their minds of the fallacy of their reasoning.

In the early part of my professional career, blood letting, cupping and blistering were very much in vogue. Every fall and spring a large number of persons would present themselves at our office to be bled. I being the younger member of the firm that duty devolved upon me to perform. A much more pleasant duty I now prefer, namely, the "bleeding of pockets."

Many, many changes in the healing art have taken place since I first embarked on my professional career. There have been two or three complete revolutions in the practice of medicine since the early sixties. We used to starve fevers; we now feed them. Bleeding has become a lost art. It was not until the great Dr. Graves of London, who wrote his great work on "Fevers," that the old theories were discarded entirely. He said a short time before he died that he wished no greater epitaph to be placed upon his tombstone than that "He fed fevers." The world moves and we move with it. The theories of the past are giving way to a rational, as well as scientific treatment of disease. Sanitary science is making wondrous strides and the great question which now confronts the medical profession is not so much how to cure disease as how to prevent it. That terrible white plague which destroys over two hundred thousand human lives annually in this country is being better understood, and under proper sanitary regulations the death rate has been reduced almost a hundred per cent. So also with other infectious diseases.

The days of the old saddle bags and lancet are a thing of the past, and yet we should not be too harsh in our criticisms of the early fathers in our profession. They undoubtedly did a vast amount of good in their day. They lived up to the light they then enjoyed, while we of today have all the advantages of modern science at our disposal which they did not possess. Let us revere them for what they have accomplished in the past in their efforts towards relieving suffering humanity, and let us strive with renewed energy to place our noble profession on a higher plane than it has ever before known, so that when we shall have passed from the stage of action we can have a full consciousness of knowing that we shall have done our full duty and have given to the world the most advanced ideas pertaining to the health and welfare of mankind.

LICKING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Today Newark reposes the utmost confidence in those who have chosen medics as their profession, and the county at large is well supplied with votaries of the healing art, who are keeping pace with the wonderful latter-day strides made by their eminent men of thought and research.

In 1903 the Licking County Medical Society was organized, taking the place

of an old society, which had been moribund for several years. At a called meeting of the physicians of the county held in the courthouse February 5, 1903, the society was organized, under a constitution for county medical societies as laid down by the American Medical Association. The first president was Dr. A. T. Speer; secretary, H. Burmer Anderson. The following were the charter members: J. P. Latimer, C. A. Foster (deceased), C. F. Legge, W. H. Knauss, B. F. Barnes, R. E. McCullough, H. M. Wagner, D. H. Miller, James Lorimor (dead), J. P. H. Steden, J. N. Stone, of Newark; G. W. Garrison, Utica; M. M. Rorick, Columbus; C. A. Burke, Johnstown.

Since the formation of the society its membership has increased to sixty-one, and it ranks high in the American association. Lately the society has adopted post-graduate work, which creates a lively interest among its members. J. N. Palmer is the present president, and W. E. Wright secretary.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEWARK—1801-1810.

Adapted mainly from Hill's History of Licking county, and from addresses made by the Hon. Isaac Smucker, Col. C. H. Kibler, and Judge E. M. P. Brister at the dedicatory services of the Newark high school, April 16, 1886.

Up to 1810 the children probably depended upon parents or preachers for what little education they received. In 1809 or 1810 a courthouse was built on the north side of the present public square. It was a hewed log building of one room, with dirt floor for some time after it was erected, and with seats made of slabs laid upon logs. This building was put to various uses and the first school was probably taught here.

The square contained the county jail as well as the first school building. Among the first school teachers were James Maxwell, who came with John Larabee in 1801 to the Licking valley; Archibald Wilson, Jr., Samuel English and a Mr. Mills. Maxwell was somewhat noted as a song singer. It is said he could sing a different song for each day in the year. He was elected the first constable in this territory in January, 1802, and made school teaching his business. He married a daughter of Elias Hughes.

One of the first schools was taught by Archibald Wilson, Jr., on the south side of the square, in a cabin that had been used as a dwelling; and another by Samuel English near the Gault Tavern. The first house erected for a school house was a log building on the corner of Main and Fourth streets. This is questioned by some. Hosmer Curtis was one of the early teachers in this house. Later Mr. Mills taught school on Church street, just west of the Second Presbyterian church, in a cabin that had been used as a dwelling. John Johnson, the two Mrs. Haugheys and John Cunningham were pupils here at one time. A schoolhouse erected on the Mt. Vernon road probably antedates the one in town. Between 1815 and 1820, Rev. Thomas Baird was an efficient teacher here in the Newman Tavern.

Prior to 1848 the schools of Newark, as of other towns in Ohio, were in a rudimentary condition. It would seem that less progress was made in this most important branch of civilization than any other. For years after the first settlement of the county, the only schools were "subscription" schools, which were established in some deserted cabin or barn, by some individual who considered himself competent, without preparation or examination, and constituted himself a committee of one to establish a school and keep it (not teach it) according to his own benighted ideas. There were certainly exceptions; some of the

teachers were competent and educated, but the majority were not; and there was a time, probably within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," when there was no such thing as public money for school purposes; hence, if the pioneers attempted to educate their children they must send them to one of these "select" schools and pay the tuition out of their own pockets to the teachers. This tuition usually amounted to two or three dollars per scholar for a term of three months. The would-be teacher went around with a paper, to which those who desired his services would attach their names, with the amount to be paid set opposite. This amount was collected by the teacher himself during and at the close of the term.

When public funds were obtainable for school purposes, there was a little improvement in the schools. Schoolhouses were erected, teachers hired, who were required to present to the directors a certificate of qualification, and the schools were regularly maintained a certain portion of every year—usually three or four months in the summer and the same time in winter. This system of teaching was universal, and continued with little improvement for nearly half a century, and the greater number of the great men of the state and nation received the rudiments of their education, and all the education they ever received inside of a schoolhouse, from the system of teaching.

February 5, 1825, the general assembly passed an act empowering the school board to levy a tax of one-half mill on the dollar to be appropriated to the use of common schools. All the funds coming into the hands of the school board, other than these, were raised by direct taxation, and authorized by the majority of the qualified voters within the district limits.

When these funds were exhausted the schools were closed. The teachers were poorly paid, and, according to the general custom, "boarded round." All the children within the district limits between the ages of four and twenty-one years, were privileged to attend these schools. The branches taught were reading, spelling, arithmetic, and, further along, English grammar. Later still, philosophy, algebra, and other branches of study were introduced.

The school terms were short because the boys were needed to drive the cows to water and to pasture; to feed the pigs and chickens and to gather the eggs, to chop wood, and to run errands. The men were too busy to do the "chores." The term lasted about three months, and sometimes there were two terms.

The books were any kind that happened to be in the house, and this for nearly a half century. Different authors on the same branch of study were often taken to school by different pupils. It was not uncommon to find in the same school various kinds of spelling books such as the Cobb, the United States, and the Noah Webster. If the reading class was large and a pupil wished to receive more attention, he would hunt up a reader different from the others, or take a Bible, and thus be in a class to himself. No books were adopted by the board of education and the whole matter was left to the whims of the pupil or parent.

Mr. Smucker says his first reading books were "Patrick Grass' Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Mouth of the Columbia River in 1805-6" and Weem's "Life of Washington"; he was fortunate in his selection. A geography was a geography, a reader a reader, and a speller a speller.

Progress was slow because the children began at the beginning of their books

each year and went as far as they could in three months; then forgot it all within the next nine months, commencing over again the next winter just where they had commenced the previous year. In this way they went over and over the same lessons every year under different teachers, often getting no further in arithmetic than "vulgar fractions" or to the "rule of three"; and in Webster's spelling book the first class probably got as far as "antiscorbutic" and maybe through; while the second class might get as far as "cessation," and the third class to "baker," certainly not beyond "amity."

In arithmetic every fellow went as far as he pleased with his problems. This made it necessary for the teacher to solve problems for someone at the same time he was hearing his many recitations. Indeed there were often several at his side with troublesome problems while he was hearing a class in reading, or spelling, or geography. True, the pupils were called out in class once a day to recite in arithmetic, but nothing was said about problems at such times. Instead the teacher would ask the questions at the bottom of the page. Of course the pupils did not have the slightest idea of the meaning of these questions and so the answers were hard to find and harder still to learn. To facilitate this difficulty the pupils often devised the following scheme; they agreed each to take the same place in class each day and that each should learn the answer to his own questions only. The teacher always began at the head of the class and asked the questions consecutively. To illustrate: Suppose John's place in class was number two. He would go to the teacher and ask him to enclose the answer to the second question in curves. Then he would commit the answer to this question only. In like manner he would figure out his second answer. Absentees had to be considered from day to day. No attempt was made to illustrate the meaning of the answers. In later years the pupils were surprised to learn that the answers had any meaning. However, it was required that all rules be committed, but no intimation was given by the teacher that the rules had any significance. Thus their old books were conned over year after year until they were worn out and the children grew up to manhood and womanhood and never knew what was in the back part of these books. This was the kind of a start many a great man had. But a few of the teachers were educated and taught well, especially in the town of Newark. With all their faults it must be remembered that the greatest and best of the nation, as Lincoln, Stanton, and Douglas, were among the boys that attended such schools.

There was always much competition in the spelling classes as to who should get the "head mark." When this mark was received the lucky scholar took his place at the foot of the class, to again work his way up gradually to the head. These classes sometimes contained thirty or forty scholars, and it was something of an undertaking to get from the foot to the head. Spelling schools were the beauty and glory of school days, especially in the country. The scholars were always coaxing the teacher to appoint a night for spelling-school, and were usually gratified one or two nights in a month or oftener. Whole families came, including the old lady and gentleman, all the children, little and big; even the baby and the dogs came. The old log schoolhouse was crowded, and the big box stove, cast at the Mary Ann furnace, and which stood in the center of the room on a box of bricks, was red hot, and kept so during the entire evening. Two good spellers were designated by the teacher to choose sides, and

everybody was chosen in one class or the other. After recess the "spelling down" was indulged in; the two classes stood up, and whenever a word was missed the speller sat down, and the one who stood up after all had been spelled down was the hero or heroine of the hour. The result was that the participants usually became correct orthographers.

Newark, probably, made greater effort to establish good schools than most other towns of its size. This was, probably, owing somewhat to the fact of the early establishment of Granville College; Newark did not like to be outdone in this respect by her sister town. In 1837 or 1838, a Miss Stimpson established the "Newark seminary for young ladies." This was worthy to be called a "select" school. And at this time the "Newark High School" was opened for the reception of pupils, being conducted by Mr. R. K. Nash, and controlled by a board of trustees composed of Asa Beckwith, A. Brown, E. S. Woods, James Young, and George M. Young. The tuition fees were, reading, writing, and arithmetic, six dollars per term of twenty-two weeks; English grammar and the higher branches of mathematics, eight dollars a term, and the languages ten dollars. The schoolroom was over A. Beckwith's store. The school was continued during 1839, under the superintendence of Messrs. Smith and Cochran. Newark was among the first cities of Ohio to organize a high school, but this first one was not a public one, full tuition being charged. At this date Newark had several elementary schools but they were unorganized: each did as it pleased and was like a separate country school.

In 1848 an important change occurred. The schools were reorganized under what is known as the "Akron Law," which is the foundation of the present school system in the state. In this year was held the first Teachers' Institute.

At a meeting of the teachers and others interested in education held in the First Presbyterian church of Newark, Februry 28, 1848, it was resolved to organize into what was called "The Educational Society of Newark Township," and to invite all others interested to cooperate with them. At this meeting a committee was appointed, consisting of A. W. Dennis, Isaac Smucker, and L. P. Coman, to draft resolutions. This committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, teachers' institutes are the most efficient means of improving the teachers and, through them, the common schools of the state, and the best calculated to render the profession of school-teaching more elevating and dignified.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the arrangement made by the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association to hold a teachers' institute in this county, commencing on the twenty-seventh of March next; that he will procure a suitable building, and provide means toward defraying the expenses of the session, and we earnestly solicit teachers and friends of education in other townships in the county to cooperate with us in this matter, and that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for holding the institute in the town of Newark.

After the adoption of the resolutions and the transaction of other business, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the society: Rev. Alexander Duncan, president; Rev. George Dennison and Isaac Smucker, vice-presidents; and C. P. Wilder, secretary.

As a result of this movement, the institute, which opened March 27, was

well attended and characterized by a lively interest in the cause of public schools. Mr. M. F. Cowdry, president of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, and Mr. Lorin Andrews served as lecturers during the week of the institute, at the close of which a series of fifteen resolutions was adopted, setting forth the opinion of those in attendance, looking toward a more efficient system of public schools, a more thorough preparation of teachers, and a wider range in the course of studies.

At a meeting of the citizens interested in common schools, held at the auditor's office, July 11, 1848, a committee of twelve was appointed to circulate a petition to the town council for the purpose of securing signatures of such of the qualified voters as were in favor of extending the provisions of the Akron law to this town. This petition received about four hundred and fifty signatures, almost a unanimous consent of the voters then within the corporation.

July 20 a notice was issued by the mayor, A. H. Chaffee, that an election would be held August 12 following, for the purpose of electing six school directors for the town, in conformity with an act amendatory to the Akron school law and applicable to this town. This election resulted in the choice of Israel Dille, Isaac Smucker, Samuel D. King, Adam Fleek, Abner W. Dennis and Joshua Gibbs as the first school board of Newark, under the organization of the graded plan. The organization was further perfected at a meeting held August 16, at which the oath of office was administered by Samuel H. Bancroft, a justice of the peace, and the following members were chosen officers of the board: Samuel D. King, president; A. W. Dennis, secretary, and Adam Fleek, treasurer. A. W. Dennis and Israel Dille were appointed a committee of correspondence. Messrs. Dille, Smucker and Gibbs were appointed a committee to procure rooms suitable for school purposes, divide the town into districts for primary schools, learn what number of pupils would want instruction in the higher branches, and make such other arrangements for the year as the schools might require. Correspondence was at once opened with school officers at Lockport and Utica, New York; Akron, Ohio, and others in different parts of the country.

The town council was notified to appoint school examiners, as required by law, and Messrs. Dille and Dennis were appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of school boards and schools. The following notice was inserted in the "Licking Herald" of November 3, 1848:

"Candidates for the office of teacher, under the supervision of the board of education of the town of Newark, are hereby notified that an examination of such candidates will be holden at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the eighth instant, in the basement of the Episcopal church. The examination will be conducted orally in part, and partly by use of written questions, to which written answers will be required.

"By order of the board of education, J. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary."

November 16, 1848, the committee appointed to rent rooms for the use of schools organized on the graded plan, reported the following, which was accepted: "Schoolhouse in the rear of the First Presbyterian church, at one hundred dollars a year; room in the basement of the Methodist church, on Fourth street, at four dollars a month; room in the basement of the Episcopal church, at four dollars

a month; schoolroom in the rear of the Welsh church, at three dollars a month; house owned by Joel Arnold, corner of Fifth and Main streets, at one and one-half dollars a month; house of Israel Dille, on East Main street, at three dollars a month; two rooms in front of the Franklin house on the east side of the public square, at five dollars a month; room of A. J. Smith, in Appollo building, at twenty-five dollars a year; also two small buildings formerly used as schoolhouses, one on Walnut street and the other in East Newark. The same committee also reported that the furniture and stoves necessary to furnish the rooms would probably cost one hundred and fifty dollars." Thus it was that the *graded* schools of Newark came into existence sixty years ago.

The following is the corps of teachers employed and the salary of each: L. P. Coman, superintendent of all the schools and principal of the high school, six hundred dollars; L. W. Gilbert, first assistant, twenty-six dollars a month; Miss Sophronia Hines, twenty-two dollars a month; Miss Cornelia Curtis, sixteen dollars a month; J. C. Miller, first assistant in the secondary department, twenty-four dollars a month; Miss Susan Bushnell, Miss Caroline Carter, Miss Amelia L. Ellis, and Miss Caroline Seymour, in secondary department, sixteen dollars a month each; Miss Elizabeth Morgan, Miss Sophia Carter, Miss Mary Dunham, and Miss Lydia M. Little, in the primary department, sixteen dollars a month each. This was the first organized *public* high school, and the first course of study was adopted. In 1909 Licking county has more public high schools than were found west of the Hudson river in 1839. There are now nearly nine hundred high schools in Ohio.

September 18, 1849, the board of education adopted a complete course of study, the schools having previously been named and classified with respect to time as follows: "Primary school, embracing four years; secondary school, embracing four years; and high school, embracing four years. The courses of study for the primary and secondary grades embraced all the common branches, and natural history the last year of the secondary course, making this the preparatory year for admission into the high school. The high school course included English grammar, composition, vocal music, rhetoric, botany, United States history, mental philosophy, logic, bookkeeping, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, geology, Greek, and Latin."

The following is taken from the first annual report of the board of education, after its organization under the Akron law, to the council, for the years 1848-9, dated February 19, 1850: "During the first quarter, twelve schools were taught, consisting of six primary, four secondary, and two departments of the high school, male and female. In these schools fourteen teachers were employed, including the superintendent, three male and eleven female. During the second quarter the same number of schools were taught, and thirteen teachers were employed, the services of the assistant female teacher in the female department of the high school having been dispensed with on the grounds that an assistant teacher in this school was not absolutely necessary.

"The number of scholars enrolled during the winter quarter was three hundred and ninety-five males and three hundred and twenty-seven females; total, seven hundred and twenty-two. The average daily attendance was two hundred and eighty-four males and two hundred and forty females. The number enrolled

during the summer quarter was two hundred and twenty-nine males and two hundred and seventy-five females. The average daily attendance was one hundred and forty-two males and one hundred and ninety-two females.

"Amount collected from common school fund, United States military fund, county duplicates, delinquent schoolhouse tax, and all other sources, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars, eighty three cents and three mills; amount paid teachers, for rent, for fuel, for furniture, and other miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents; balance in treasury, seventy-three dollars thirty-one cents and three mills.

"The most serious difficulty the board had to encounter during the year was the want of suitable schoolrooms, as they were under the necessity of relying solely on the rent of such rooms as could be obtained. Many of them are inconvenient as to location, unpleasant, and in many instances uncomfortable. Another difficulty was the classification of the scholars. When the town is supplied with convenient and well-arranged schoolhouses this important part of our schools may be improved.

"As the whole amount of school fund accruing to the town under the general school law, and received into the treasury, was deemed insufficient to keep up the schools nine months in the year, the board was under the necessity of making an assessment for this purpose on each scholar whose parents or guardians were considered able to pay, taking special care not to exclude any who were justly entitled to free admission.

"As to the erection of a new building, it was first supposed that six or more primary schoolhouses, located in different parts of the town, would be first needed; but since they have effected a classification of scholars, and better understand their wants, they are of the opinion that the interests of the schools require that a central schoolhouse be first erected for the accommodation of the elementary and high school scholars.

"When the town is supplied with suitable and well-arranged schoolhouses, the board confidently believes that our public schools may be made equal to any schools in the state, either select or public; that the youth may be educated at much less expense in public than select schools; and that a large amount of money heretofore sent to other towns for educational purposes will be retained here for the improvement of our town and for the benefit of common schools.

"Although the board has an arduous duty to perform in organizing and classifying the several schools, it takes pleasure in stating that the success of our common schools during the year may, in a measure, be ascribed to the common-sense liberality of the citizens of Newark, for the last of which no better evidence need be required than that they contributed from private sources nearly twelve hundred dollars for the support of the public schools."

At the regular meeting in May, 1850, the board entered into contract with Messrs. H. Rogers and S. Ferguson for the erection of what is known as the Central school building on Church street, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Said building was to be two stories high, eighty feet long and sixty feet wide; to contain two schoolrooms in the basement; eight schoolrooms, one office and one recitation room in the superstructure, and to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the schools in the fall of 1851. In 1854 the capacity of the Central building not being

sufficient for the accommodation of the pupils then in the schools, a third story, containing four schoolrooms and one recitation room, was added to it. This building is still in use and in a fair state of preservation.

The following is a tabular form of the more important statistics since 1855, showing the growth and improvement of the schools and the increase of funds expended for their support:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEWARK.

Date.	Value of School Property.	Amount Paid Teachers.	Number of Pupils Enumerated.	Number of Pupils Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Number of School Rooms.	Number Weeks in Session.
1849.....	.....	$ 2,057	....	722	524	11	..	..
1851.....$	13,000	.....	....	...	...	..	..	..
1855.....	.....	.....	1,400	820	540	17	13	36
1865.....	.....	.....	1,927	1,178	629	20	14	36
1875.....	80,000	12,593	3,379	1,563	1,037	32	30	38
1880.....	95,000	17,006.82	....	1,812	1,213	40	38	38
1885.....	.....	21,325	3,168	2,057	1,507	45	40	38
1890.....	.....	.....	....	...	...	..	..	38
1895.....	136,000	30,620	4,423	2,670	2,106	60	..	38
1900.....	197,000	30,620	4,711	3,167	2,445	74	71	38
1905.....	325,000	48,870	5,500	3,944	3,027	97	91	38
1908.....	480,000	57,660	5,715	4,081	3,089	105	120	37

The ordinance of 1787, July 13, says for the territory northwest of the Ohio river: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

In April, 1788, the first settlement in Ohio was made at the mouth of the Muskingham by a New England colony led by General Rufus Putnam. This colony was composed of just such men as would give force and effect to the ordinance of 1787. In 1802, at the Ohio constitutional convention, the principles of the ordinance of 1787 were reasserted in our first state constitution, and they insisted upon a liberal appropriation of the public domain within their limits, for the support of the common schools, as a condition precedent to Ohio's acceptance of admission into the Union, to which congress gave a ready assent.

The Guilford school law of 1825 gave evidence of the increasingly active interest in behalf of the common schools, and met the demands of the public tolerably well until 1838; but it was imperfect in its method of levying taxes, in its very limited number of studies required to be taught, in the short time the schools were open, and in leaving everything relative to the enforcement and execution of the law to the discretion of the voters of the district. In Newark, as elsewhere, it frequently happened that a few active enemies would defeat propositions to levy taxes. Practically no money was raised from the sale of school lands before 1825. Probably Newark had no schoolhouse in 1825, but used other buildings for

STONE HALL FOR YOUNG WOMEN

school purposes. Up to that time such rooms were used for school purposes as could be secured, and these included abandoned cabins, half-finished upper rooms, basements, diminutive rooms, and ranged from rooms with no ventilation to those that were nearly all ventilation. In 1828 a frame "schoolhouse" was built between First and Second streets and a half a block north of the canal. An iron triangle hung in the belfry was used to call the children from play to books and to call worshipers together on the Sabbath, for the building was used as a church also. This building was known as the "Goodrich" schoolhouse.

In 1838 the Ohio legislature elected the first state school commissioner in the person of Hon. Samuel Lewis, after hearing Professor Stowe's (of Lane Seminary) scholarly and thorough report of "Elementary Public Instruction in Europe," and for the next ten years public school sentiment of the whole state gradually gained ground. The legislature of 1838 also passed laws that remedied many of the defects of the Guilford law of 1825.

Generally, Newark was divided into a number of school districts, and the proposition to levy taxes might fail in some and carry in others, and even when Newark was in one district the tax proposition would sometimes fail to carry. Because of this policy of the people in both town and country, schools were maintained largely by subscriptions until 1838. By this time considerable income resulted from the sale of school lands. During the year 1848 a school law providing for graded schools was passed, intended to apply to the town of Akron, but subsequently applied to all schools where a two-thirds vote could be secured. This is known as the "Akron law."

SCHOOLHOUSES.

1809 to 1816:

Courthouse used as schoolhouse.

A cabin on the south side of the public square.

Cabin on Church street west of the Second Presbyterian church.

Cabin on south side of square near old Bell tavern.

Log cabin on corner of Main and Fourth street. Some say this was Newark's first schoolhouse.

1815 to 1820:

Room in Newman's tavern on the King lot and facing the public square and Second street.

The building where the Second Presbyterian church stands.

Rev. Thomas Baird taught a classical school in Newark nearly ninety years ago.

After 1830:

Basement of the Tubbs house.

Basement of First Methodist church.

Second story of market house in the middle of West Main street.

1836: Second story of Beckwith's store on south side of square.

1838:

About 1838 Newark built three small brick schoolhouses; one on North Fourth street, opposite the Welsh Congregational church; one south of the canal, between Fourth and Fifth streets; and one near "Whittle point," between North

Fourth and Elmwood avenue. These were used about a dozen years. They were about twenty by thirty feet in size and cost about three hundred dollars each.

It was about 1838 that a two-story frame school building was erected in the rear of the First Presbyterian church. This was used until the Central building was erected in 1851. Just prior to the erection of the Central school, Colonel Kibler locates the schools, from memory, as follows: "There were but two public schoolhouses in town—one an old brick building south of the canal, and the other an old frame near the locality called 'Whittle Point.' The other schools were located wherever rooms could be procured. The high school was in an old frame back of the First Presbyterian church; others in the basements of the Episcopal church and the old Methodist church. One was in the rear of the Welsh Congregational church, another in two rooms of the old Franklin tavern on the east side of the public square; one in Apollo hall, and in other rooms the exact location of which I do not recall."

CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Central building was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1851. It was a two-story building and, counting basement, provided ten school rooms and two recitation or office rooms. The contract price was twelve thousand dollars. In 1854 another story was added to the Central building. This building has a spacious lot one hundred and ninety eight by two hundred and seventeen feet, and has in all fourteen school rooms and three smaller ones, with a seating capacity of six hundred and thirty-eight desks. While this is an old building devoid of architectural effect and modern equipment, it is in a good state of preservation and has large class rooms.

In 1853 there were fifteen schools in Newark and seventeen teachers. In 1856 the board of education ordered the separation of the sexes in the Central school building. In 1849 the board adopted the following curriculum among other branches: Whateley's Logic, Wayland's Moral Science, Conic Sections, Horace, Demosthenese, Plato, Xenophon's Memorabilia, Kame's Elements of Criticism, science of government, geology, natural philosophy. This would be a more suitable course for a college than a high school.

In 1848 the first board of education was elected and organized. Levi P. Coman was elected superintendent at a salary of six hundred dollars, and an assistant in the high school at twenty-six dollars a month. There were fourteen teachers in all. In June, 1849, Mr. C. H. Kibler was elected to the superintendency for four weeks, to complete the term of Mr. Coman, who had resigned. The board was very much hampered for funds and had to charge tuition in cases where pupils were able to pay. Before the end of the school year it was found necessary to drop the high school assistant and to reduce the salary of the superintendent for lack of funds.

Mr. A. J. Buell was elected superintendent for 1849-50. He was again elected for 1850-51. The following years, 1851-52, a young lawyer, but now our present distinguished fellow-townsman, Colonel C. K. Kibler, was called to the superintendency. He was the first superintendent to have his office in the Central building, which had just been completed. There were between four hundred and five hundred pupils in the building at that time.

OLD WEST BUILDING.

In 1870 the four-room Old West building was erected. When the New West building was erected the Old West was sold, but was again purchased by the board for two thousand dollars in 1900. The original two rooms have each been divided, thus making four small rooms. The lot is one hundred by two hundred feet.

NORTH FOURTH STREET BUILDING.

In 1874 the eight-room North Fourth Street building was erected. The lot is one hundred and eight by two hundred and ten feet. The building is sixty-one by eighty-seven feet, of brick and two stories, and has a seating capacity of four hundred.

SOUTH FIFTH STREET BUILDING.

Some years prior to 1876 a two or three-room brick building was erected and known as the South Fifth Street school; to this, in 1876, a four-room addition was built, thus making a seven-room building. The lot is one hundred by two hundred feet.

EAST MAIN STREET BUILDING.

In 1877 a four-room building was erected and known as the East Main Street building, and in 1897 a four-room addition was built, thus making an eight-room building, with an office and wide corridors, and a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The lot is one hundred by one hundred and ninety-four feet and the building eighty by eighty-eight feet.

SOUTH THIRD STREET BUILDING.

In 1884 the South Third Street building was erected. It is a four-room structure, with seating capacity of two hundred. The lot is one hundred and ten by one hundred and fifty feet.

MILL STREET BUILDING.

In 1885 a lot one hundred and fourteen by one hundred and fifty feet was purchased for one thousand two hundred dollars, and in 1888 the Mill Street building of four rooms was erected. In 1895 an additional lot, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, was purchased at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars, and two more rooms erected, making six in all, with a seating capacity of two hundred and seventy-five.

TEXAS BUILDING.

The two-room frame Texas building was erected in 1888. It has a seating capacity of eighty, but only one room is now occupied (1908-9). The lot is ninety by one hundred feet.

FRANKLIN.

The Franklin building was constructed in 1888. It was a two-room frame building, but only one is now occupied (1908-9). It cost one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. The lot is one hundred by two hundred feet and was purchased in 1888 for four hundred dollars.

NEW WEST BUILDING.

In 1891 the six-room New West building was erected on a lot two hundred by two hundred feet, on Maholm street, and in 1904 an addition of four rooms made this a ten-room building.

HUDSON AVENUE BUILDING.

In 1898 the board purchased a lot one hundred and thirty-two by one hundred and fifty feet for two thousand two hundred dollars, on which they erected the four-room Hudson Avenue building. It has a seating capacity of two hundred. This is a small building, but has a very pleasing architecture and such modern conveniences as might be expected in a small building.

RIVERSIDE BUILDING.

The four-room Riverside building was completed and furnished in 1904, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The architecture is unusually appropriate and the conveniences all that could be asked. It has a seating capacity of one hundred and ninety-six. The large lot, two hundred by two hundred and ninety-four feet, was purchased in 1903 at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars.

INDIANA STREET BUILDING.

In 1903 the board purchased a lot one hundred and forty-six by one hundred and sixty feet, for one thousand eight hundred dollars, upon which they erected and furnished the Indiana Street school building at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. This is a very pleasing structure and is modern in its conveniences. It has a seating capacity of one hundred and ninety-six.

WOODSIDE BUILDING.

In 1906 the board removed the old Woodside building and erected a magnificent twelve-room school building. In site, architecture and equipment, this building is the best grade-building in the city. The school boards of several other cities have inspected this building and have spoken of it in the most complimentary terms. It stands on a magnificent, elevated and terraced site, five hundred and twelve by six hundred and fifty feet, which was purchased for five thousand dollars, and the contract price of the building was forty-seven thousand dollars. Both it and the high school building are heated by the direct-indirect fan system. The old Woodside building was a dwelling house and never very well suited for school purposes.

NEWARK HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school was erected in 1884-86, at a total cost of sixty thousand dollars; dimensions, ninety-eight by one hundred and four feet. The annex in 1907-08, at a total cost of eighty-five thousand dollars; dimensions, ninety-two by one hundred and twenty-eight feet.

Board of education: J. V. Burner, president; E. M. P. Brister, vice president; J. R. McCulloch, clerk; J. J. Huston, treasurer; W. J. Henderson, C. H. Follett, F. L. Beggs, D. M. Keller, William Christian, John S. Fulton, S. W. Haight, C. L. Conrad.

In 1906 the board purchased a lot, fifty by one hundred and ninety-eight feet, adjoining the high school site on the west, at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars. The annex erected upon this lot is connected with the main building and has the greater dimensions of the two. Owing to the higher price of material, the increased wages of labor and the more expensive modern equipments, the relative cost of the annex is above that of the main building. The new building is modern in every particular. The main building has been overhauled and modernized, including the addition of inside closets. The buildings so harmonize in architecture and are so located relative to each other as to give the appearance of a single building, and such they are, as far as all practical purposes are concerned. This building is one of the most imposing, best equipped and most conveniently arranged in this part of Ohio. It is equipped with inter-communicating telephones, the Johnson automatic heat regulating device; has rooms for manual training, and an auditorium on the second floor with a seating capacity of one thousand and fifteen. The laboratories and commercial department are especially well planned and fairly well equipped with apparatus.

In later years several of the older school buildings have been overhauled and repaired. Inside closets, water conveniences, inside wall decorations, new seats and bookcases have received attention in several instances. Five of the Newark school buildings are now (1909) heated with gas (natural) stoves, two with hot water, four with "hot air" system; two have the direct-indirect fan system of steam heating with the Johnson automatic heat regulation, and four with steam.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1848-9, Levi P. Coman; 1849, Charles H. Kibler;* 1849-51, A. J. Buell; 1851-52, Charles H. Kibler; 1852-53, Henry S. Martin; 1853-62, Alexander Duncan; 1873-98, J. C. Hartzler; 1898-04, F. Martin Townsend; 1904-, J. D. Simkins.

DENISON UNIVERSITY.

Augustine S. Carman.

The beginnings of history for the fine college at Granville go back to the evening of May 25, 1830, when, at the home of Ichabod Corwin in Lebanon, Ohio, seventeen of the representative leaders of the Baptist denomination in Ohio determined that Baptists ought to be taking part in education both for their own sakes and for the sake of the state at large. The Ohio Baptist Education Society was formed that evening, with the two-fold object of founding a college and aiding in the education of the ministry. At the anniversary of this meeting, held in Lancaster May 26, 1831, Granville was chosen, after a lively competition, as the site of the institution, two of its citizens, Charles Sawyer and Rev. Allen Darrow, becoming personally responsible for the gift of the farm site near town upon which the college was at first located. The citizens of Granville, upon the return of their representatives, promptly ratified with individual subscriptions the action of the two, and a farm on the Columbus road, about one mile from town, was purchased for three thousand four hundred dollars and given to the incipient institution of learning.

* Completed the term of school, in June, the superintendent having resigned.

Few of our western institutions of learning reckon with Denison an existence reaching back for more than three-quarters of a century, and all of them which do so, and which date to the general period of Denison's beginning are, like the college at Granville, characterized by the attempt to introduce the manual labor system into their operation. It seems to have been assumed without much experiment by the founders of institutions all over the land at about that time that the only proper basis for an educational institution was the purchase of a farm or shops where the student might largely or quite support himself and learn valuable habits of industry and perhaps a trade. They seem not to have awaited the experiment by one or two institutions of the project, but all of them together made the attempt and with a fine unanimity they all promptly proved its folly. But when the Granville Literary and Theological Institution, as it was originally called, began its existence, it was located in the village while the buildings at the farm were preparing for use. On the 13th of December, 1831, thirty-seven students met the single teacher, Professor John Pratt, on the opening day, in the unfinished Baptist meeting-house, then located, by a singular coincidence, at a point which is now after many years a part of the university campus and the present site of the Conservatory of Music. There were no door or window frames as yet in the building, the wind whistling its winter music through the cracks, except where a rag filling intervened. The pulpit desk and teacher's rostrum was a drygoods box, doubtless brought over the Pennsylvania mountain roads by the four-horse teams which constituted the fast freight line of those days. But the infant institution grew lustily, doubling its attendance and teaching force in the second term and trebling both in the third term, so that by the end of the year there was a faculty of three men and more than one hundred students at the school.

But the faith of the friends of the school was terribly tried when, in May of its first year, the new building on the farm site was burned to the ground without insurance. Yet, after a brief heartsick moment, the trustees decided to rebuild on a still larger scale. Within the first five years of the institution's life an epidemic of illness, the financial panic of 1837, when most of the banking institutions of the region, including the Granville bank, suspended specie payments, and the discovery that Granville was to be passed by in the locating of the national road and the railway line, each running several miles to the south, all came as successive blows threatening the very existence of the struggling young college. Added to these external causes, it was found that the manual labor plan which had seemed so fundamental a part of the whole project was foredoomed to failure. It was surely a mark of heroism and farsighted faith that the founders of the college still held to their purpose.

Those early days of strenuous and precarious existence are full of interest to us in these days of Denison's prosperity. There was, after the institution had removed to the farm, a big boarding establishment, a farm and a workshop, in addition to the school proper. It was a day of tin tumblers, iron wash basins, soft soap, bed-cords instead of springs, tallow candles for ordinary illumination, and lard oil at one dollar and thirteen cents a gallon for occasions where extraordinary brilliancy was demanded. Sugar was from eleven to twelve and a half cents a pound and cotton cloth eleven cents a pound, while starch cost eighteen

and three-fourths cents a pound. But, on the other hand, astonishing cheapness prevailed in articles of home production. For example, the principal of the institution received (when he did receive it, which was always a matter of contingency) a salary of six hundred dollars, and the other teachers still less. But the price of board, room and washing was only one dollar and a quarter per week. The college farmer sold to the college steward milk at one and a half cents a quart, of course in considerable quantities. The steward's old account books, which have been preserved, tell in the year 1834 of the purchase of thirteen chickens for sixty-three cents, and on another occasion of the purchase from Benjamin Price of sixteen "chickings" for one dollar and a quarter.

The rates paid the students for their manual labor on the farm or in the shop were five, and sometimes but four, cents an hour, so that the student who appears to have the highest amount to his credit earned during the ten weeks of a whole term only eight dollars and sixteen cents, while one student worked thirteen hours during five weeks and received credit for fifty-two cents. Not only was the plan unprofitable from the point of view both of student and college, but it demanded from the hard-worked faculty attention to farm and shop which ought to have been given wholly to the teaching and normal work of administration of a school, with its boarding department included.

With no endowment and with the constant presence or imminence of a financial crisis overhanging it, the college struggled on, with remarkably high ideals and an admirable degree of successful educational work, until in 1852 the discussion of the question of its removal arose, various towns having offered flattering proposals for its location with them. The president seems to have lost faith in the success of the college in its location at Granville and resigned. The institution for several months closed its doors, but in 1853 its friends rallied to its support under the leadership of a new president, Dr. Jeremiah Hall; fifty thousand dollars was pledged to it, and the name in 1854 was changed to Denison University in honor of William S. Denison, of Adamsville, the donor of ten thousand dollars, so large did that sum seem to the institution twenty-three years after its beginning. In 1856 the permanence of the institution was further assured by the removal of the college to its present splendid location in the town upon the brow of the noble hill which overlooks the village and far distant hills and valleys. The principal frame building was removed from the farm and remained several years into the twentieth century. A substantial four-story brick edifice was erected in the same year, which still, after half a century and a thorough interior remodeling, remains as Marsh hall or the "west dormitory."

But though placed upon a measurably permanent basis as far as the question of location was concerned, the college still ten years later was practically without endowment, all of the funds raised previously having either been invested in real estate or expended in agency, or in heavy interest charges, or in the current expenses of the institution, which was sadly depleted in attendance by the Civil war. In 1864, under the leadership of Ebenezer Thresher, of the Barney and Thresher car works of Dayton, a movement was begun for the raising of one hundred thousand dollars for endowment, under the most rigid restrictions preventing the use of the principal for any purpose whatever. Three years were taken before the completion of this fund, which meant more to the college than a million would

mean today. The subscription list, which has been preserved, is a noble record of generosity in a day of little wealth. It is interesting to find in the record what is doubtless the first of the gifts to education of John D. Rockefeller, and to note that the princely giver who has since given hundreds of thousands to Denison, and in one gift to the general education board has placed more than thirty million dollars in their hands, was, in this endowment movement at the close of our Civil war, limited in his abilities to a gift of five hundred dollars, and seems to have been obliged to give his note even for this small amount, paying seven per cent interest upon it. From this point, where the college first becomes assured of existence, Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, evinces constant interest until his death. In 1871 he gives ten thousand dollars toward thirty-five thousand for the east dormitory, now Talbot hall. In 1872 he gives ten thousand dollars toward twenty-five thousand additional endowment; and in the following year he gives twenty-five thousand dollars toward fifty thousand dollars endowment, his generous initiative securing the prompt completion of all these projects. Dr. W. H. Doane soon began, with the building of Doane library, the generous interest which has given the college three fine buildings and a pipe organ. A notable event in the college history was the coming of Dr. William R. Harper, who began his remarkable educational career as the principal of Granville Academy in 1878, and not only gave impetus to the whole institution, but learned that respect for the quality of work done at Denison which led him, in his later career as head of the great University of Chicago, to draw so largely upon Denison for his faculty.

In 1882 another hundred thousand dollars was added to the endowment, and in 1887 Dr. Daniel Shepardson, Sr., offered the Young Ladies' Institute to the Baptists of Ohio on condition of the raising of one hundred thousand dollars for its maintenance. The conditions were complied with and the name of the institution changed, in honor of the noble donor, to Shepardson College. It may be well at this point to trace back the history of the young women's school. While the college was still in its first year, Mr. Charles Sawyer, the noble citizen of Granville who had been so largely responsible for securing the location of the college at Granville, decided that a girls' school should also be founded. The eligible present site of the Shepardson campus was purchased by him and the school begun, he assuming sole responsibility for its support, as the Baptist denomination felt that the college demanded all of its resources. After a few years, in the financial crisis of 1837, Mr. Sawyer, finding himself unable to bear the burden alone, sold his school to the Episcopalians, under whom it had a useful career for some two decades. In 1859 it was felt that the Baptists must be represented in woman's education at Granville, and a school was started under the name of the "Young Ladies' Institute," by Dr. and Mrs. N. S. Burton. In 1861 the Episcopal Female Seminary was purchased by Dr. Marsena Stone and consolidated with the Young Ladies' Institute, assuming the name of the latter institution. In 1868 the institute was purchased by Dr. Daniel Shepardson, Sr., who had for a quarter of a century been identified with educational work in Ohio. While pastor of the First Baptist church of Cincinnati he was appointed a member of the board of examiners and inspectors of all the city schools, a position he held for sixteen years, during six of those years being president of the board. Under Dr. Shepardson's administration, aided by his accomplished wife, the Y. L. I.,

as it was familiarly called, became a highly prosperous and widely useful school. It was after having given fifty-eight years of public service, equally divided in time between the ministry and teaching, that Dr. Shepardson generously gave over the valuable plant to the denomination. Gifts to the endowment and for the erection of buildings followed. A working method of affiliation with Denison University was arranged, whereby the young women, while retaining their own beautiful campus and buildings and a corps of lady teachers resident among them, had all the benefit of the class-room work of Denison University, where they were taking regular college work. In 1900, under Dr. Purinton's wise direction, the relationship was finally merged into a complete union and Shepardson College became an integral part of the university, since which period it has prospered greatly, until there are few colleges in the west possessing as fine facilities for young women. The number of young women pursuing regular college work for a bachelor's degree has increased with each year, until of the more than one hundred freshmen in the year 1908-9 nearly one-half were young women.

It was in 1900 also that the movement for the addition of a quarter of a million to the endowment was completed successfully, under the administration of Dr. Purinton, bringing the property and endowment of the university up to fully one million dollars. During the administration of Dr. Emory W. Hunt, beginning in 1901, the growth of the institution has been most marked in attendance, in strengthening the faculty and curriculum and in providing material equipment. The attendance has increased until it approximates six hundred, and this increase has been mainly in the collegiate departments. The academic course has been lengthened to four years, and the course at the Conservatory of Music has been strengthened, and in the college course full chairs of economics and history, of geology, of botany, of chemistry and of engineering have been added, or separated from others; and the expensive heating and lighting plant, Cleveland hall, the Y. M. C. A. and gymnasium, Stone hall, Doane gymnasium for young women, Barney science hall (rebuilt), and fine residences for the president and the dean of the academy have been built. Extensive additions have also been made to the equipment of the various departments, especially in science, until these are almost unequalled outside of the strictly technological institutions. Denison has (in 1909) a faculty of fifty, about six hundred students, sixteen buildings, with promise of a beautiful astronomical observatory of marble, with a fine telescope and complete equipment, to be given during the year by Mr. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland; and the offer of fifty thousand by Mr. Andrew Carnegie toward a hundred thousand dollar library.

The list of presidents of the university is as follows: Rev. John Pratt, D. D., 1831-1837; Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D., 1837-1845; Rev. Silas Bailey, D. D., LL. D., 1845-1852; Rev. Jeremiah Hall, D. D., LL. D., 1853-1863; Rev. Samson Talbot, D. D., 1863-1873; Rev. E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., 1875-1878; Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., 1879-1886; Rev. Galusha Anderson, S. T. D., LL. D., 1887-1889; Daniel B. Purinton, Ph. D., LL. D., 1890-1901; Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D. D., LL. D., 1901-.

Of the long and honorable list of alumni particular mention cannot be made, but it comprises notable teachers and heads of colleges, able and highly successful ministers of the gospel, missionaries who have had significant influence upon the

lives of millions of people, and distinguished members of the medical, legal and other professions. Mention may be made of the oldest living alumnus, Dr. William Ashmore, of the class of 1845, who has given more than fifty years of his life to China, and is reckoned one of the great missionary statesmen of his age.

In 1907 there was published by the university a volume of some three hundred pages, commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the institution and containing historic matter, personal reminiscences, landscapes and portraits, and a wealth of interesting data in the life of the institution, including also the seventh general (alumni) catalogue of the college.

GRANVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

By Harriet I. Whiting.

In 1827 came to the little village of Granville the Rev. Jacob Little, bringing with him as wife a woman of fine education. These two soon had classes of young ladies. Little taught a class in the higher branches, and discovered that one of his pupils was sufficiently advanced to conduct a school of her own. A physician's office was secured, one belonging to Dr. Cooley (a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Cooley, of Granville, Mass.). This building, the historical beginning of Granville Female College, is (1909) still standing. It is on Prospect street, just east of Main, a small frame building, very unpretentious, but nevertheless of interest. Originally the street at this point was much lower than now, and from the pavement were two flights of steps leading to the office. Here, in the winter of 1827, did Miss Mary Ann Howe begin to teach. In 1828 or 1829, Miss Emma Little, a sister of Rev. Jacob Little, took her place, as Miss Howe had resigned in order to marry Rev. Mr. Johnston, of South Carolina, and with him go as a missionary to Asia Minor.

Soon the little office would no longer accommodate the students. According to Little, he and Dr. W. W. Bancroft were about this time self-appointed trustees to secure both room and teacher. A room that would answer the purpose was found over a cabinet shop, and later one under a tin shop. For teacher Miss Mary B. Eells, of Worthington, Ohio, was secured in 1831.

The Congregational church felt the need of a building that might be used for social meetings. Greater still was the school in need of better accommodations. Sereno Wright was appointed a committee of one to canvass the town and see if it would be expedient to put up a building that might serve for both church and school purposes. Wright's report was favorable and a lot at the corner of Main and Prospect streets was purchased in the spring of 1833. The plan adopted called for a three-story frame house, twenty-eight by forty-two feet. By July the frame was ready for the "raising." When the men were in their places, ere they stooped for their burden, "the blessing of almighty God was invoked on the enterprise." Need I say that this building, its walls strong as of old, stands firm on its foundation in this year 1909? It is somewhat transformed and is now known as the Welsh Congregational church.

The building which was raised in July was only partially completed in December, but the upper story was finished and in it was installed as teacher Miss Eliza Foster. Miss Foster was the lineal desecendant of the ninth generation of John Rogers, of martyr fame. By April, 1834, the house was dedicated, free of debt.

The cost, three thousand dollars, meant great privations on the part of the donors, for all were men of limited means. The school was called Granville Academy. The first trustees were Hon. Samuel Bancroft, Deacon Leonard Bushnell, Knowles Linnell, Esq., Edwin C. Wright, Dr. W. W. Bancroft. For teachers the trustees brought two graduates of Holyoke Seminary, the Misses Elizabeth Grant and Nancy Bridges, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. The house first rented by the trustees is the small brick cottage on the corner of what is now (1909) called Elm and Prospect streets. After the close of the term, March, 1835, we read: "Eighteen young ladies have been accommodated with the teachers, and by relinquishing the use of tea and coffee, and other unnecessary articles, have reduced the expense of board to fifty-six cents per week. Those who have not furnished provisions have paid the money."

Some time during the year 1835 the small cottage proved inadequate, and two other houses were rented. One was on Broadway, long known as the Dr. Gifford home (this is still in a good state of preservation); the other is now known as the Buxton House. The latter building is at the present time much more commodious than in 1835, but many of the rooms are as in that early day.

Very soon it became apparent that a new building for the school had become almost a necessity. Mansfield French submitted to the trustees the plan of a four-story building, sixty-eight feet front and ninety-three feet deep. This under one roof was to combine boarding and teaching facilities. With the approval of the church the plan was accepted and steps immediately taken toward securing funds.

March, 1836, the school was incorporated under the name of Granville Female Academy. New members were added to the board of trustees. From this time on the pastor of the Congregational (subsequently Presbyterian) church has been president of this board. In rare instances the church has been without a minister, in which case the senior member of the board was made president. The first meeting of this new board was held May 25, 1836. Committees were appointed to solicit funds in Granville and its vicinity. This committee reported that ten thousand dollars had been subscribed. An agent was sent to New York and the New England states. The sum of seven thousand dollars was thus secured. One church society in Westborough, Massachusetts, promised philosophical apparatus to the amount of one hundred dollars, and besides would send a box of bedding for the house. They agreed also to "support an indigent young lady for the present year." A similar offer was made by the Hinsdale, Massachusetts, ladies. December, 1836, a lot on Broadway, one and one-half acres in extent, was purchased. Feeling that a system of by-laws was needed, a committee was appointed to draft one. By the strenuous efforts of this faithful band of workers the new building was completed in 1837.

A comparison of the annals in the Rev. Jacob Little's history and the catalogues of the school show that no changes were made in the board, save those made necessary by removal from the township, the infirmities of age, or by death. In the fall of 1836, Miss Grant married Dr. Burton, of Chillicothe, and Miss Bridges took her place as principal. Under her were three regular teachers in the literary department, with six assistant pupils. Horace Hamlen was the teacher of vocal music. During this year the price of board advanced from sixty-two and one-half cents to seventy-five cents per week. Tuition in the common branches,

sixteen dollars per year, or four dollars a quarter. This item we find: Latin, Greek, and French, each two dollars per quarter; "common Chinese, and mezzo-tint-painting," four dollars each per quarter. In 1838 board again advanced to eighty-seven and one-half cents per week, and the startling statement was made that in another year it would probably be as high as one dollar. All pupils were required to attend church twice on the Sabbath, and, unless the parents should otherwise request, they were to attend Rev. Little's church. We find also that "No lady will be expected to visit or receive visits on the Sabbath. Parents are respectfully requested not to violate the Sabbath by conveying their daughters to and from school on that day."

Miss Bridges is remembered as a woman of marked executive ability. She continued at the head of the school until August, 1842. She was married in 1841 to Mr. Gilmore, and until her resignation Mr. Gilmore relieved her of the financial part of her work. In the fall of 1842 Miss Hannah O. Bailey was made principal. She had been Miss Bridges' assistant and proved herself well fitted for the higher position. In her first catalogue we are told that no young lady is expected to study during recreation hours; again, that each pupil takes part in calisthenics; that a daily walk be taken, and that all are desired to practice singing. Another statement is this: "The food, though plain, is well prepared from the best materials. The standard of cooking is that of doing everything as well as it can be done."

Remembering that in Granville was also found pure water, we are prepared for the further statement that the health of all had been good and that in six years no death had occurred among the boarders. How many boarders were in the house we are not told, but in the academical department there had been one hundred and seventy; in the preparatory, seventy-four. "Any miss under ten years of age" was received in the preparatory department, and until the public school became popular this department was of great value as a feeder for the more advanced classes.

The catalogues of the early forties announce that instrumental music will be taught at five dollars per quarter, which calls to mind an anecdote related by Mr. Bushnell in his "History of Granville," as to the first piano brought to Granville. It was intended for the academy and was bought in New York by the agent soliciting funds for the school. The trustees had not authorized its purchase, and it came before the new building was finished. Some of the trustees prevailed upon Horace Hamlen to give it house-room. He was also requested to give piano lessons. Mr. Bushnell says that Hamlen's reply was, "that the extent of his knowledge of the piano was, that he once *heard* one that was being played as he passed a house in Boston." Hamlen was at that time giving voice lessons in Lancaster. There he found a gentleman from whom he could take one piano lesson a week. His instruction book was brought to Granville, and Hamlen made use of it in "giving lessons" to eight young ladies. This, says Bushnell, was the beginning of the Granville Conservatory of Music.

In 1844 the manual labor feature was done away with, and in the fall of 1845 there was another departure from the beaten path, for it seemed best to the trustees that a man should be at the head of the institution. William D. Moore, a graduate of Dartmouth (1837) and native of Vermont, was the man chosen. It had been

DENISON—ONE OF THE BARNEY TERMINALS

Moore's purpose to seek an appointment as foreign missionary, but lack of strength caused a change in his plans, and he devoted much of his life to teaching. He had a most capable wife and an efficient corps of teachers. The abolishment of manual labor by the pupils made necessary a still greater advance in prices, though in this day the sum seems pitifully small. The old-time policy was, however, carried out, and the expense made, as Moore puts it, "low as is consistent in order to afford comfort to the pupil." In the catalogue of 1847 we read: "For the sum of twenty-six dollars per quarter the pupil is entitled to board, room, furniture, washing, light, and tuition contained in the regular course and in vocal music. If she requires fire in her room she will be charged, in addition, four dollars for the fall session and two and one-half dollars for the spring. It is believed, however, that this expense need very seldom be incurred. The young ladies belonging to the institution have a large parlor appropriated to them, and are provided with suitable rooms for study, which are warmed without extra charge."

For nine years Moore conducted the school to the satisfaction of all concerned, but failing health compelled him to assume a position of less responsibility. During the last months of his life, Moore returned to Granville, that among the people he loved might be his last resting-place. In 1889 his long, useful life was ended. A memorial service was held for him by the alumnæ association, and letters were received from many of his old pupils.

In 1884 the trustees considered themselves particularly fortunate in making satisfactory terms with William P. Kerr, from the southern part of Ohio. He was an alumnus of Denison University, a tutor for one year in the same institution, and for three years had been principal of the Granville Male Academy. Kerr had married Harriet Bancroft, who was not only a daughter of one of the trustees, but was herself a graduate from and a teacher in the Female Academy.

The trustees were to be in a measure relieved from responsibility, as Kerr leased the school building for a term of nine years, re-leasing it at the expiration of that time for six years more. Again in 1869 a new contract was made for fifteen years. Kerr had one advantage over the former principals, in that, being born and bred in Ohio, he the better knew from what sections he might expect to secure pupils, for the day had come when other schools had sprung up and there must necessarily be competition. No one could have been found better fitted for this work than Kerr. He had wonderful executive ability, his business capacity amounting almost to a talent. Added to this were fine scholarship and a keen insight, so that his choice of teachers was rarely a poor one. Mrs. Kerr was his helper in very many ways until her health failed and in 1867 came her death.

In the year 1867 the name of the school was changed from academy to college, and a little later the curriculum enlarged and a choice given a pupil of an English, classical, or musical course.

Samuel B. Hamlen, son of Horace Hamlen, was for some years at the head of the musical department. He had able assistants, and the fame of this department was widespread. From both parents had S. B. Hamlem inherited a voice of rare sweetness; special training had increased its power, and with the enthusiasm of youth and a peculiar magnetism of manner, he succeeded in bringing out the best in a pupil. His chorus classes were a marked feature, and the singing he was

able to secure from his classes will long be remembered. Feeling that a pipe organ would be a benefit to school as well as church, many concerts were given to help swell the organ fund. Those who hear in this centennial year (1905) the pipe organ in the Presbyterian church will know what a debt of gratitude the Granville people owe this chorus leader.

Miss Mary I. Abbott, pupil, teacher and singer, was of great aid in keeping up the high character of the music department. Even after her marriage to Professor Thresher, of Denison University, Kerr prevailed upon her to remain at her post.

In 1865 a new brick building was erected on the campus, at a cost of something over five thousand dollars. The new building contained a large chapel, gymnasium, recitation and music rooms. In the main building the rooms formerly used for school purposes were converted into dormitories. For several years previous to this, so overcrowded were they that nearby cottages were bought or rented by Kerr for the accommodation of the boarders. During all these years no boarding pupil was allowed a square from the school without permission, and rarely was she allowed to go out unless accompanied by a teacher. Well do I recall the long procession of girls on their daily walk, with a teacher in the front and rear. To and from church must they go in the same manner, lest, peradventure, a youth of the opposite sex should daringly speak to one of the maidens. One of the teachers wrote in 1895 of these times: "I loved to wander over the hills with my company of girls, but how I longed to hide myself in the procession as we marched up and down Broadway. Another trial was, sitting on the top shelf in the gallery in the old church, to be gazed on by a church full of people."

In 1873, Kerr was made a member of the state constitutional convention. The same year he asked and was granted permission to relet the college buildings. Kerr became superintendent of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia at this time. In the fall of 1873 the Rev. George H. Webster assumed control of the college. He was a finished scholar, a courtly gentleman, an enthusiastic teacher. These qualities were all needed, but in an unendowed school a business capacity was required. This quality Webster lacked, and at the close of the school year in 1875, Webster gave up his position in the college.

In the fall of 1876, five of the Granville Female College alumnæ agreed to take charge of the school for one year, and thus keep it alive until Kerr's term of office at Xenia should expire. At the head was Margaret E. Theaker, '67. Her assistants, the Misses Mary Converse, '72; Sarah Follett, '74; Abbey Kerr, '74; and Eva Robinson, '74. Very successfully they conducted the school, and in the fall of 1877 Kerr again resumed control. Some years previous Kerr had married Susan M. Graves, one of his teachers. She proved an admirable coworker. His two daughters, Rose and Abbey Kerr, took charge of the music department. Margaret E. Theaker remained at the head of the literary department. With other assistants, the school was soon restored to its former prosperity. A system of steam heating had been introduced, and the old wood stoves banished forever. Gradually Kerr's strength grew less, until he was compelled to give up all work. His death occurred April 15, 1882. A most impressive service was held in the parlors of the college, in memory of him who had been cut down in the midst of his usefulness. Rev. D. B. Hervey gave a review of his life. For twelve years

Kerr had been ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. For twenty-two years he had been at the school, which in very large measure owed its remarkable success to the untiring efforts of this man of high aspirations, of almost ceaseless activity. The hundreds who owe to him much of their mental training feel the impress of his strong character.

In the following June the alumnæ of Granville Female College had their memorial service for Kerr. A letter read from Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood contained a few sentences so descriptive of the man that one who reads may see him as of old: "Mr. Kerr could be stern to culprits and decided in dealing out justice. He made discipline felt, yet under any frown there always seemed to lurk a smile, and many a time I have seen it peep around the edges of the frown. He had very pleasant, frank eyes that looked as if something pleased them the greater part of the time. Toward his pupils he exercised a dignified, self-respecting, paternal care, silently diffused rather than expressed."

Mrs. Kerr with her faculty conducted the school until the close of the school year. In the fall of 1882 the trustees were most fortunate in securing for president Rev. Dwight B. Hervey. Dwight B. Hervey had been for a term of years pastor of the Granville Presbyterian church. He was a man of marked literary ability and was in every way fitted for the new position. He assumed control in 1882. At the head of the departments were Miss Eva Robinson, '74, lady principal; Professor F. F. Appy, music; Mrs. Harriet P. Davies, painting; all these experienced teachers. As Mrs. Hervey was an invalid, Mrs. Mary L. Bryan was made matron, or house-mother, as the girls loved to call her. For sixteen years Mrs. Bryan had successfully conducted the preparatory department of Granville Female College. While the children were very loath to give her up in that department, the house pupils were the gainers by the change. During Hervey's administration more liberty was given the young ladies, more modern methods being adopted in the methods of governing.

In order to improve the appearance of house and grounds, something like four thousand dollars was expended. The standard of scholarship was high, the corps of teachers always excellent, patrons and pupils were satisfied; yet without the long-talked-of, long-wished-for endowment, the school could not be a paying investment. Therefore, in June, 1894, Hervey gave up his position. Once again the trustees were confronted with a problem—not as of old, how to provide room for pupils; now it was, how to get pupils to fill the rooms? The alumnæ and ex-pupils, always loyal, agreed to refurnish many rooms. Some of the trustees did the same; now and then one sent money, in memory of a wife or sister; and so the sunny rooms were made cheerful. Newark friends of the school furnished beautifully the reception rooms. Miss Clara E. Sheldon, for eleven years lady principal at Glendale, a student of Granville Female College, and graduate of Holyoke Seminary, was placed at the head of the school. Mrs. S. M. Kerr was chosen the "house-mother"; Miss Clara A. Sinnett, '84, graduate of the Boston Conservatory and student in Berlin, was head piano teacher, while Miss Anna Lou Carter, '86, for several years voice teacher under Hervey, was secured as vocal teacher. With the other assistant teachers selected by Miss Sheldon this made a most admirable corps of teachers.

Most satisfactory work was done in all departments in the succeeding years,

and yet the doors were closed in June, 1898. The trustees were at that time Rev. W. F. Ringland, D. D., president; T. F. Wright, J. H. Sample, H. La Ferre, Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, Moses Goodrich, A. P. Nichols, J. S. Jones, and Dr. F. A. Wilber. To these men, loyal to the school, the outlook for the future success of the institution seemed far from bright. There was no endowment, consequently no money for modern buildings. The larger eastern colleges were drawing the more advanced young ladies. Presbyterian schools were in many sections of the state. The need of one in Granville was no longer great. The standard of scholarship has never been lowered; in her methods of training she need yield precedence to none, for her teachers were ever of the best. She has sent forth her hundreds to teach in other schools. The few, like Mrs. Caroline Parsons Thomas and Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, have woven into story those whom they have known in their schooldays at Granville Female College. Very many have been wives of ministers of the gospel, some known throughout the land, some in the more quiet fields.

"Honorable men not a few" have blessed the little college at Granville for the wives she has given them. These are they who for the sake of the Master whom they loved have gone to heathen lands: Mrs. M. A. Howe Johnston, Mrs. Lydia Goodrich Green, Mrs. Laura Carpenter Condit, Mrs. Sarah Green Dodd, Mrs. Olivia Kerr McCandliss, Miss Anna B. Jones, while Mrs. Harriet Clemons Steele, Mrs. Anna Baker Riggs, Mrs. Martha Baker Starr, Miss Anna Menaul, and Miss Elizabeth Menaul, with possibly others, have perhaps endured as great privations as home missionaries as have those in foreign lands. Seventy years of noble Christian work done within the walls of Granville Female College, she rests from her labors. The influence she has exerted on the lives of those she has sent forth will live on forever and for aye.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHURCHES OF LICKING COUNTY.

In this chapter is given a history of many of the churches of the county, the data having been carefully prepared by the pastors of the churches or by some one interested therein. Many intensely interesting details crop out in these sketches and give to the earnest and careful reader no little food for thought. The history of many of these churches is the history of the county. Therein is related the adventures of the settler amid the wilds of nature and in despite of the opposition of the treacherous red man. It tells of the early struggles and wondrous courage of the men and women of early days, and their reliance on and determination to worship their God as they were taught to do in their eastern homes. The history of every individual church in the county is not covered herein. The compiler has been disappointed by some who promised to furnish data; hence the omission of a church here and there. However, the reader's attention is directed to the history of the townships, where will be found a vast amount of interesting details of the earlier churches in Licking county.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWARK.

We consider it an unusual and an important event when a man celebrates his one hundredth birthday; but what shall we say when a church of Christ celebrates its centennial anniversary? Who is able to describe and recount, even with the best available data at hand, the wonderful life and history and results of an organization like a Christian church during a whole century of its existence? To give the material history and progress of a church; to tell of its different pastorates and the outward crises and epochs through which it passes, for a hundred years of its existence—that were enough to tax the highest powers of the historian. But when it comes to telling of the church's inner, spiritual life, of its influence upon its members and congregation, and, through them, upon the community, the world, humanity, and eternity—ah! who can estimate all that? Such history is recorded in the archives of heaven; it is written in the lives of the saints who have passed from the church militant to the church triumphant—yea! it is written in the Lamb's Book of Life!

Some forty years ago, an able and exhaustive history of this old First Presbyterian church, the oldest church in the county, was prepared by a former pastor, the Rev. H. M. Hervey. I need scarcely tell you that I have drawn my data for the first sixty years of the history of this church from Dr. Hervey's paper. The history of the last forty years I have been obliged to collect as best I could, from

scattered and incomplete records, that too often, like many law books, are silent upon the very point on which you desire information. But we have done the best we could under the circumstances.

The old First Presbyterian church is the pioneer church of Newark. Like most things mundane, its beginning was small. In the summer of 1803, Rev. John Wright, a Presbyterian minister, visited the little hamlet of Newark, which then consisted of only a few log cabins situated amid the trees of the forest. He was told there was but one Presbyterian living here; and as he was in straitened circumstances, the Rev. Wright stopped over night at Black's tavern, which had been built in the previous fall of 1802, and stood about where the Griggs' store now stands. On the following day, Sunday, Rev. Wright soon discovered that the prevailing interest of the community centered in the horse race which was to go off that day. Rev. Wright preached in the open air to a scant congregation in the forenoon, and held another service in the afternoon. His audience was largely composed of those who had witnessed the horse race and now came to discharge their religious duties. At the conclusion of the service, one of the audience stood up and said that the preacher had told them the truth, and suggested that a collection be taken up. The hat was accordingly passed around and a liberal collection, for those times, taken. This was probably the first regular preaching had up to that day in the embryo village of Newark. The next preaching of the gospel in Newark of which we have any record occurred three years later, in 1806, when the Rev. James Scott, also a Presbyterian minister, preached here for several months.

The seed thus sown by these pioneer Presbyterian ministers soon took root and bore fruit. In the fall of 1808, several Presbyterian families having moved to Newark in the meantime, the Presbyterian church was organized in this city. Rev. John Wright, who had interrupted the horse race five years before by his preaching, was present and officiated at the organization of this church. It seems impossible to obtain the names of the original membership. Two elders, however, were elected at this time for the new church, David Moore and James Taylor.

David Moore was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1774, and came to Newark in the spring of 1808. He was a very prominent and respected business man; built the celebrated Mary Ann furnace, about seven or eight miles northeast of Newark; built the old red brick house that stands on the northeast corner of the square, opposite the Auditorium; and was the father of the late George F. Moore, well known to the members of this congregation. He died April 27, 1845, aged seventy-one years.

James Taylor was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1753. He came to Newark in 1804, where he resided, and in this county, until the time of his death in 1844, at the extreme age of ninety-one years. He was one of the most popular and influential of Licking county's pioneer citizens. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was the first judge of Licking county, being elected in 1809. Mrs. James Maholm, mother of the late William Maholm and the late Mrs. Thomas O'Bannon, was his daughter, and a number of his descendants by the names of Taylor, Maholm, O'Bannon, Gill, Robinson, and Black, are still living in this county.

Jacob Wilson, who was also elected an elder in the new church in 1809, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, September 15, 1781. In March, 1804, he married

Nancy Colville, of Virginia, and soon after removed to Newark, where he lived until his death on the eleventh of October, 1827, at the age of forty-eight years.

The new church had no regular preacher for more than a year after its organization. In the autumn of 1809 a call was made and accepted for the pastoral services of Rev. George Van Eman, who was the first regular pastor of this First Presbyterian church. The church was without a pastor from the summer of 1812 until the summer of 1815, when a call was presented to Rev. Thomas Dickson Baird, which he accepted. Rev. Baird was a decidedly original, interesting character. He was born in County Down, Ireland, December 6, 1773. His father insisted on teaching him the blacksmith trade, against which he sorely rebelled. When working at the anvil be educated himself between times, and even mastered the Latin tongue. At the age of eighteen years he made a profession of religion, and a few years later entered the ministry, in which he was very successful. In connection with his work as a minister, Rev. Baird conducted a small academy, in which the Latin language was principally taught. Among his early pupils were B. W. Brice, James R. Stanberry, Nathaniel English, John Gault, John Moore, and many others. After a pastorate of five years, Rev. Baird resigned his church and removed to Pennsylvania. During Baird's pastorate the first permanent church edifice was constructed, in which this church and congregation worshiped for several years. Up to this time the church had worshiped in the building which stood on the north side of the public square, and which seemed to be used for general utility purposes of holding court, school, and church services. This building was a structure of hewed logs, containing one large room.

On the 8th of March, 1816, a contract was entered into between Zachariah Davis and Robert Davidson, of the first part, and William Wilson, Abraham C. Wilson, and Bradley Buckingham, of the second part, representing the church and members of the First Presbyterian church of Newark, to build a new church edifice. This new church was to be constructed on the west side of the courthouse park, the west end of the house being near the west line of the courthouse park. The building was to be of brick, fifty-four feet by forty-six feet. It was to contain forty pews, to be three feet high, and, as a characteristic feature of the old-time customs, there was to be a door to each pew, so that the worshiper could enter therein and shut out all the rest of the world. In the contract, the building was to remain in the custody of the contractors, as security, until the full amount of two thousand seven hundred dollars was paid to them.

After the departure of Rev. Baird in 1820, Rev. Solomon S. Miles preached a few times in Newark in that year; and in October of 1821, the following year, he was ordained and installed pastor of this church of the Lancaster Presbytery. Rev. Miles was born in Belpre, Ohio, December 28, 1794, was educated at the Ohio University at Athens, and was a classmate of Hon. Long of Lancaster. The following year, in 1822, in June, the first Sabbath-school was organized, in connection with the First Presbyterian church, that was formed in this city.

In 1825 the new church building became unfit for occupancy and was shortly after vacated. A somewhat dramatic incident that occurred at this time hastened the abandonment of the church building. July 4, 1825, a formal commencement of the Ohio canal occurred by the throwing out of the first shovelful of earth, about four miles southwest of Newark. Many distinguished strangers were present

on the occasion, among them Hon. Thomas Ewing, Governor Morrell, and ex-Governor Worthington, of Ohio, and Governor DeWitt C. Clinton, of New York. On the day before the celebration, which happened to be the Sabbath, a large audience, of which the distinguished strangers above named formed part, was assembled for worship in the old Presbyterian church. During the service a very severe storm arose, and the roof being leaky, the plastering began to fall in large quantities, and a panic ensued, the congregation rushing out of the house, causing the injury of several persons. The house was now abandoned and the church held its services for a time in the courthouse, then in the schoolhouse, now the present location of the market-house, which stood in West Main street between the two corners now occupied by Emerson's clothing store and the City drug store. Services were held in the market-house until the present church edifice was erected and completed in the summer of 1832.

An important epoch in the history of this church occurred on the 24th of January, 1827 (eighty-two years ago), when the act was passed by the legislature of Ohio, entitled "The act to incorporate the First Presbyterian church, situated in the town of Newark, in the county of Licking." The incorporators were James Taylor, Jacob Wilson, John J. Brice, James M. Taylor, Bradley Buckingham, Hugh Scott, John Blaney, Zekiel S. Woods, A. H. Caffee, Henry Smith, and N. Cherry, all long since gone to their eternal reward.

Rev. Miles resigned his pastorate on the 18th of May, 1831, on account of poor health. Rev. James Harrison, a young man who had recently been admitted to the ministry, also preached for a short time before Mr. Miles' resignation, ending with January, 1832. The church was now about to enjoy its longest and in many respects one of its most important pastorates, in the services of Rev. William Wiley, or, as he is generally called, "Father Wiley." On Saturday, June 30, 1832, an old record stated, Rev. Wiley arrived in town in response to an invitation from the trustees to visit this church with a view to settlement. The doors of the newly erected meeting-house were opened on the next day, Sabbath, July 1. The newly erected meeting-house here spoken of is the present church edifice we now (1909) occupy, which is therefore about seventy-six years old. This building was built and the pews sold at such a price as to cover the cost of the construction and the value of the ground. The building and lot were conveyed by deed to the church in 1834, in trust, for the pew-owners, their heirs and assigns, by Bradley Buckingham, Buckingham Sherwood, and Albert Sherwood, for four thousand dollars. At first, the pulpit, which was of the old camel-back style, required quite a flight of stairs to lead up into it, and was in the east end of the church, between the doors, and a gallery extended around two sides and the west end.

On the 17th day of June, 1833, the church called Rev. William Wiley to the pastorate, and on the sixth of August of that year he was installed pastor. The elders at this time were James Reeder, Jonas Ward, Robert Milligan (only recently departed), and Luman Woodruff. Three years after, a series of internal difficulties in the church, partly arising from the difference in doctrinal belief, and partly from the differences about the all-prevailing question of slavery, culminated, in December, 1836, in the withdrawal from this church of over thirty of its members, who, with a number of others, organized the Second Presbyterian church of this city. Happily, now slavery is dead and the doctrinal differences have

vanished in the new and strong union of the two branches of the church for the better service of God and humanity. Rev. Wiley's pastorate came to an end in October, 1854, he having been pastor for a period of more than twenty-two years. Rev. William M. Robinson succeeded "Father Wiley" as pastor of this church, and was installed on the 8th day of June, 1855. After Rev. Robinson's departure in 1862, Rev. A. S. Millholland acted as pastor through the summer of 1862, and Rev. H. T. Alexander occupied the pulpit for a few months in the early part of the year 1863.

The church then called a pastor, the Rev. Henry Martin Hervey, a man of dear and sacred memory, whose pastorate lasted for a period of twelve years. Rev. Hervey commenced preaching to this congregation on the first Sabbath of May, 1863; was called to the church August 3, and ordained as its pastor December 15, the same year. Rev. Hervey had been in poor health for some time before his death, which occurred on the 1st day of September, 1875. The death of Rev. Hervey left the church for some time without a regular pastor, and the interregnum was filled by temporary supplies, the Rev. James Presley occupying the pulpit of the church during a greater part of this time.

Rev. W. F. Brown was called to the pastorate of this church February 14, 1877, and was the first regular stated pastor after the death of Rev. Hervey. After a short but successful and approved pastorate of not quite two years, Mr. Brown was compelled to resign his charge, on account of ill health, which resignation was reluctantly accepted by the church on November 19, 1878. Rev. George H. Webster, who previous to that had conducted the Granville Female College at Granville, was then called as supply for the church on the 24th of November, 1878, which supply continued until April 1, 1879. On the 30th of December, 1879, the church extended a call to the Rev. R. R. Moore, of Pittsburg, which was accepted by him, and he remained the pastor of the church until his resignation, April 15, 1883, also on account of ill health. On the 10th of June, 1883, a call was extended to Rev. Theodore Hunter to be pastor of the church for three months. On September 9 of the same year the call was extended for six months, and on the 27th day of February, following, 1884, Rev. Hunter resigned his charge, before six months were completed. On the 24th of September, 1884, a call was extended by the church to Rev. William A. Powell, a young and talented minister of the gospel, which he accepted, and on the 23d day of December, 1884, he was formally installed as pastor.

Rev. Joseph Lanman succeeded Rev. Powell in the ministry here, having been called to the pastorate April 26, 1890, and served until he resigned, October 18, 1891. On August 24, 1893, a call was extended to Rev. J. W. Montgomery to become the pastor of this church, which call was accepted. Rev. L. S. Boyce succeeded Rev. Montgomery as pastor of this church, April 3, 1901. His pastorate extended through some six years, his resignation being tendered to the church in consequence of pressure brought to bear upon him by the Findlay church again, some time about February, 1907. The present pastor, Rev. F. E. Vernon, who succeeded Rev. Boyce, received a call to the church in March, 1907.

Arrangements are now being made for the erection of a new modern church edifice at a contemplated cost of thirty-five thousand dollars and to be situated on the site of the present structure.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Second Presbyterian church of Newark, Ohio, a branch of the First Presbyterian church, was organized in December, 1836, with thirty-one members. Their names, as they appear on the roll of the church, are: Henry Shurtz, James Nailer, Matilda Edwards, Ann Nailer, Ruth Stephenson, Sarah Beckwith, Mary Baldwin, Sarah Smith, Elizabeth Breakbill, Thirza Gregory, Jonas Ward, Mary Houston, Sarah Steel, Charlotte Cook, Ann Mead, Mary Ann King, Benjamin Ells, James Young, Jane Doolittle, Sabra Ells, Sarah Young, Leah Holler, Margaret Scott, Martha Seymour, Jennet Shurtz, Sarah Woods, N. H. Seymour, C. S. Gilbert, Star Baldwin, Asa Beckwith and Peter Breakbill. The first session was composed of James Young, Jonas Ward and Asa Beckwith.

Shortly after formation, worship was held in the old school building which at that time stood behind the First church, and very soon afterwards the jury room of the courthouse was secured. Not long, however, was the congregation allowed to remain there, for it was discovered that no part of the courthouse could be rented for religious purposes. After a dignified ejection, the homeless congregation found shelter in a room fitted up over the store of Mr. Asa Beckwith. But this anxiety regarding a place of worship was relieved on the other hand by the coming, in 1837, of the first pastor, the Rev. Alexander Duncan, who met the little congregation for the first time in the small upper room and remained with them for seventeen years. Not long after Mr. Duncan began his pastorate, the matter of building began to be agitated, and in February, 1839, the church basement of a new edifice, where the present church stands, was occupied until in 1840 the audience room was completed. This is the fascinating period of the young church's life. In 1842 forty-five new members were welcomed into the church upon profession of faith, at one time, and the church settled down firmly as an important factor in the religious history and progress of the community.

Samuel King, Benjamin Ells and A. L. Towne were added to the session in 1848. In June, 1854, the Rev. Simon J. Humphrey was ordained and installed as pastor of the church, and within a year an addition was built to the church edifice which gave a hundred more sittings. At that time a new pipe organ took the place of the reed instrument, which in turn passed into the Roman Catholic church of the town. In 1857 John Metcalf, Matthew Newkirk and George L. Mills were elected as members of session, and in 1859 the house and lot adjoining were purchased for a parsonage. In 1862 the Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer was called to the pastorate and served with marked ability until 1866. When he resigned the church had a membership of one hundred. In the years from 1866 to 1870 Dr. John B. Hunt, George Walker, William A. King, L. P. Coman and William T. Evans were added to the session. In 1867 a call was given to the Rev. Daniel Tenney, who continued pastor until 1871. This was the period of the building of the second temple, the edifice which now stands on the old site on the corner of Church and Second streets. It was not completed however until the pastorate of the Rev. Howard Kingsbury, a pastorate which began in 1871 and closed in 1877. On the 12th of April, 1874, the audience room of the present church was

dedicated for worship. The old frame edifice was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal church. It is still used by that body and stands on the north side of Church street, between First and Second streets.

During the pastorate of Mr. Kingsbury the "Term Eldership" plan was adopted by the church, and George R. Scott, J. S. Bradley, J. B. Kilpatrick and Abram Miller were added to the session. Mr. Kingsbury was succeeded by Rev. George A. Beattie in 1878. The church membership now stood at two hundred and eighteen. Mr. Beattie's pastorate was distinguished by the development of the Sunday school work. The Rev. R. R. Sutherland began his ministry in December, 1880, with a membership of two hundred and thirty-six. In 1886 the fiftieth anniversary was celebrated and Dr. Sutherland preached a magnificent sermon on the text, "A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you." The membership greatly increased under this genial pastorate. In August, 1887, before Dr. Sutherland accepted the call to Knoxville, Tenn., the congregation decided to build a new parsonage. It was completed the following year. The Rev. J. W. Walden was called to the pastorate in 1888 and retired in 1892. In the autumn of 1893 the Rev. Frank Grandstaff was installed, and resigned to accept a call to Marion, Ohio, in 1902. The Rev. T. A. Cosgrove, the present pastor, began his ministry in January, 1904.

Many noble men have served in the holy office of the eldership. In 1893 H. H. Griggs, John Hetrick and J. McCahon were added; in 1895, George Weber, T. D. Owens, J. V. Burner and Edwin Wood; in 1898, T. M. Edmiston and Dr. James Larimore; in 1900, W. C. Hall; in 1903, Professor E. P. Childs, and in 1906, Cyrus G. Nevins and Enoch Watkins.

The Sabbath school work, always important, has throughout the years been exceedingly well manned. The superintendents were as follows: James Young, Asa Beckwith, N. H. Seymour, A. C. Edgell, M. Newkirk, S. G. Arnold, L. P. Coman, Dr. J. B. Hunt, Hon. Chas. Follett, W. A. King, W. T. Evans, J. G. Percy, J. M. Maylone, Professor E. P. Childs and Professor J. T. Yates. The present superintendent is the pastor, with Sherman Baggs as assistant and C. G. Nevins as a most faithful and efficient secretary.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1860; the Ladies' Aid Society, which did such splendid service in securing the present pipe organ; the Young People's Mission Circle and Christian Home Circle have all been of vital importance in the congregational work. The Home Circle, a weekly gathering of the women for prayer, celebrated its twenty-third anniversary in January, 1908. Miss Clara Knight, a most earnest and capable leader, has been president from the beginning.

The members of session at the present date are as follows: T. M. Edmiston, clerk; T. D. Owens, John Hetrick, W. C. Hall, Edwin Wood, C. G. Nevins, Enoch Watkins and Richard Shide. The members of the trustee board are as follows: H. D. Woodbridge, W. L. Prout, Ferdinand Crane, George Blood, O. C. Jones, Frank Elliott, W. N. Fulton, George L. Starrett and W. F. Upson. The members of the choir are: Miss Florence King, organist; Mrs. C. W. Miller, soprano; Miss Marshall, alto; Mr. Joseph Horner, tenor, and Mr. Howard Jones, basso.

LICKING BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized August 22, 1807, with thirty-six members, and united with the Scioto association the same year. In the first year of its existence the church passed two noticeable resolutions: (1) That "every male member of the church missing meetings for two months shall give reasons for non-attendance." (2) That "the church shall assemble together (on the Lord's day) when there is no preaching in the neighborhood." Early in 1808 a movement was made toward "securing grounds for a burying yard and a meeting house." In April "Brother Green was called to expose his gifts in the ministry wherever he shall find freedom." The meeting house was not completed for several years. Meetings were held in private houses. In 1811 a number of members withdrew from the church. The same year sundry members gave "each a bushel of wheat to buy window sash for the meeting house." The additions were few and attendance at services not large. The preaching was done mainly by Samuel Comer, John Hite, James Sutton, John W. Jackson, Lewis Sites, Benjamin Green and Abraham Fry. At the close of its first decade, 1818, the church, which began with thirty-six members, reports only fifteen.

Benjamin Green is now pastor. In 1819 and 1820 there was a large ingathering—fifty-nine additions, fifty-four by baptism. In 1823 there were ninety-four members. The meeting house is now finished and the association, for the first time, meets with this church. About this time one brother, who "was overtaken in the folly of serving as judge at a horse race, made due acknowledgment to the church, which was accepted as satisfactory." A brother was granted the privilege of improving his gifts within the bounds of the church for six months, but after four months he gave it up. A brother was excluded for intoxication. Subsequently three members were excluded for joining a temperance society. A little later it was voted by the church that it was "not a gospel privilege for members to bet," or "to buy lottery tickets;" also "not in order for members to join temperance societies."

In 1837 a letter to the association, approved by a majority of the church, was rejected, and duly appointed delegates were refused recognition by the association, and the letter and delegates of the minority were received. The same action was taken in regard to the majority of three other churches. This resulted in the division of the association. At the close of its thirtieth year, 1838, twenty-seven members are reported. Lewis Madden is pastor. During the next ten years five different ministers are successively employed as pastors: E. W. Freeman, James Harvey, R. Newton, David Adams and B. Y. Seigfried. At the close of this period the membership is forty-six and James Harvey is pastor.

The latter part of the next decade was a bright period and a sad one for the church. After the pastorate of James Harvey and David Adams, Professor John Pratt served a short time as supply. Then began, in November, 1854, the services of Joseph Davis, who, in a little over a year, was called to his reward on high, but not until he had baptized thirty-eight converts and the membership of the church was brought up to eighty-eight. He was succeeded by Dudley Andrews, who, the next year, baptized seventy-eight, and in 1858 one hundred and fifty-

BARNEY SCIENCE HALL OF DENISON UNIVERSITY

four members are reported. The church was then sustaining two prayer meetings each week and preaching every Sabbath. Thus closes its fiftieth year.

But before the close of 1861 Pastor Andrews is called to his reward in heaven. R. B. Dickie is the next pastor. In 1864 the church is pastorless. In 1865 Rev. Levi Thorne, of Granville, is the supply. B. J. Powell is pastor in 1866. Six converts are added by baptism and thirteen others unite by letter. He remained a little over one year. The close of the sixth decade finds the church without a pastor; some improvements have been made on the house; a series of revival meetings has been conducted by A. L. Jordon; the total membership is one hundred and twenty-three, less by thirty-one than ten years before.

The pastorate of C. N. Harford began in the fall of 1868, at the close of the sixtieth year of the church's history. In 1870 thirty-nine baptisms are reported and a membership of one hundred and fifty-nine; in 1872, seventeen baptisms, but only one hundred and fifty-seven members; in 1874, twenty-six baptisms and one hundred and seventy-three members; in 1876, thirteen baptisms and one hundred and eighty-one members; in 1877, eighteen baptisms and one hundred and ninety-five members; in 1878, six baptisms, one hundred and ninety-three members. This closes the seventh decade.

In 1880 Brother Harford is still pastor; seven baptisms, one hundred and eighty-seven members; in 1881, twelve baptisms, one hundred and ninety-six members; in 1882 the membership is still one hundred and ninety-six. But in 1883 there is a slight decrease. Pastor Harford, who had served fourteen years, resigned, and, in 1884, Joseph Smith is pastor. In 1885 the report to the association says: "The condition is deplorable. No pastor. No prayer meetings. No interest in Sabbath school work. Ample means to support the gospel if it could be reached for the Master." The year 1886 was a bright year. James Harvey has again become pastor. But the membership has gone down to one hundred and fifty-six. The close of the seventieth year, 1888, was a year of revival; ten converts were baptized, but the total membership is only one hundred and fifty-one, less by forty-two than ten years previous.

In 1889 the church is mourning over the death of Pastor Harvey. Besides this, deaths and removals have greatly reduced the strength. In 1890 J. Temple is pastor. The names of thirty-nine members are erased from the roll, and only one hundred are reported to the association. "Members scattered; many old and feeble; unable to maintain prayer meetings." The next year, no pastor; a few have been added; total, ninety-nine. In 1892 Charles L. Collins is pastor. "The church is building a new meeting house; a good feeling prevails; congregations large and attentive; Sabbath school interesting." In 1893 the house is nearly completed; fifteen converts have been baptized; the membership is one hundred and three. In 1894 the house is completed; B. G. Bowman is pastor. The year 1895 was a year of large ingathering; sixty converts were baptized; thirteen other additions, notwithstanding eight losses, brought the membership up to one hundred and seventy. A Sabbath school has been started at Union Station and a chapel built there. In 1896, eight baptisms, one hundred and ninety-four members; in 1897, eleven baptisms, two hundred and three members. The membership at the close of the ninth decade is two hundred, and B. G. Bowman is still pastor.

A. L. Wilson becomes pastor in 1899. Two baptisms are reported and no losses, and yet the total given is only one hundred and eighty-eight, a net loss of twelve. In 1901 A. L. Wilson, pastor; fourteen baptisms; total one hundred and ninety-eight; a mission has been established at Lakeside. In 1902 A. K. McCall is pastor; six baptisms, two hundred members. In the association minutes for 1903 no statistics of this church are given. In 1904 A. K. McCall, pastor; seven baptisms, two hundred and two members. Rev. Moses Evans becomes pastor June 1, 1907. Thus closes the outlines of the history for one hundred and one years of this oldest church of the Scioto association.

NEWARK BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWARK.

A preliminary conference was held February 29, 1832. On the 13th of April following the church was organized with twelve members, six men and six women. Their names were Horace Gregory, Joseph Coffman, Margaret Armstrong, Marie Holden, George Armstrong, Sally Holden, John Vance, William Gillian, Lucy Gillian, Elizabeth Armstrong and Samuel McCoy. Rev. John Pratt, the young president of Granville College, delivered the address of the occasion. Soon after Elder James Berry was called to the pastorate. In September of the same year the church was received into the Columbus association. The next year Hiram Gear became pastor, and he served until June, 1835; three converts were baptized; a good Sabbath school sustained. For a time after Elder Gear's resignation the church was without a pastor, but held prayer meetings every Sabbath. It dismissed fourteen members that year, but reports a total of thirty-two. In September, 1836, David E. Thomas was called. He was then a young man and this was his first pastorate. He continued to serve until December, 1842. This was a period of great prosperity. Many converts were added; in one year (1840), seventy-nine; the next year, thirty-one; the next, twenty-five; in six years the membership increased from thirty-three to two hundred and one. A meeting house was built; begun in 1836, but not occupied until 1840.

The first year of the second decade, L. Granger was pastor. He was followed by J. R. Eldridge, who continued until 1845. In 1844 the baptisms reported are twenty-one; total members, two hundred and four. In the early part of 1845 the church is without a pastor. David E. Thomas was unanimously called to take the pastorate again, but declined. Later J. K. Barry accepted a call, but remained only a short time. The report to the association for 1845 is a very gloomy one. "A cloud hung over them, deep and dark, exciting fears for their very existence." But with the coming of a new pastor hope dawned. By dismissals and exclusions the membership was reduced to one hundred and sixty-nine. In 1846, again pastorless, and makes no report to the association. In 1847 Noah Clouse is pastor; the prospect brightens, but the membership is reduced to one hundred and twenty-three. T. G. Lamb becomes pastor in the summer of 1848; only ninety-six members are reported that year. Elder Lamb was pastor three years. During this time the church was revived and new members were added. But dismissals and exclusions also were numerous. In 1851 the church was incorporated according to the laws of Ohio. At the close of 1852, the close of the second decade, there are one hundred and seven members, but the church is pastorless.

The year 1853 was "one of light and shade; no pastor the first part of the year and for several months previous; very much weakened and discouraged." But a series of meetings, begun in March, resulted in many conversions and reclamations. The report for 1853 was forty-two baptisms; fourteen other additions; total, one hundred and sixty-three. In September, Benjamin Thomas, a younger brother of David E. Thomas, accepted a call. He was pastor only one year, but in that time thirty were added by baptism and ten by letter. Notwithstanding the fact that twenty-four were dismissed by letter and four excluded, the membership is brought up to one hundred and seventy-five. A prosperous Sabbath school of one hundred and forty scholars is an encouraging feature. Dudley Andrews took up the work in October, 1854, and remained about two years. The meeting house was improved; a number of members were added. But others were excluded or dropped from the rolls, so that, at the close of his pastorate, the number was down to one hundred and fifty-eight. It was about this time that the church, which most of the time since its organization had been aided by the convention, voted to become self-supporting.

In 1856 the letter to the association reports that "S. H. Worcester has been called to ordination and to the pastoral care of the church." There were ten baptisms that year, but evidently while Dudley Andrews was yet pastor, for his term did not expire until the close of March. His successor served less than one year, but long enough for serious trouble which resulted in the division of the church. December 12, 1856, the following was adopted: "Resolved that we approve of our pastor preaching the gospel according to the dictates of his conscience." It seems that he had given offense to some members by bringing partisan politics into the pulpit. Forty members, in a written and signed memorial, asked him to desist. He was unyielding and a council was called. The council met February 4, 1857. It was composed of leading laymen and ministers of the Columbus association. The council advised the pastor to resign, but gently hinted that neither party had been overwise. Pastor Worcester resigned. But the trouble resulted in the organization of the "Second Baptist church of Newark," which in 1859 was received into the Columbus association with thirty-four members. It built a meeting house and maintained an existence for four or five years.

Charles Platt was pastor of the First church for the last three months of 1857. In 1858 A. D. Abbott was pastor and remained about one year. In 1860 this church united with the Scioto association. In the spring of that year G. W. Gates had become pastor. He continued until December, 1861. In 1861 fifty-two members (thirty-one of them by baptism) were added, and the total was one hundred and forty. In February, 1862, another council was called, and the two churches were consolidated. For a time, however, this proved to be only in name. Thus ended the thirtieth year.

For a year or more, no pastor; then William Cormac for a few months. September 25, 1864, A. L. Jordon was called and he served until June, 1866. Report for 1865, seventeen additions and one hundred and seven members; for 1866, twenty-eight baptisms and one hundred and fifteen members. James W. Miller was pastor one year. In April, 1868, Dr. Samson Talbot, president of Denison University, became the stated supply. "The First church was so weak it could not employ a settled pastor, and the Second church existed only in

name. The obstacles to Baptist progress in Newark seemed almost insurmountable." But the Sabbath school was large and flourishing. Dr. Talbot preached one sermon a week in the old meeting house. His presence, counsels and sermons awakened new hope. Through his advice and influence, D. E. Owen became pastor, beginning his labors May 1, 1869. He continued in service until February 1, 1882, a period of nearly thirteen years. When he came there was a nominal membership of seventy-four. During his pastorate two hundred and fifty-eight were baptized, sixty-five received by letter and twelve restored. When he left the membership was two hundred and fifty. Early in his period of service, September 16, 1870, the two Newark Baptist churches were consolidated as the "Fourth Baptist church of Newark." The city hall was occupied as a place of worship for two years. In January, 1875, began services in the basement of the new house which had been erected on Fifth street; and the church took the name of the "Fifth Street Baptist church of Newark." For a short time the pulpit was supplied by Dr. A. Owen, president of Denison University. In October, 1882, L. M. Woodruff became pastor. So ended the first half century.

J. L. Cheney was pastor from December, 1833. Here he was ordained January 4, 1884. That year a general awakening and a large ingathering; forty-five baptisms, twenty-two other additions, two hundred and ninety-one members. In 1886, "a year of blessing; congregations large and attentive; Sunday school work vigorously prosecuted; every part of the work well sustained;" twenty-three additions; three hundred and two members. In 1888 James A. Brown is pastor; twenty-one additions, three hundred and thirteen members. In 1889, no pastor, but "a gracious revival; supplies from Granville;" fifty-four additions (thirty-nine by baptism); three hundred and fifty-two members. In March, 1890, E. B. Jones becomes pastor. May 1, 1896, he resigns. In these six years there were very many additions; one hundred and fifty by baptism; also not a few exclusions and losses in other ways. At the close of the church's sixtieth year, 1892, the membership is four hundred and nineteen; Sabbath school enrollment, five hundred and fifty-two; the house of worship was renovated and beautified also that year. At the close of Pastor Jones' work the total membership was four hundred and thirty-seven.

The next pastor was B. F. Patt. He continued in the service for over eight years. In this time ninety-four converts were added by baptism, and a large number otherwise; considerable pruning; a large increase in the mission contributions, and a more effective financial system introduced; a mission chapel built in South Newark; repairs made on house after damage by storm, and other material improvements. At the close of the seventh decade, 1892, the membership is four hundred and thirty-one; in 1894, four hundred and sixty-four. Joseph A. Bennett became pastor in August, 1905. Within the first three years of his pastorate, one hundred and eighty-six were added to the list of communicants and a magnificent organ was installed, with a chorus choir of trained voices.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWARK.

In a carefully prepared and interestingly written history of the Methodist Episcopal church of Newark, Lucy M. Connell gives the following facts:

The first preaching was in private houses and the membership was called a

class. A log house of one room, which stood on West Main street, nearly opposite the present site of the high school building, was used for school and occasionally church services. Accommodations were such as the times afforded. The minister's garb was like that of a Quaker and the women donned plain dresses and silk bonnets. The place of holding service was changed to the two-story frame building located in the middle of the street, between West Main and Third streets, called the Market house, the upper story being used for church and schoolhouse. Presbyterians and Methodists held services here until a disagreement occurred, and the Methodists moved to the house of Mrs. Jane Goodridge, where they held class and prayer meetings. Not finding these quarters desirable, Mr. Goodridge erected a frame building between First and Second streets, to answer the double purpose of church and school. An improvement was noticeable in this building; the seats had backs. Here the Episcopals also worshiped. One of the early classes consisted of ten persons, namely: Nancy and Sarah Moore, Sidney Denman, Margaret Farmer, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Evans, Margaret Atherton, Catherine Little, Elizabeth Rankin and Jane Goodridge. The first two, wishing to attend church, walked three miles into the country to Father Channel's and solicited the pastor, Brother Cunningham, to come and preach for them. He agreed to do so, providing a class could be formed. The above names were secured and church was held in the courthouse.

In 1812 the Ohio conference was organized from the Western conference. Newark has remained under the jurisdiction of the Ohio conference since that date. Districts and circuits have several times changed, having been enrolled in districts: Kentucky, Ohio, Muskingum, Tuscarawas, Portland, twice in Lancaster, once in Columbus and three times in Zanesville. In circuits: Scioto and Miami, Hockhocking, Licking, Knox, Granville and Newark.

From growth in membership and increasing population, it was deemed wise to erect a Methodist Episcopal meeting house. A committee of three was appointed by the preacher in charge, Jacob Hooper, to see if ground and means could be procured. Accordingly, on January 16, 1828, a subscription paper was addressed to a "generous people in the town of Newark and its vicinity," for the sole purpose of obtaining funds and materials for building a brick church in the town of Newark, on a lot to be obtained from Thomas Reed, on Fourth street, a few rods north of the old burying grounds. Subscribers' names were affixed, some contributing money, others in trade, such as hats, shoes, tinware, leather, timber, labor, cabinet work, etc. Largest subscriptions were forty-five dollars and fifty dollars. This plan proving successful was another evidence that this Christian denomination was to become fully established.

On the 5th day of August, 1828, the pastor appointed the first official board in Newark Methodism. It consisted of James Hayes, James Bramble, John Evans, Thomas Taylor, John Channel, Thomas Atherton and Thomas Parker, with John Cunningham, Jr., secretary. A fund of fifteen dollars was necessary to obtain a deed for the lot, which was made on the 6th of August, 1828, for ground bought from Thomas Reed and wife for the consideration of thirty dollars. August the 9th, quarterly conference sanctioned the proceedings. David Young, presiding elder of the district. This location was on an adjoining lot, just south of the present site. The church stood at a high elevation; the only

means of ascent was to depend upon nature's elevator and wade through mire and clay. The church was enclosed and used without plaster for two years, and seated with rough boards. The incident is related that one lady sought comfort and brought a rocking chair.

Contractors' bills to that date were $1,025.66; stoves and pipes, $44.00 extra. E. Chadwick was contractor for the brick work and Bramble & Wilson contractors for the wood work.

A balance in settlement was due one of the contractors, and the trustees gave their note on January 8, 1830, for twenty-four dollars and forty-two cents, due April 1st of the same year. It was agreed that the note should be paid in country produce, the same to be deposited at any place between St. Albans and Irville. In July, 1830, a collection was raised to be appropriated toward plastering the Methodist Episcopal meeting house; fifteen dollars and seventy cents was the required amount. A bell for the church was needed and the following resolution appears in the records: "It is proposed to purchase a bell for the use of the town generally, to be hung in the cupola of the Methodist church, and to be rung twice every day; cost to be about fifty cents per pound; size to depend upon amount subscribed." The ladies of the church willingly circulated this subscription paper, securing one hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five cents; giving weight of the bell at fifty cents per pound to be two hundred and nineteen and one-half pounds. This was the first bell in Newark. In addition to the two regular ringings, it was customary for a long while to toll it for deaths.

During 1831 the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal societies held Sunday school alternately in the brick church. Milton Moore was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal school. September 25, 1833, at a meeting of the trustees, it was resolved that a sexton be appointed to sweep the house, bring in wood, make the fires, light the candles and ring the bell. John Montgomery was duly chosen and was to receive one dollar and fifty cents per month from that date until the 1st of May. "Resolved that a public collection be lifted once a month, or oftener if necessary, to meet the expense incurred in the above." James Gilruth, pastor.

During the winter of 1833, a wonderful revival, which lasted eighteen days, was held in the church and conducted by Revs. H. S. Fernandes, L. L. Hamline and S. H. Holland. The Holy Spirit came in power upon the people. Such was the interest that at five o'clock a. m. meetings were held, sometimes at private houses and at other times in the church. After breakfast there would be a re-gathering in the church. Inspiration was obtained, and in rapture of conversion they sang—

"O, how happy are they
Who their Saviour obey."

and

"O, happy day that fixed my choice."

Midnight frequently saw the interested ones returning home. Often, after retiring, the Spirit would so quicken some heart that neighbors would be called and prayer meetings held. Three hundred souls were led from darkness into light and made happy in the Redeemer's love. Joseph Atherton is reputed to be

the first convert in the Methodist Episcopal church. The well known R. P. Thompson was also a convert. He went from Newark to Cincinnati, where, in 1834, he published the first *Christian Advocate.*

In 1834 the first permanent Methodist Episcopal church in Newark was completed at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. Pastors in charge, J. W. Gilbert, James Goshorn. Presiding elder, Leroy Swormstedt. The Sabbath school was in its primitive state. It consisted of eighty scholars, one superintendent, twelve teachers; and sixty library books valued at ten dollars. Music was in the soul, and in 1836 Henry Wilson was secured as chorister. This year a parsonage was bought at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars.

In 1837 Rev. Jacob Barrick came from Pennsylvania to Newark with a local preacher's license. Newark circuit now consisted of eight appointments, seven Sunday schools and four hundred and twenty-five scholars. Methodism in Newark had a membership sufficiently large to justify a change from circuit to station. Accordingly, in 1840, this independence was assumed, and Cyrus Brooks was the first regular pastor. In 1844 a former pastor, L. L. Hamline, was made bishop.

In 1847, with E. B. Chase pastor, it became necessary to repair the church, adding new comforts. The hill on which the church stood was cut down, a basement made to the church and outside steps added. The basement served the double purpose of schoolhouse and church. Sarah Williams was the first teacher.

During the year of 1847 a division occurred in the church; the membership was too large for the accommodations. A lot upon which stood a frame building, formerly designed as the Universalist church and situated upon East Main street, was purchased for eight hundred dollars. By September, 1848, this church was placed in readiness for service at an expense of $3,000, and it was dedicated one week before the session of the Ohio annual conference, which was to convene in that church September 27th. Dedicatory sermon by Bishop Hamline; E. B. Chase, pastor; J. M. Jamison, presiding elder. This church was known as the eastern charge. At the session of conference the division line for membership was made according to the locality, relating to all residing east of Third street and the Mt. Vernon and Jacksontown roads. Rev. William F. Stewart was the newly appointed pastor; and for the western charge, Ezra M. Boring. Two distinct Methodist churches existed for sixteen years, although an attempt was made in 1859 to reunite.

The first organ used in the western charge was in 1862. Mary E. Evans was organist and A. G. Conwell, chorister. There were some averse to accompaniments. Such was the prejudice of Mother Brakebill that she would not enter church until after the opening service and left immediately after the sermon. 1864 marked the final union of the two congregations, and services were held at the eastern charge, with Lovett Taft pastor for two years. During this time subscriptions were solicited preparatory to building. Sale was made of the eastern charge to Mr. Sudbury, who razed the building and erected a house upon the ground. The transaction was closed with Mr. Hogg for the purchase of a lot where the present church stands, using a lot upon which the old brick church stood. Part of this lot was sold to Mr. Hetrick for the erection of a business building. The foundation for the church was laid in 1866; the building commenced in 1867. In September, 1868, Levi Cunningham was the newly appointed

minister. The basement was completed in the following November, and the congregation came to their new church home. Bishop Clarke preached the dedication sermon and Dr. Trimble delivered the evening discourse. March 29, 1874, the hearts of the people were gladdened by the completion of the auditorium. Dr. Trimble stated that the trustees were needing two thousand five hundred dollars. Soon two thousand eight hundred dollars were subscribed.

We must not neglect to mention the removal of the pioneer bell from the temporary belfry into the tower of the present church. As it was considered too diminutive for the tower, it has been, with but few exceptions, permitted to repose undisturbed, although the tones would be familiar to many in this city and cause a thrill of satisfaction, recalling incidents peculiar to the times, when the cherished old bell did general service for the city sixty-four years ago. All honor to the pioneer bell!

In 1876 the official board adopted the envelope system for payment of church assessments. During the pastorate of Rev. James Hill, from 1876-78, a church sinking fund was established. Just before the close of this pastorate a ten-days' camp meeting was held at the "Old Fort." No church or state organization can exist upon the country which is without finances. Church support depends upon liberality of its members and congregation. Unfortunately, a financial crisis came upon the country, which naturally affected the church. Dark clouds hovered o'er, yea, almost enveloped. Subscriptions were not all paid, money borrowed when the church was commenced was drawing heavy interest, and principal not decreasing. The unavoidable combination of such circumstances caused this depression. In March, 1879, a special day was appointed for prayer. As the petitions ascended the throne, God opened the way of deliverance for the raising of eight hundred dollars to meet the emergency.

Various entertainments were given: church socials, musicales, and loan exhibitions. While each effort was successfully conducted, special mention may be made of the loan exhibition, held on Fourth street, in Wilson's building, for one month, opening June 12, with formal exercises, assisted by Dr. Walden and prominent citizens. Never was more loyalty shown in church work. The hearty cooperation of sister denominations, and valuable support by citizens of Newark through this financial ordeal, will ever be cherished. This exhibit closed July 12, with net proceeds of one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. Orville J. Nave, pastor.

Sunday, July 13, a tabernacle meeting was held on Wilson's lot on West Main street, an all-day service giving accommodation to all persons sufficiently interested to attend, and by this means make the last special effort for relief on the church debt. Bishop Bowman delivered one of his powerful sermons in the morning. This was followed by a financial appeal. Dr. Payne, of Delaware, conducted afternoon and evening services, continuing the call for aid. It is but just to state that never was there a heartier response. H. D. Murphy and Carl Norpell were secretaries for the day. E. H. Ewan, D. E. Stevens and J. V. Burner, financial committee. In cash and subscriptions, five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars were raised. Sinse that time the church has been progressing spiritually, numerically and financially.

In October, 1888, J. H. Gardner was pastor and I. K. King presiding elder. The pastor organized the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

East Newark had contributed liberally to the support of Methodism, but an opening seemed provident for the organization of a second Methodist Episcopal church in that part of the city. For some time Sabbath-school and services had been held in the Episcopal chapel. Services were conducted for several months by students, C. W. Collier, I. F. Kingsley, Byron Palmer, and Rev. Marsten. In the spring of 1889 this society was organized and a lot purchased on the corner of East Main and Cedar streets. A chapel was there erected and dedicated, March, 1890. The sermon was preached by Dr. Bashford, of Delaware, Ohio; Rev. Marsten, station minister; I. F. King, presiding elder. September, 1890, J. F. Steele was assigned to the pastorate. He was followed by T. W. Garrett.

September 24, 1890, the First Methodist Episcopal church again entertained the Ohio conference. Rev. L. L. Magee was appointed pastor and J. T. Miller presiding elder. They were followed by C. C. Elson, T. R. Taylor, E. A. Johnson, L. C. Sparks, pastors; J. T. Miller, T. R. Taylor, and Franklin McElfresh, presiding elders.

In the fall of 1891 the Christian Endeavor society reorganized under the standard of the "Epworth League." This organization, with its departments of work, is the very bloom and crown of Methodism. The Junior Epworth League is a stronghold for the children. The church sustains a society of young ladies, "King's Messengers," organized for missionary work. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Home Missionary Society are doing noble work. To these may be added the Ladies' Aid Society.

This church is now preparing for the erection of a large and modern house of worship, to be erected on the corner of West Locust and North Fifth streets, at an estimated cost of seventy-five thousand dollars.

MAIN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In January, 1889, Miss Jennie Smith, an evangelist employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, held revival services in Newark, and many people in the eastern part of the city became interested. Some of the meetings were held in the hall over the saloon at the corner of East Main and Morris streets. Many Christians desiring regular services, the Rev. Dr. I. F. King, then presiding elder of the Zanesville district, rented, through Brice S. Taylor, the Protestant Episcopal chapel, in the rear of the storeroom now occupied by the Ellery grocery, on the southwest corner of Cedar and East Main streets. He paid eight dollars for a month and a half's rent, and later added twenty dollars and secured the property permanently until the collections from the Sunday-school were sufficient to meet the rental. He preached there himself on Sunday, the 23d of February, 1889, and organized a Sunday-school and secured Mr. B. F. Stater as superintendent. For a month or two the traveling expenses of the Rev. J. F. Kingsley, then a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, were paid for preaching on Sabbath evenings. The Rev. G. W. Marston, of Kenova, Kentucky, then applied for the position of pastor and was duly appointed. His health failing, he was compelled to resign, and for a few Sabbaths the Rev. D. Maxfield, of Granville, supplied the pulpit. During the summer, a talented young man from New England, then teaching school near New Holland, Ohio, by the name of Christopher Collier, was appointed to the work, and in September he was admitted on trial into the Ohio conference

and regularly stationed as the first conference appointee. Being offered a larger salary by a Congregational church in New England, he resigned in the early spring, and the Rev. Byron Palmer was appointed by Elder King to fill out the year. It was at this time that the lots now occupied by the present church and parsonage were purchased. Rev. Palmer also organized the Ladies' Aid Society, with Mrs. Minerva Stater as president. This society has done marvelous work in the raising of funds for the support of the pastors and the building enterprises.

In the following summer (1890) the frame church was built with money partly raised by subscription and partly loaned by Rev. Benjamin Green. It was dedicated early in September by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, now bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, but then president of the Ohio Wesleyan University. At the conference the last of September, Rev. J. F. Steel was appointed pastor, and remained three years. In 1893, Rev. T. F. Garrett was appointed, remaining two years; in 1895, Rev. W. H. Miller, for three years; in 1898, Rev. M. W. Acton, remaining five years. He was succeeded by Rev. T. W. Locke, who was appointed in 1903 and remained four years.

In 1907 was appointed the present incumbent, the Rev. W. W. Trout. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Acton, in November, 1901, that a fire so damaged the frame building that it forced a movement, already started, to build a new and more commodious structure, though there was still a considerable debt on the old one. Through the heroic efforts of Pastor Acton and his faithful people, the present beautiful edifice was builded, and dedicated by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, the 5th of September, 1903. The old frame church was moved a little north and remodeled as a double dwelling, facing Cedar street. The church property is now freed from its burden of debt. Its present board of trustees are Wesley Montgomery, H. A. Fleming, M. E. Davis, Charles F. Heim, George H. Taylor, I. G. Burkham, S. S. Brown, Emmet Patterson, and Lee S. Lake.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWARK.

There are not many, if any, now living who have a personal recollection of the church's beginning in Newark, so that it is necessary to refer to the parish records for a description of its early works. There was occasional preaching, at long intervals, from time to time, for years before there was any church building or even organization; the congregation being gathered at private residences, the court room, or the house of another denomination. Of those who thus preached were Bishop Chase, his son Philander, and Rev. Dr. Doddridge; and these perhaps only when they passed through Newark in their journeys to and from other places. In 1826 this was regarded as a favorable point for the establishment of a church, and one was organized by Bishop Chase. It was represented the next year in the convention by Judge Holmes. It was placed under the missionary care of Rev. N. G. Baldwin, in connection with Zanesville and Granville, hence, having but one-third of his time. The next preacher was the Rev. C. P. Bronson, Rev. R. T. Rogers followed him. Little was done looking towards a building until 1833 when the Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine on his way to Gambier from his consecration in the east as Bishop, remained in Newark two days preaching each evening and urging the erection of a church. The record of this visit is as follows: The churches of the Methodist and the Presbyterian congregation were

kindly offered for the use of the Episcopalians in Newark. I preached once in each and then held a meeting at the house of Mr. Hazlett. The meeting was small but spirited and one thousand one hundred dollars pledged for building. The parish being without a rector no further progress was made until the next year 1834 when Rev. G. Dennison a professor at Kenyon College, Gambier, taking charge, immediate steps were taken for building a church.

In 1836 the neat Gothic church on First street was consecrated. The entire charge and responsibility of its erection had been thrown over upon Geo. Baker. The estimated cost of the building to be erected was two thousand dollars; but Mr. Baker with changes, additions, and improvements ran up the bills to three times that sum. On being expostulated with his reply was, "What difference does it make; do you doubt my ability or willingness to pay all this additional expense? All I have belongs to the church." Under such protestations the fears of the members subsided, for Mr. Baker was wealthy without heirs, and a man of his word; but the best of intentions sometimes come to naught through misfortune; entering into an unsuccessful business partnership, this good friend of the church became insolvent and the debt passed into the hands of one who held the vestry responsible —N. B. Hogg. This gentleman, however, was generous; instead of demanding four thousand dollars as he might justly have done, he settled his claim for half that sum. The parish gained in members and influence under the rectorship of Mr. Dennison. The following is a list of the ministers who succeeded Mr. Dennison:

W. H. Newman, 1837; John Ufford, 1840; G. Dennison (second term), 1841; S. A. Bronson, 1850; John Swan, 1851; F. B. Nash, 1852; Henry Blockaller, 1855; H. B. Wray, 1858; J. W. McCarty, 1859; Wm. Bower, 1863; C. S. Bates, 1873; Francis M. Hall, 1878; Paul Sterling, 1883; Henry C. Johnson, 1887; F. B. Nash, Jr., 1895; G. W. Van Fassen, 1902; Lewis P. Franklin, 1905.

The Rev. J. W. McCarty was a young man twenty-nine years old, who resigned his pastorate here to enter the services of the Union Army. He enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., December 16th, 1861, and was appointed chaplain of the regiment December 17th, 1861, sometimes serving as aide-de-camp. He was gallant and faithful in all his duties. During the incumbencies of the preceding ministers, from 1837 to that of the Rev. C. S. Bates in the year 1873, the old edifice seemed to be amply adequate for all the purposes of the parish, but during the ministrations of Mr. Bates both the membership of the church and the Sunday school increased and while Mr. Bates was still here and later after the Rev. F. M. Hall, there were expressed needs of a new church building and particularly better quarters for the Sunday school. The subject of building was considerably agitated during the pastorate of Mr. Hall, but no definite steps were taken until Henry C. Johnson became his successor. He, being a man of good financial business ability, immediately went to work to cope with the building proposition. The money that seemed to be needed was promptly subscribed and the preliminary steps were taken. The present site, northwest corner of East Main and First streets, one block from the old church, was then purchased. A building committee was appointed consisting of the Wardens, J. H. Franklin, and H. C. Strong; and Vestrymen, L. B. Wing, Wm. A. Sprague and Chas. C. Metz. J. W. Yost, architect from Columbus, was employed. The material, sand and freestone, from our home quarries, were selected, and the buildings progressed rapidly under the able directions of C. E. Richards,

associate architect. The double structure, consisting of the church proper, on the corner, and the parish house and Sunday school on the west, occupy one hundred feet frontage, while the depth of the church is one hundred feet on First street. The structure is of Norman design, with red tile roof and gives an impression of permanency, churchliness and comfort. The estimated cost of the church was about $30,000.00, but before the building was completed it was found that the estimate fell short of the actual outlay necessary to finish it. An effort was made to raise more money and although some more was subscribed a debt of about eight thousand dollars was incurred. Negotiations for the sale of the old church property to the people of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church had been in progress for some time, but the sale was not concluded until August 16th, 1889, when the deed was executed and the old church with all that pertained to it passed into the hands of the trustees of that denomination. Not long after this, at the death of Mrs. Grace A. Marble, by virtue of a will June 28th, 1892, the church came into possession of the proceeds of an estate amounting to about $12,000.00. This good lady was one of the old pioneers and a life-long friend of the parish. A vacancy now occurred by the resignation of Mr. Johnson and the vestry, through recommendations of friends, made a call to the Rev. F. B. Nash, Jr., then at Fargo, North Dakota, who accepted the call and was duly installed in his new parish. The church had hardly emerged from the financial strain consequent upon building when the rector assumed his duties. The music of the church consisted of an old piano and a quartette, and that in the eyes of the new rector was an inappropriate auxiliary to an Episcopalian service. He at once went to work to change things in that respect. Having been in the ministry for many years, and in large western congregations, he well understood what the situation demanded. The best organ factories were corresponded with, propositions were received and finally, after much investigation, a Two-Manual Westfield-Johnson organ was purchased and erected. As soon as the organ was installed a vested choir was organized and trained. Choir stalls were put in position and the choir, for the first time in the history of a Newark church, entered in processional and took its place in the chancel. This gave the church new life and it flourished as it never had before. In a short time the services of a more efficient organist and choir master were required and Mr. C. E. Reynolds of Chicago was engaged. He had excellent ability and few churches in the country could claim better music. On the 29th day of May, 1901, Mr. Nash resigned, and the Rev. G. W. Van Fassen became the rector in 1902. While nothing of special importance transpired during the pastorate of Mr. Van Fassen the church remained in a prosperous condition and he resigned in October, 1904, to take up the work in eastern Pennsylvania, where he had been in charge before.

The vestry now again had the arduous duty of procuring a rector for the vacancy made by Mr. Van Fassen and the choice, through the recommendation of the Bishop, fell upon the Rev. Lewis P. Frankein, then assistant rector of Trinity church, Toledo, O., who accepted the call and is the rector at this time. The church, during the two years of his ministrations, has been wonderfully prosperous, both in a spiritual and in a secular sense. He was here but a few months when he made a spirited appeal for the extinguishment of the church's indebtedness and the importance of its consecration. The congregation, with a full conviction of its duty,

rose to the occasion and on Easter Sunday, 1906, made an offering that wiped out the debt, about seven thousand dollars. The church was consecrated with impressive services, on Tuesday, October 16, 1906, by the Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. About the same time the vestry, realizing the need of a rectory and having the opportunity of purchasing what was known as the Lewin property, north of and just in rear of the church, this was acquired and the title passed into the hands of the vestry. This gives a frontage on East Main street of one hundred feet and two hundred feet on First street. The old brick dwelling, which was on the lot and which was one of the most substantial in the city, was overhauled and repairs to the amount of three thousand dollars was expended, in order to make it one of the most modern as well as one of the most suitable for the home of a rector—commodious, comfortable, and convenient. Trinity Episcopal church of this city has kept pace with the growth of the community and its surroundings, and hopes to do its full share in the future. Its present membership is about 400 and the membership of the Sunday school about 130.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Newark was organized as a Welsh church. The first sermon in Newark by a Congregational minister, was preached in Welsh by Rev. James Davis, about the year 1837.

Thomas D. Jones and Nicodemus Griffiths, who lived a few miles northwest of Newark, were the first to take steps towards the organization of a Welsh Congregational church. Learning that several Welsh families of that faith had settled in Newark and vicinity, they called upon them, and as a result a meeting was called to consider the matter of organizing a church.

This meeting was held early in the year 1841. Those present were: Rev. Rees Powell of Delaware county; Rev. Seth Howell, Presbyterian, David Jones, T. D. Jones, Thomas Rees, David Lewis and Thomas Lewis and their families, and Evan W. Evans, Titus Davis and Josiah Davis. An adjourned meeting was held the next day at the home of Thomas Rees on North Fourth street, where the church was organized. The charter members were: Thomas Rees, Frances Rees, Thomas D. Jones, Ann Jones, David Lewis, Hannah Lewis, Mary Roberts, Evan W. Evans, Titus Davis and Josiah Davis. The first deacons were: Thomas D. Jones, David Lewis and Thomas Rees.

The same year a frame church was purchased on North Fourth street for five hundred dollars. Possession was taken March 3d. The first pastor was Rev. John Powell who was assisted by Rev. Thomas W. Evans after his arrival from Wales the same year.

During the pastorate of Rev. David Price (1862-1869) a new church building was erected. It was a fine brick structure, and cost seven thousand dollars. At this time the church had a membership of one hundred and forty.

The services were conducted in the Welsh language until 1904. It was then determined to make a radical departure by changing the church into an English church. This step was taken because so many of the Welsh members had passed away, and no others came to fill their places. The membership at that time was sixty-eight.

The church called to the pastorate Rev. Thomas H. Warner, the present pastor, who began his work October 1, 1904. The building was renovated at a cost of three thousand dollars, and memorial windows were placed in the church. Since the change the church has had a steady growth, over eighty having been received into membership the past four years. The church now has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, a Sunday school of one hundred and fifty, and a Christian Endeavor Society of eighty members. It is in a prosperous condition, with a bright future before it.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEWARK.

The Plymouth Congregational church of Newark, Ohio, was organized May 21, 1879, with sixty-eight members, thirty-one by letter and thirty-seven on confession.

The founder of the society was the Rev. E. I. Jones, who had created an interested following during seven months service, first in the Opera House, then at the Murphy home, and afterwards in the City Hall. It was in the latter place that the present society was organized, on May 21st and 22nd, 1879. The first act of the church was to tender a formal call to the Rev. E. I. Jones, to become its pastor; and on the following day Rev. Jones was installed by council of sister churches of the Congregational order, represented chiefly by the Revs. Frank Russell, D. N. Hawks, C. Haskell, R. G. Hutchens, D. D., and John Jones.

In December, 1884, the church thus formed took possession of its new quarters, in a commodious building on North Fourth street, where for several years was witnessed the gracious ministry which has endeared the name of its first pastor to all the citizens of Newark. Rev. Jones resigned his charge here on November 18, 1894, and he was succeeded by the following ministers, who served the church in turn with great fidelity and acceptableness: Revs. George Hill, William Pease, T. M. Higginbotham, T. H. Kiernan.

The advent of Dr. Morriston Thomas, in 1907, was marked by a unanimous resolution on the part of the church, to replace the original frame structure by a magnificent stone edifice, which is rapidly approaching completion, and which will be one of the handsomest and most commodious buildings in Licking county.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

What was known for several years as the Fourth Street Church of Christ, but now as the Central church, was organized April 24, 1884, by Elder John F. Rowe, of Akron, Ohio, with eighteen members. George F. Crites, the leading spirit in the movement, and William E. Linn were chosen elders and Henry Metz and Rufus Swinehart deacons. For the next few years the church met in different parts of the city in rented rooms and was ministered unto by such preachers as George F. Crites, John F. Rowe, Harrison Jones, Benjamin S. Ferrall, C. A. Hill, George Van Pelt, Isaiah Jones, Robert Moffett, J. S. Howard, T. N. Madden, A. Ellmore, W. K. Pendleton, and others. During these years, the church had a very slow growth.

The church purchased a lot on the east side of North Fourth street, just north of Church street, and in conjunction with the Ohio Christian Missionary Society erected a small brick building, which was dedicated June 9, 1895, by

Elder F. M. Rains, of Cincinnati. Three exercises were held during the day and the building was crowded at each. The local ministers of the city were present at the afternoon services and participated in the worship.

Miner Lee Bates (now president of Hiram college) was employed as minister and began his pastorate September 29, 1895, and remained six years. During his stay the Bible school grew from twenty-five to two hundred, the audience from about one hundred to a packed house, the indebtedness reduced from $7,200.00 to $3,000.00 and the latter was provided for. The membership of the church had grown amazingly.

H. Newton Miller (now state secretary of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society), a graduate of Bethany and later a professor in that college, was called as minister. He began his regular work September 29, 1901, and remained six years. During his successful pastorate it became necessary to enlarge the church building and Messrs. H. N. Miller, T. A. Hill, and O. C. Larason were chosen by the official board a building committee. An adjoining lot was purchased, the contract let to Palmer Brothers and the enlarged house was rededicated June 19, 1904, by F. D. Power, of Washington, D. C. The building is modern and up-to-date in every particular and has a larger auditorium than any other Protestant church in the city, with a seating capacity of one thousand one hundred and fifty. Large fans are constructed to cool the atmosphere in summer and warm it in winter. The church location is one of the very best in the city.

Joseph N. Scholes, a graduate of Angola College, a scholar and orator of acknowledged ability, was unanimously chosen as Mr. Miller's successor, and commenced his work September 1, 1907. The Bible school still maintains its supremacy of graded and efficient work with an enrollment of over three hundred and fifty pupils. The Endeavor society is active, with a membership of eighty. The Christian Woman's Board of Missions, with an enrollment of seventy-five members, is sending one hundred dollars to the church centennial, to be held at Pittsburg in the autumn of 1909. The church has started a library which is growing rapidly. Its membership is over eight hundred and has an active working force along all the avenues of church work.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The society of "The New Church" (Swedenborgian) was organized in Newark, about 1853, chiefly through the efforts and influence of one of the first homeopathic physicians of this city, Dr. A. O. Blair, assisted by Hon. W. M. Cunningham. It was some years later before regular meetings were held, but in 1856 a room was rented and fitted up in the market house, on the second floor, with entrance on Fourth street. Dr. E. R. Tuller became the successor to Dr. Blair about this time and he also was an enthusiastic devotee to this faith and for some time its leading spirit among thirty or forty members. In 1858 it was decided to erect a church building. A lot was purchased on East Church street and the building erected. For some years the society prospered and was supplied with regular ministers, but from deaths and removals of its members, regular services were discontinued and the church building was sold to the state (New Church) organization, and about 1895 was purchased by Mr. Eage for business purpose.

Among the leading members of the church who are still remembered were: W. M. Cunningham, James White, Dr. E. R. Tuller, Dr. Sook, Sr., and the Baldwin and Abbott families.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NEWARK.

The inception of this church dates back to the year 1841, when on July 18th a number of religiously inclined Germans under the able leadership of Rev. Martin Schaad united in religious organization which was incorporated as the German Evangelical Protestant St. John's Church of Newark, Ohio. July 25th of the same year, the first board of trustees was elected, constituted as follows: President, H. Rickenbach; secretary, A. Petry; treasurer, Charles Eichner; elders, David Ficher and G. Budlmayer; trustees, Jacob Grasser and Jacob Paul. In the constitution adopted by the board and ratified by the congregation, its doctrinal position is thus defined: As a union of members of the Reformed and Lutheran faith, we term ourselves Evangelical church, we acknowledge the Holy Scripture to be the sole guide of faith and life and interpret same in accordance with the symbolical books of the Lutheran and Reformed church, depending solely upon the Bible in points where they differ.

September 30, 1841, the corner-stone was laid to the first brick church, the dimensions of which were forty by thirty feet, and which was erected on the site of the present building, South Fifth and Poplar avenue. The lot was purchased of Henry and Barbara Rickenbach for two hundred dollars, which amount, however, they donated as their contribution to the church fund. The building was rapidly completed, being dedicated January 16, 1842. Now followed a time of quiet growth.

In 1857 the first parsonage was erected on the church lot. This year is also notable for another occurrence, the secession of Rev. W. C. Kiesel, then pastor of the church, with a considerable part of the membership, which formed the German Salem Presbyterian church, which, however, ceased to exist in 1907. Owing, no doubt, to new immigration, this diversion does not seem to have hampered its development. A few years later, during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Herrmann, who served the congregation until his death in 1865, we hear of a greatly increased Sunday school.

The old building proving defective and too small, the present church was built with dimensions seventy by forty-five, and a seating capacity of five hundred.

The Ladies' Aid society, organized by the Rev. Polster on Ascension day, 1872, greatly aided in reducing the heavy debt incurred by the building of the new church.

The administration of the Rev. Thomas A. Bruekner is noteworthy for the acquisition of the tuneful chimes, which are the pride of the church today.

The longest pastorate was that of the Rev. Martin Schleiffer, 1883 to 1906, who has retired from the ministry and is now living in Newark. The congregation built the present parsonage for him in the fall of 1883, and during his incumbency the pipe organ was built, 1888, and the steeple added to the church. He was succeeded, October, 1906, by the present pastor, Rev. H. M. Wiesecke. Up to this time the German language had been used exclusively in all departments of the church work, but now the English is employed as well in Sunday school,

the Young People's society, and the evening services. It is hoped that now the church will be no longer a feeder of the English churches in town, but will keep and augment its confirmed youth.

At this time the Sunday school has an enrollment of one hundred and sixty, including cradle roll and home department, a Young People's society of sixty-six, and a Ladies' Aid of ninety members; the communicants number about two hundred and fifty.

HOLY TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF NEWARK.

This church was begun as a mission in November, 1902, under the leadership of the Rev. J. C. Schindel, of St. Paul's church, Newark, and the Rev. E. Luther Spaid, then pastor of the Newark charge. A room over a grocery store at 71 South Williams street was rented and the Sunday school was organized under the supervision of Pastor J. C. Schindel. The services were also arranged for, being conducted by Pastors Schindel and Spaid, on alternate Sundays.

On the 20th of December, 1903, the field secretary of the Central District of the Board of Home Mission of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. S. J. McDowell, together with Pastors Schindel and Spaid, effected the organization. The first officers elected were: For elders, S. F. Welch and Adam Stauffer; for deacons, Elmer Orr, Jerry Hanks, Jesse E. Stenger and Robert A. Hartman. A call was then extended to E. Luther Spaid to serve as the mission's first pastor. The call was accepted and Rev. Spaid entered on his duties March 1, 1904.

In April of 1905 the site known as the Hilliard property, on the corner of West Main and Williams streets, was purchased. Since that time the services of the church have been held in the rooms of the large dwelling situated on the lot.

In August of 1905 the Rev. Spaid resigned his pastorate to accept a call to another field. Hence, the mission, at a critical period in its history, was left without a pastor for the greater part of a year. In March of 1906 a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. C. C. Roof, who was then a senior in the Wittenburg Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ohio. He entered upon his duties after graduation, May 6, 1906.

The following are the names of the charter members: G. E. Johnson, Mrs. Ann Johnson, C. A. Johnson, Mrs. Emma Johnson, Adam Stauffer, Mrs. Daisy Stauffer, Charles Trittipo, Mrs. Alice O. Trittipo, J. E. Stenger, Mrs. Lillie B. Stenger, Herman Pagel, Mrs. Sophia Pagel, Elmer Orr, Mrs. Myrtle Orr, Jeremiah Hanks, Mrs. Miriam Hanks, Silas F. Welch, Mrs. Ellen Markham, Miss Gertrude Markham, Miss Elizabeth Markham, Miss Calla Markham, Miss Mary Somers, Mrs. Calla Johnson, Mr. Robert Hartman, Mrs. Naomi Hartman.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH IN NEWARK.

About the first of July, 1906, five men, Revs. E. N. Folk, C. W. Smith, R. B. Niles, H. W. Saunderson and D. W. Wesley, all preachers in the Ohio conference of the Free Methodist Church of North America, began a tent meeting on the "Old Cemetery" at the corner of West Main and Sixth streets in Newark, Ohio.

The afternoon service of Sunday, July 15, was in charge of Rev. H. W. Saunderson, who after giving the cause of the origin of the Free Methodist church, her early struggle amid persecution, etc., read the general rules of the church and asked if there were any who enjoyed salvation from sin who wished to form themselves into a society. To his question eight stepped to the front, four of whom were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Harter, John Abbott, and Stanley G. Lamp. They were received into full membership. The other four, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Baird, Miss Minnie Hummel and Miss Sarah Roberts, not being members of any orthodox denomination, were received on six months' probation in accordance with the rules of the discipline. This was the first organized society in Licking county, Ohio. At a meeting one week later Brother C. A. Harter was elected class leader.

Through the kindness of the trustees of Welsh Calvanistic church the society was permitted to hold Sunday services "pro tempore" in their church, which is situated on Elmwood avenue.

The class having no regular pastor, Rev. C. W. Smith, of New Albany, Ohio, supplied the pulpit until the next annual conference, which was held in Holland, Ohio. The first regular pastor, Rev. J. A. Bolton, arrived in the city October 10, 1906. About October 15 temporary headquarters were found in the convention room of the courthouse, through the kindness of the county commissioners as well as of Judge E. M. P. Brister. Here on October 28th the Sunday school was organized. On the fifth of November the City Mission was opened on South Fourth street. The mission was financed by the business men of the city, while the society had charge of the religious work.

The first wedding ceremony performed by one of the ministers of the church in Licking county took place in the City Mission, Wednesday evening, January 9, 1907, Rev. J. A. Bolton officiating.

About the first of February, 1908, the City Mission was transferred to the southwest corner of Grant and Williams streets, where a more needy field presented itself.

At the annual conference in the fall of 1908, Rev. G. E. Conant was given charge of the work here.

The Sunday school has an enrollment of seventy-five, and the society a membership of eighteen.

THE CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT, NEWARK.

The rapid growth of Catholicity in Newark, particularly on the East Side, rendered the foundation of a new parish necessary.

St. Francis de Sales' church had for more than half a century been the spiritual home for all the Catholics in and around Newark. The splendid church in the parent parish was amply large to accommodate the people; but the rector, Very Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, realizing the needs of his flock, suggested to Rt. Rev. James J. Hartley, the newly consecrated bishop of the Columbus diocese, that another congregation be formed east of the Licking river, and a church and school suitable to accommodate the people be erected. Having considered the proposition, the bishop appointed Rev. Charles H. A. Watterson, pastor of St. Benedict's church, Cambridge, Ohio, to undertake the work. Father Watterson

arrived in Newark June 9, 1904, and at once began the work of organizing the people into a congregation and of planning the new combination church and school building.

Property on East Main street, between Cedar street and Penny avenue, was secured. Ground was broken August 29, 1904. Bishop Hartley, with imposing ceremonies, laid the corner stone on the 16th of October. The orator on the occasion was the very reverend rector of St. Francis de Sales church. The work progressed so rapidly that the bishop was able on the 12th of March, 1905, to dedicate the new Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

In September, 1905, the school, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Dominic, opened with one hundred and fifteen pupils in attendance. Since then the growth of the parish has been very pronounced. There are at present two hundred children in school and the congregation numbers more than one thousand souls.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH, NEWARK.

The beginning of the Catholic parish of St. Francis de Sales is not easy to determine, but it is probable that it was a mission attended from Somerset near where the first Catholic church in Ohio was erected in 1818 by the Dominican fathers. Shortly after this—in 1822—the second Catholic church in Ohio was erected at Danville, Knox county, and Newark was also visited occasionally from the latter place.

There is no record on the books of the first resident pastor but it is probable that Rev. Father Venneman was the first.

The first written records of the Catholic congregation of Newark dates back only to 1844, at which time, under the administration of Rev. I. Lamy, later archbishop of San Francisco, the first church edifice was erected, fronting on Granville street.

As early, however, as 1836, Rev. D. Young, of Washington, D. C., visited Newark on horseback, on his way to Somerset and Cincinnati, dispensing the sacraments of the church, and attending the sick calls along the canal, then being built. The same gentleman is also remembered as having about that time given lectures in the old courthouse on the square.

Among the early members of the church, and contributors to the erection of the frame building are found the names of William Stanbery, Bradley Buckingham, E. McCarthy, Jonas Maurath, M. Morath, E. Koos, J. Buckell, Patrick Connelly, and Wilson and McMillen.

From 1844 to 1848, Revs. D. Senez, I. Lamy, A. P. Anderson, W. Schonat, and J. T. Boulger, attended the congregation in succession, until a regular pastor was appointed in the person of Rev. J. Branneman, who remained from 1848 to 1854, and who died at Rockaway, New York, in 1876.

In 1854, Rev. F. Bender was appointed by Archbishop Purcell, to the Newark parish, which comprised the Linnville, Jacksontown, Natchez, Kirkersville, Mattingly, and Jersey settlements.

In time the old church on Granville street became inadequate for the accommodation of the growing congregation, and steps were taken to erect a substantial structure, the cornerstone of which was laid about 1860, by Archbishop Purcell.

Soon after the foundation of this church was laid, a heavy rain came on, and the gutters being blocked by building material, the water ran in and undermined one corner, causing it to give away; which circumstance gave rise to considerable feeling against Father Bender, then pastor, and who was superintending the work. As the building was without much architectural beauty the congregation thought it should be, at least, solid; but Father Bender intended the building should answer the purpose of a schoolhouse and church combined, and its long service for these purposes fully tested its strength and justified the faith of the builder. Rev. Father Bender's efficiency being appreciated at headquarters, he was appointed to the task of superintending the erection of St. Edward's church, in Cincinnati, and in retiring from the pastorate of this church, generously relinquished all claims against it for money he had advanced. He was succeeded by Rev. L. Cartuyvels, December 19, 1863.

A schoolhouse had been built by Rev. F. Bender as early as 1858. Rev. Cartuyvels remodeled it, put a large addition to it, and transformed it into a parsonage, having removed the schools to the west side of the church building. He also renovated and added to the comfort and convenience of the church by painting, putting pine floors in place of brick, placing furnaces in the basement and making various other changes, requiring an outlay of a considerable amount of money. A lottery scheme was started by the church, which was successful in discharging a portion of this indebtedness. Some dissatisfaction, however, existed in the congregation, and this, together with the fact that Rev. Cartuyvels, although having assistants at various times, among whom was Rev. P. T. Daly, was no longer able to attend to his duties on account of age, and infirmities, caused his removal, and Rev. N. Pilger was appointed in his place in 1872.

During these years the school had been sustained first under private teachers, then under the care of the sisters of charity, who, from their little earnings and charity fairs, succeeded in time in buying a lot on the corner of Granville and Pearl streets. This society, leaving Newark to make way for the sisters of St. Dominic sold this lot to the pastor, Rev. N. Pilger.

Father Pilger was succeeded in 1874, by Rev. Louis DeCailly. This gentleman first paid the debts of the church, then removed the old buildings to the rear of the lot, and put a new floor in the church edifice, making it two stories. He then erected the brick parsonage.

Rev. Louis DeCailly was assisted by Rev. Frank B. Woesman from 1880 to 1884, now pastor of the Marietta church. Father DeCailly was followed by Rev. P. V. Keogh and then came Rev. William Hayes in October, 1884, under whom the present church and school were erected. In less than three years this zealous priest had the building completed, which is a monument to his and the public's zeal and generosity. The church has the largest seating capacity of any in the diocese. The design is of mixed Gothic and Romanesque.

The school has ten classrooms and a large hall in the third story. Father Hayes died January, 1892, and was succeeded the same year by Rev. Bernard M. O'Boylan, who is still in charge.

The parish of St. Francis de Sales was divided, at the earnest solicitation of Father O'Boylan, shortly after the consecration of Rt. Rev. James J. Hartly and the Rev. Charles H. A. Watterson was appointed to take charge of the new

parish, named in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. Since the arrival of Father Watterson the work which he has accomplished speaks pre-eminently for his zeal and the generosity of his parishioners. Father Watterson is a nephew of the second bishop of Columbus—the great and gentle Bishop John A. Watterson, whose name is venerated by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He is still a young man and much good may confidently be expected of him.

ELIZABETH CHAPEL.

About the year 1900, Mrs. Elizabeth Fravel deeded a lot on the corner of Grant and Pine streets, 40 by 60, to the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Newark, to be held in trust for a church fund, toward establishing a Methodist church in West Newark. In the summer of 1904, Rev. Franklin McElfresh, presiding elder of the Zanesville district, visited West Newark in the interest of a mission Sunday school. Finding several persons deeply interested in the spiritual and moral welfare of that part of the city, Rev. McElfresh requested Mrs. M. E. Day to meet the official board of the First Methodist church, Rev. L. C. Sparks, pastor, and ask that church to mother a mission Sunday school in West Newark; as a result of this a committee, composed of the following persons, was appointed to secure a room: J. F. Abbott, Ephraim Galloway, Herbert Leonard, G. L. Larkin, Bates, Mrs. Wm. F. May and Mrs. Meday. After weeks of fruitless effort to secure a room, the committees requested permission of the mother church to buy a lot and build a room; this permission was given, and after many more weeks of untiring effort a lot, facing on both West Main and Maholm streets, was purchased of Wm. Shepherd for one thousand dollars cash. The lot, deeded to this embryo church by Mrs. Fravel, was sold for four hundred dollars, and this amount was applied to the payment of it together with six hundred dollars, which was promptly raised by subscription.

On this lot was a one-story building and in that small building—with partitions removed—the first service was held, on January 15th, 1905, and on that same date the first Sunday school was organized, with A. Calandar, superintendent; George McLean, secretary; Wm. Lumm, treasurer. January 22 an Epworth League was organized. In two months this Sunday school had increased so rapidly in numbers that in March the present church was started and the following June was completed and formally dedicated by the presiding elder, Rev. Franklin McElfresh, and named "Elizabeth Chapel," in memory of Mrs. Fravel. By appointment of the presiding elder the following gentlemen composed the first official board: J. T. Abbott, R. E. Lumm, E. S. Galloway, H. Leonard, G. L. Larkin, Dr. H. Day, J. T. Sopher, J. C. Goodhart, Carey Kinney, Geo. Bonham, J. Anderson, Geo. O. Edwards, J. E. Christman, A. Calandar.

The following September this flourishing society applied for admission to the Ohio conference, as a station, and asked for a pastor. Admission to the conference was granted. Rev. H. L. Bailey was sent to Elizabeth Chapel as its pastor, and the church started on its mission with seventy members transferred from the mother church. Soon afterward a flourishing Ladies' Aid Society was organized, with Mrs. Wm. F. May as its president. In April, 1908, Mr. Eli Hull gave the society a lot on Neil avenue, on which to build a parsonage. This parsonage was begun in September, 1908, and completed in January, 1909, and is valued at four

thousand five hundred dollars. January 1st, 1909, the church, with Rev. H. L. Bailey as its pastor, is composed of three hundred and thirty members; its official board is composed of the following gentlemen: Trustees, J. C. Goodhart, E. S. Galloway, W. B. Fouts, Geo. O. Edward, Wm. L. Lewis, Eli Hull, Clyde Hare, W. E. Butts, Henry Mayhew, Dr. Henry Day. Stewards, Carey Kinney, Noah Crips, Wm. Lumm, G. L. Larkin, J. E. Christman, J. T. Abbott, J. F. Swisher, Geo. Bonham, J. Anderson, Geo. Krebs, Harry Smith, R. E. Lumm, Fred Hawkins, F. N. Farhnay, E. D. George. Officers Sunday school, E. A. Slaugenhaupt, superintendent; Wm. Lumm, secretary; J. C. Goodhart, treasurer. Epworth League, Carey Kinney, president; Junior League, Fred Hawkins, superintendent; Young Men's club, Wm. Lumm, president; Ladies' Aid society, Mrs. Wm. F. May, president; Mrs. Etta Pierce, vice president; Mrs. F. Coke, second vice president; Mrs. Mayhuch, secretary; Mrs. Ed Christman, treasurer.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, GRANVILLE.

The history of Granville Baptist church naturally falls under four periods. First period June 6, 1819, to March 24, 1827, no house of worship. During this period the church was known as "The Baptist Church of Christ, in Granville and St. Albans." At the council of organization and recognition, Elder Jacob Drake was moderator and Elder George Evans, clerk of the council. The church as originally organized was composed of nineteen members, seven brethren and twelve sisters. Levi Nichols, James Hair, Abraham Chandler, Sanford Castle, Timothy Spellman, Jr., Thomas Green, David Adams, Salome Squire, Mary Atwood, Philenda Jewet, Sarah Craw, Mary Drake, Rhoda Burnet, Anna Chandler, Jerasha Baker, Sarah Kelley, Betsa Case, Louisa Woods, and Polly Phelps. The church voted August 12, 1819, to join the Columbus Baptist association, at its next session, to be held at Troy Baptist meeting house, Delaware county, Ohio, September 4-6, 1819.

During this period the records show that the church has no house of worship, but met in school and private houses for its worship. March 25, 1826, Elder Drake, moderator, it was voted to appoint Asa Shepardson and H. Kelly delegates to Zanesville for the purpose of organizing "The Ohio Baptist State Convention." During this period they had not much preaching, Professor L. E. Hicks' history of the church to 1868 says: "For the first fifteen months of its existence, the church as a body, heard only four sermons." However, credit must be given to Elder George Evans of Massachusetts for their organization and to Elder John Hanover, Elder DeBolt, and Elder Azariah Hank, who were their preachers during this period.

March 24, 1827, eleven signers from St. Albans petitioned to be set off in a separate church organization, to convene in St. Albans (Alexandria) and this was granted, the other part convening to Granville. The Granville people then called Elder James Berry as their pastor.

Second period, March 24, 1827, to November 10, 1849. Brick church. With this division came the second period under Elder Berry, the Granville people erected a brick church located where now stands the Conservatory of Music of Denison University. The cornerstone was laid September 21, 1829, the house was forty-five by thirty-five feet, with a belfry and a gallery. Under Elder Berry the

church had a revival that lasted all summer and autumn, in which fifty were added to the church, raising its total membership to seventy-four in 1829.

In this brick, and at the time unfinished house of worship, was organized Granville College, December, 1838 (now Denison University), and Mrs. Jerusha Sage Gear, wife of Elder Hiram Gear, of Connecticut, a co-laborer with Elder Berry, was the first female teacher.

Elder Henry Carr was pastor from July 1833, to September 1836, when he removed from Granville for a time, and the church was supplied by Professor Samuel B. Swain, President Jonathan Going, Elders Ezra Going and Clark.

In April 1839, Elder Henry Carr was again called to the pastorate and remained till September 19, 1892. During these two pastorates he bapitzed one hundred and forty-six. Rev. Edmund Lumey was pastor from October 20, 1842, to October 24, 1847. During his pastorate they outgrew the capacity of the brick church and began plans for a much larger and a two-story frame house of worship, and proposed to change their location to the square as more central to the town, but before the house was erected he resigned and President Bailey and Professor John Pratt were stated supplies in 1848 to 1851, and gave all of their salaries to the erection of the new building.

Third period. November 10, 1849, to November 14, 1883. Frame church. The church now began to be more aggressive, the town was larger, the college had been brought back from its site on the Columbus road, to its present location on College Hill, the students were more numerous, and the church became state-wide in importance, and the place of holding the college commencements and other ecclesiastical and educational meetings.

Rev. Jeremiah Hall, September 14, 1857 to July 1853, was the first pastor in this building. From the pastorate, he went to the presidency of Denison University, 1853 to 1863. This was a critical period for the college and Dr. Hall was successful in raising the endowment for Denison University, which held it at Granville, against the efforts to remove it to some other town. When he resigned, Professor F. O. Masch supplied until a pastor was secured. Rev. W. S. Burton, May 21, 1854 to May 25, 1862. During his pastorate occurred the "Great Revival of 1857-8," and he baptized seventy-four persons in that one year. For him is named "Burton Hall," one of the buildings of the university. During a three years' intermission the pulpit was supplied by Dr. Marsena Stone and President Talbot. Rev. I. D. King was with the church from April 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867, and introduced great changes in the financial plans of the church, a plan followed for a long time by the church known as the apportionment method for raising funds for church and benevolence. Again President Talbot filled the pulpit and also Rev. D. A. Randall, the Traveler in Palestine, and author of such travels. Rev. James C. Fennald was pastor from February 19, 1869, to October 16, 1872. and under him the church developed musically and spiritually. Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, February 27, 1847, to December 1, 1885. Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades was ordained by this church February 27, 1874. Under his leadership the frame church, which had served so well for many years was outgrown, and the church had greatly enlarged its seating capacity and proceeded to erect a large stone building.

Fourth period, November 14, 1883, to January, 1909. Stone church.

This brings us to the fourth period when the magnificent Sandusky Blue Lime Stone church was erected, and the beautiful sweet-toned Johnson pipe organ was given to the church by Mrs. Platt in memory of her husband, Edward Francis Platt, thirteen years pastor at Toledo, Ohio, and installed in the building. It was dedicated at an organ recital given by H. B. Roney the week of November 11-17, 1883.

The old frame was moved across the street and is now the town hall of Granville. In the fall of 1885, Pastor Rhoades was most urgently called to Brooklyn, N. Y., and feeling it his duty to go, he left with the best wishes of the Granville people for his success, and almost immediately began the erection of the beautiful Marcy Avenue Baptist church of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which he is still pastor.

The present stone building has seen but two occupants as pastors and Rev. Charles J. Baldwin of Troy, N. Y., the present pastor, has been with us since April, 1886. The church has greatly increased its influence and many of its former members are now preaching the gospel in widely scattered states and counties. The church and the university have grown and expanded together, so that to properly give the history of one is to introduce much of the other.

The music of the church has kept pace with its growth, and is of a very high order.

The membership is a constantly changing factor in the life of this church on account of the schools, but at present is about five hundred and fifty.

The building though large is found to be too small on special occasions and Sunday school class rooms are very much needed.

METHODIST CHURCH, GRANVILLE.

In the summer of 1810, Rev. Elisha Buttles preached the first Methodist sermon in Granville, under a walnut tree very near the center of the town. The same year Rev. James B. Finley preached and formed a class. The circuit was called "Knox," James Quinn being presiding elder, and Elisha W. Bowman, circuit preacher. The class was formed at the house of William Gavit, a recent convert, who became a leading Methodist in Granville. Other prominent families in the church in the early years of its history were those of Samuel Everett, Sr., the Thralls, Peter Thurston, Francis Elliot, Samuel Chadwick, Elisha Bigelow and Mrs. Stanley, who was the mother of the wife of Esquire Gilman.

Samuel Chadwick (at whose house many of the meetings were held, and who lived southeast of the town near the road that led to Phelps' saw-mill) kept a supply of benches which on preaching occasions were arranged in the house and at other times were piled up out in the yard.

The succession of presiding elders previous to 1820 was David Young, three years, and Charles Waddle, two years. The preachers in charge succeeding Mr. Bowman were Michael Ellis, David Knox, Samuel West, John Solomon, Shadwick Ruark, Henry Baker and Thomas Carr. Meetings were held at William Gavit's and Francis Elliot's, in town; Deacon Thurston's, on the Mt. Vernon road; Mr. Everett's, west, and Samuel Chadwick's, southeast of town. The attendance was regular and large for a new community.

In 1820 the circuit was set off as "Granville" circuit. After the old brick academy was built at the head of Main street, in 1820, the meetings were held there until 1826. In 1824, Jacob Young being presiding elder, and Samuel Hamilton preacher in charge, a subscription of one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars was raised, and a contract made with James Hayes to erect a frame meeting house on the northeast quarter of the town square, near where the present church stands. This square was set apart by the early colony for churches and public buildings. On the part of the church the contract was made by William Gavit, Peter Thurston and Oliver A. Thrall. Although the contract called for the completion of the building in 1824, the church did not take possession of it until May, 1826, and it was not finished for several years. It was used for meetings in summer, but in winter the congregation met in private houses. The audience room was thirty-four by forty-six feet, with galleries on three sides, and with twenty-six windows, each of twelve lights, of eight by ten glass. At this time Rev. Curtis Goddard was preacher in charge. Following him were Jacob Hooper, Abner Goff and James Gilruth. Henry S. Fernandes and C. Lybrand followed Gilruth. Then in 1832 came L. L. Hamlin, afterward editor of the Western Christian and Ladies' Repository, and elected bishop in 1844. In 1855 S. M. Merrill was preacher, Granville being a station. This was the late Bishop Merrill. J. W. White, a convert while Dr. Beecher was here in 1831, was presiding elder for four years.

In 1833, Levi Hayes, chiefly at his own expense, bought and refitted the house built the year before by F. Elliot, just west of the brick academy, and it became the parsonage.

About 1843, J. Belt raised the ceiling of the church, arching it into the roof, and lowered the galleries. In 1851, the pulpit was lowered and the audience room was newly seated. In 1861 the church was refitted, the galleries removed and the whole style modernized, the work being done by Leroy Bancroft, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. It became necessary to sell the parsonage at one thousand dollars to help meet this expense.

The church had long felt the need of a more convenient and commodious house of worship, and during the pastorate of Rev. Moore, in the winter of 1882, measures were taken to secure money for a new building. Subscription papers were circulated, and enough money was secured to justify the church in going forward with the new enterprise. The old church and the town hall were sold and removed, and the entire corner of the square taken for the present church edifice. Broad and deep foundations were laid early in the spring of 1883, and before winter the brick walls and roof were completed. The building was dedicated by the late Bishop Merrill, December 22, 1884, Rev. James Mitchell, pastor. The entire cost was fifteen thousand dollars, of which one thousand five hundred dollars was raised by the ladies of the church. The building is eighty-five by fifty-four feet, with a tower one hundred feet high. The auditorium is fifty by fifty-four feet, lecture room thirty by forty feet, with a ladies' parlor the same size on the second floor. Since the dedication of the church the ladies have added an excellent pipe organ and a fine-toned bell. Pastors since the dedication: James Mitchell, B. F. Jackson, D. J. Smith, T. B. White, A. H. Lathrop, B. L. McElroy, F. S. Davis, C. G. Doney, Frank Gillilan and J. N. Eason, B. D.

ST. LUKE'S PARISH, GRANVILLE.

By Horace W. Whayman.

In 1819-20, Bishop Chase visited Granville and held services, "administering confirmation to two persons and baptizing three." In 1823-4-5 or 6, "Episcopal missionaries visited the place." "In December, 1826, Rev. Amos G. Baldwin came," finding the state of things in the Congregational church "such that many were ready to sustain Episcopal services," and Ahab Jinks led the congregation that assembled (according to previous appointment) in worship conforming to the ritual of that church. "In 1827 he connected himself with the church and read the services every Sabbath."

As will be seen from the extracts from the records, given below, a meeting was held at the house of Rev. Ahab Jinks on the 14th of April, 1827, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing an Episcopal church." Dr. W. S. Richards was chairman and Anthony P. Pritchard secretary of the meeting. The Rev. Baldwin was present and offered prayer. At an adjourned meeting held in the meeting house (Congregational), two wardens and six vestrymen were elected, and were duly qualified by Ahab Jinks. It was ordered that the incorporation be known by the style and title of St. Luke's church in Granville, Licking county, Ohio. The Rev. Baldwin continued as rector until December, 1828. Then followed a period of irregular services, by the Revs. William Sparrow, Erastus Burr and others. In 1832 lay reading commenced, services usually being held in the Methodist and Congregational meeting houses, and occasionally in the Masonic hall. "From 1839," says Bushnell, "the history cannot be better told than in the words of Dr. Bronson himself."

"Rev. S. A. Bronson after completing his services in the ministry, as a missionary at Lancaster and Somerset, December 3, 1836, left that city the next day, not knowing where his next field of labor would be. On reaching Newark, he found a letter inviting him to take charge of the parishes of Granville and Utica. For the winter of 1836-7, with his wife and an infant, he boarded with General C. K. Warner of Utica, and went to Granville on alternate Sundays. In the spring of 1837 he fixed his residence in Granville, in the same house with Elias Gilman, for which he paid a rental of thirty dollars per annum, out of a salary of four hundred dollars a year. Services were held at first in what was called the 'Old Academy,' a brick building on the side hill above the town. In the spring a small building was fitted up for services, on the flat, a little north of the Presbyterian church, where the academy had been accommodated under Messrs. Fowler, Garland and Martin.

"A bequest of two thousand dollars had been made by Sherlock Mower, which was applied to the building of an Episcopal church, and a very neat building was erected near the southeast corner of the public square, and was so far completed that the basement was occupied for services in September, 1837, when Mr. Bronson resigned his charge at Utica and devoted his whole time to Granville, and so continued until the fall of 1845, when he became president of Kenyon College. His relations with the people of his charge and with other Christian bodies were always exceedingly delightful, and all the memories and reminiscences of Granville of forty years ago are very interesting. Granville Female Seminary

was then carried on under the auspices of the Episcopal church and did good service for the church and for the state. When Mr. Bronson began his labors there were but eleven communicants, but though self-supporting the church never became very strong.

"The leading physicians were Drs. Richards, Spellman, and Bancroft. Dr. Richards was senior warden, a man of sound judgment, though slow in coming to a conclusion, of unblemished character, and great influence in all the relations of life, and when he died he left a noble record behind him. The others were worthy men, and leading characters in their own churches. 'Another man by his warm devotion to the church impressed his memory very dearly upon the heart of the rector, and that was Anthony P. Pritchard.'

"Names that deserve mention as more or less interested in the support of the Episcopal church were Alfred Avery, Walter Thrall, Benjamin Mower, Gaylord Adams, John Huggins, Mansfield French, Christopher Rose, Timothy Carpenter, Levi Rose, General Munson, Freeman Haskell, George Case and P. W. Taylor."

This sketch would be very incomplete without including a distinct notice of the Rev. Alvah Sanford. He came to Granville, being called to take charge of the Female Seminary, when first opened in connection with the Episcopal church, and conducted it a while for the trustees. Finally he purchased it in fee simple, and carried it on himself as long as he wished, and then retired to his farm west of town. He was a man of thoroughgoing piety, sound judgment, untiring industry and unflinching integrity. He and his good wife, by prudent management, accumulated about fifty thousand dollars, most of which was bequeathed to various benevolent societies.

Rev. Alvah Sanford succeeded Mr. Bronson as rector. Rev. William C. French followed for three years; Rev. John L. Bryan, for two years; Rev. Erastus Strong, for three years; Rev. Thomas Corlett, for two; Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg, two years; Rev. C. S. Doolittle, five years; the Rev. William Bower, rector of Trinity church, Newark, ten years.

The Rev. R. S. Nash and Rev. F. M. Hall, of the same place, followed for several months. Professor Bates of Gambier also officiated at times. Since 1885 monthly services have been held by the Revs. Johnson, F. B. Nash and Van Fossen, successively rectors of Trinity church, Newark, and by lay readers. At the present time, occasional services are held by the Rev. L. P. Franklin of Trinity church, Newark.

The records of this parish are contained in three books of different sizes, and although since 1875 they have been indifferently kept, few if any entries having been made, the books have been carefully preserved by Dr. Watson L. King, sometime senior warden, and now the sole active communicant of the parish.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GRANVILLE.

This church was one hundred years old the first of May, 1905. The centenary anniversary was fittingly observed by a large gathering of the members and friends of the church. The Rev. William McKibben, D. D., LL. D., president of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and a grandson of Justice Brackenridge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, delivered the address.

A memorial stone will be erected on the church lawn bearing the names of

the original pioneers who composed the church. The organization of this church took place in East Granville, Massachusetts, and is an offshoot of the Congregational church of that place. It was organized May 1, 1805, and in the fall of the same year it removed bodily to Granville, Ohio. This village was not then in existence, but was founded by two hundred and thirty-four pioneers from East Granville, Massachusetts, and Granby, Connecticut. The church started on its career with twenty-eight members. They were the following: Samuel Everett, Mrs. Mindwell Everett, Abagail Sweatman, Israel Wells, Mrs. Chloe Wells, Joseph Linnell, Zernah Linnell, Timothy Rose, Mrs. Lydia Rose, Roswell Graves, Mrs. Hannah Graves, Job Case, Mrs. Elizabeth Case, Samuel Thrall, Mrs. Triphosa Thrall, Levi Hayes, Hiram Rose, Mrs. Sabra Rose, Zadoc Cooley, Mrs. Michael Cooley, Lemuel Rose, Mrs. Achsah Rose, Samuel Everett, Jr., Silas Winchel, James Thrall, Hannah Graves, Mrs. Sarah Gavitt, Timothy Spellman. The first pioneer to drive onto the town site was Lemuel Rose. This was on Tuesday, November 12th. The next day the pioneers joined in felling a large beach tree, the first to be cut at the new home. The next Sabbath public worship was held near the stump of this newly felled tree. It is for this reason that the memorial stone erected on the church lawn assumes the shape of a stump. On Sabbath, the 17th of November, public services were held, a horn serving as a church bell. Two sermons were read by Mr. Rathbone. One of them was the sermon preached by Dr. Cooley in Granville, Massachusetts, at the organization of the church.

There is a strain of Mayflower blood in the church of Granville, also descendants of Increase and Cotton Mather, and some members of the Abbott family. All had tender and correct consciences and the courage to follow them. Hence there was a loyal devotion to the family altar, Sabbath-keeping, readiness to attend upon public worship and to support the gospel. Family training, the necessary background of good church life, was a high order.

When the church observed its fiftieth anniversary in 1855, the Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, D. D., came from East Granville, Massachusetts, to attend the exercises. With what emotions he must have beheld the scenes about him! Here were the same men and women whom he fifty years before had dismissed from his own church that they might seek homes in the then "far West." Here were their children and their grandchildren, into whose ears the fathers and mothers had spoken words of sadness and praise regarding the old home, the neighbors, the church, and the communion, and the dear home pastor, and now here he stood! Their eyes saw him. He beheld his old parishioners, many of them grizzled and gray, and his own head blossoming for the grave! It was a thrilling moment for both parties.

In the evening Dr. Little, the pastor, occupied the pulpit, giving a history of the "daughter church" during fifty years.

Elias Gilman, being ninety years old, the oldest of the 1805 pioneers, and the oldest man in the township, rose in his pew and offered the following motion:

"I move the adjournment of this meeting fifty years, to the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and five, to meet at the place which shall then be occupied by this church." His voice was weak from age, so that the people could not all hear. Dr. Little took the motion from his trembling hand and read it. Then said:

"I cannot attend that meeting, for it supposes me to live till I am one hundred and ten years old. Our aged guest cannot be there unless he lives to one hundred and thirty-three, and the mover to one hundred and forty! He who seconds the motion (George Little) will be sixty-six, and with youthful portion of the church may be there. How many of this audience will be sleeping in the grave before that meeting! But we have just been told of another meeting, where all may attend without fear of age or any physical infirmity.

"I trust I have been making my arrangements to be there ever since I was eleven—forty-nine years—and our guest ever since he was fifteen—sixty-eight years. Still it is best for our descendants to hold a century meeting! Who can tell what glorious display of Divine goodness the pastor on that day will recount?"

The succession of ministers has been as follows: Rev. Timothy Harris, 1808-1821; Rev. Ahab Jinks, 1821-1826; Rev. Jacob Little, D. D., 1827-1864; Rev. E. A. Beech, 1865-1870; Rev. A. S. Dudley, 1870-1875; Rev. D. B. Hervey, 1875-1882; Rev. J. M. Cross, D. D., 1882-1886; Rev. E. W. Childs, 1887-1897; Rev. William F. Ringland, D. D., 1897-1900; Rev. C. L. Work, D. D., 1901.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE ALEXANDRIA BAPTIST CHURCH.

By W. A. Castle.

On the fly leaf of the old church book I find these words: "The Records of the Baptist Church of Christ in St. Albans, constituted on the 14th day of April, 1824." This church was organized in Jonathan Atwood's barn, on the farm now owned by William Green, one-half mile east of Alexandria. It was afterwards known as the Granville and St. Albans Baptist church, being composed of members from both townships. The meetings seem to have been held in Granville. But on account of the inconvenience of attending church in Granville, the St. Albans members, eleven in all, asked for and received letters of dismission in order to form a separate church in St. Albans. The eleven members were: Levi Nichols and wife, Sanford Castle and wife, Joseph Barnes and wife, Rhoda Burnett, Thomas Spellman, Mary Atwood, Polly Phelps and Polly Drake. A council met April 24, 1827, in Helon Rose's barn, near the brick schoolhouse one mile south of Alexandria, and these eleven, with three others, viz., David Adams, Elias and Phebe Willison, who brought letters from the Monroe church, became the constituent members of the St. Albans church. The council contained such men as Elder Drake, Elder Sedgwick, Elder Wildman, and Elder Hanover, besides a number of prominent laymen from Granville, Harlem, Berkshire and Monroe. Immediately after the constitution of the new church, a church meeting was held and four members were received for baptism, and on the following morning, Sunday, four more were received, all of whom were baptized after a sermon by Elder Sedgwick. In the afternoon another sermon was preached by Elder Drake, after which he gave the right hand of fellowship to the new members.

Among the men who acted as shepherds for the little flock may be mentioned the names of Wildman, Drake, Darrow, Owens and Going. For some years the meetings were held alternately at the old log schoolhouse on the corner of the lot now owned by Horace Parsons, and at the brick schoolhouse on the Worthington road, one mile south of Alexandria.

The schoolhouse soon became too small to accommodate the audience and the church resolved to build a larger house, on, or near, the town plot of Alexandria. Encouraged by Professor Drury of Granville College, who had now become pastor, a larger, more central, but flimsy structure was erected in 1834, near where the new one now stands. This house was enclosed and seated with slabs from the saw-mill, holes being bored and legs inserted to support them. It was never plastered and had, I think, no way of warming.

Right here let me introduce you to old Mother Atwood. Here she comes, with a muff in one hand and in the other a small box covered with perforated tin. What can she have in that little box? Surely not her Bible and hymn-book. I will tell you; the small box is called a foot-stove and is filled with live coals from the fireplace. By placing her feet upon the stove and inserting her hands in the muff, she manages to keep comfortable while the rest of us shiver with the cold. Mother Atwood kept what was called a Baptist Minister's hotel, at which the tired minister was always sure of a hearty welcome and a good night's rest.

The meetinghouse soon needed repairs or finishing, but, on circulating a subscription paper for the purpose, less than one hundred dollars was obtained. Asa Gurney and Orren Bryant then took the matter in hand, and, in two days, secured pledges for fourteen hundred dollars. Thus it became evident that a new and much better structure could be built, rather than repair the old one. It was ordered sold in 1838, and the proceeds invested in free seats in the new one. It was abandoned after a life of four years and died a natural death as a part of Mr. Buxton's barn.

On the 25th of March, 1839, a contract for building the new house was made with Suel Wilson and Silas Burnett, the consideration being six hundred dollars; one hundred dollars down, one hundred when the house was enclosed, two hundred in September and two hundred in January. The house was built according to contract, and the basement was plastered and seated and became the home of the church for four years. The church, after many attempts usually resulting in failures, finally reported the house finished in 1844, when the association met at Alexandria. The church bell, I presume, was secured about that time. There is no record of any formal dedication, though some persons living have a distinct recollection of the occurrence, differing only as to who preached the sermon.

I think few persons of this generation have any just conception of the amount of personal sacrifice endured and hard labor performed in building so good a house at such a time. Like the ancient horseshoe which had to be wrought out at the anvil by the hammer of the blacksmith, so the church must be fashioned from the green trees of the forest by the use of the ax, the saw and the plane, without the aid of modern machinery or a supply of ready-made material. They had little money to contribute, so the subscription must be paid in hard labor, every one doing that he could do best. Enos and Levi Nichols laid the foundation walls; Asa and John Gurney furnished the black walnut for the siding, shingles and inside work; Truman Curtis made the sash and doors; Orren Bryant and John Gurney did the plastering; Augustus Castle and Charles Stewart furnished the timber for the frame. But it is useless to mention names; each one did all he could, and every one did something. Home demands were pressing and the subject most frequently discussed was, how to furnish food and clothes for the numerous house-

hold and at the same time build the church and support the needy minister. The few dollars that made their way into the family treasury were sacredly kept to pay the pastor's salary or purchase scanty supplies for the new church.

Those were busy days; the hum of the spindle and noise of the shuttle were heard in every log cabin, and skillful hands were busy fashioning the woven texture into roomy and comfortable garments for the numerous family. In the forest, too, the woodman's ax and the consuming flame must precede the advent of the plow ere the soil could give promise of an abundant harvest and a plentiful supply of food. That was an age of true heroes and many were the victories they achieved. They slew the monarchs of the forest and fashioned them into a temple for the living God. They conquered the enemies of the Cross and brought them into the fold of Christ. They subdued the stubborn soil and brought joy and plenty to the land.

Their feet have left no bloody stains,
Their hands no cruel gaping wounds.
True heroes of the Prince of Peace,
With wreaths of fragrant laurel crowned.

Among the many devoted Christians of that age, I remember with pleasure that patriarch, Grandfather Levi Nichols. His close walk with God and purity of life made very impressive those words of Christ, "The pure in heart shall see God." When we listened to his low modest, but earnest voice in prayer, we could but think he was really in the presence of God and talking to him face to face. How very different from those noisy declamations to which we are sometimes compelled to listen, ostensibly directed to the Throne, but really intended for the ears of the audience; in which God is told what he is or ought to be, and incidentally given some bits of good advice about the management of the affairs of this world. That noble band of workers has long since gone to rest, but their memory still lingers in the hearts of those who knew of their heroic deeds.

They are sleeping, all are sleeping,
In that city of the dead;
And the angel bands are keeping
Vigils round about their beds.
Naught shall wake their silent slumber
Or disturb their hallowed rest,
Till by angel bands they're summoned
To the mansions of the blest.

The old church book is a veritable curiosity shop and records many curious and amusing things. The church seems to have had a general supervision of the private affairs of all its members. It was always in a church squabble. Brother A. had stepped on the corner of Brother B.'s feelings. They had been somewhat lacerated by the contact and a committee must be appointed to patch them up. Brother C. had staid at home from church meetings on several occasions to help his wife wash, and must be called to an account. Brother D. and wife had been absent from church for several Sabbaths attending the sick baby and must be summoned before the church to explain their conduct. I remember a noted church

trial caused by a quarrel between husband and wife, in which the principal accusation of the husband was that his wife wanted him to put on a clean shirt every morning.

On the surface, the church seemed to be in a continual turmoil; but there was a strong undercurrent of prosperity setting in the opposite direction, for new members were received at nearly every church meeting.

I remember too that noted evangelist, Rev. J. L. Moore, the man without a nose. Tradition says the Lord called him to preach the gospel, but being proud and handsome he refused until he fell into the fire and burnt off his nose and the fingers of his left hand, after which he did valiant service for the Master, a wax nose replacing the original one.

We are told that wheat and tares shall grow together to the end of time. So also the good and the evil are found together even among Christians. There were a few old ladies in the church who had the very disagreeable habit of snuff taking, and also a few old men who indulged in that species of masculine nastiness called tobacco chewing. In the former case there is some excuse for the ladies, for when we recollect that our ancestors were only monkeys, this habit must be considered as only a faint vestige of the old animal nature, still cropping out in a few of the older members of the race in which the process of evolution is still incomplete. But in the latter case there is no reasonable excuse; and candor compels us to admit that the male portion of this species has taken but a few steps in the process of evolution and is still on the borders of monkey land, not yet having attained complete manhood. These habits seemed to me like a foul blot on a good Christian character and I felt like exclaiming:

Tell me I hate the weed
In all its kindred forms?
Hate is a feeble word indeed
To quell my mental storms.
I'd banish it from off the earth,
I'd sink it in the sea:
No longer shalt thou cumber earth,
Its epitaph should be.

I cannot leave this subject without repeating the story of the old bell. A subscription of seventy-five dollars had been secured for purchasing a church bell. With this in his pocket and a box of lunch in his hand, John Surney started on foot for Cincinnati to procure a bell. He soon fell in with a mover's wagon bound for Iowa, and putting his box of lunch on the wagon, John followed on foot. He staid the first night with Elder Eldridge at Columbus, the second with Elder Gorman at West Jefferson, staying each succeeding night with good Baptist families, or at hospitable farm houses. Arriving at Cincinnati, he enjoyed the hospitality of our old pastor Professor Drury, during a two weeks' stay, during which he became posted as to the proper composition of bell metal. A contract was made for a bell, but when cast, John's critical ear detected the dull thud of lead instead of the clear and merry ring of silver. It did not suit him. It was broken up and again cast into the furnace with a portion of Indian tin, a metal containing more silver, and lo! there came out a bell, clear and musical in tone, just suited to the

wants of the little church at Alexandria. John again filled his lunch box and made his way home in a style similar to that adopted in going to Cincinnati. In due time the bell arrived, on the same wagon that carried his lunch box down.

Long live the memory of John Gurney and the story of the old bell. Since it must leave its breezy abode in the belfry of the old church, I am glad it has secured a more comfortable home in the new. To the old house with all its pleasant memories and hallowed associations we bid a long and loving farewell.

The present pastor is J. J. Kelt. Membership, two hundred and fifteen.

The above was written by request of the church and read by Mr. Castle on the occasion of a "Farewell Service" held in the old church building just before the dedication of the new edifice, which took place about nine years ago.

CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH OF LICKING COUNTY.

Christian Union church of Licking county is closely connected with the beginning of Christian Union in Ohio. As a result of a general feeling among many Christian people that there should be an organization granting freedom of conscience, liberty of individual opinion in Christ, and Christian character, the only condition of Christian fellowship, a meeting was called in Deshler hall, in Columbus, Ohio, February 3, 1863. This call was responded to by eminent men from various denominations.

Carmel Church, in Franklin township, was the first Christian Union organization in this county, having been organized in June, 1864.

The Cherry Valley church, now West Newark Christian Union, followed on July 10, 1864. A congregation had been meeting for some time in the Cherry Valley schoolhouse, but had no official connection with any religious body until it formed itself into the Cherry Valley church of the Christian Union of Ohio. This church remained at Cherry Valley until 1893, when it was removed, especially through the efforts of its pastor, Rev. James M. Lamp, to its present location on Pine street in the city of Newark. The old name was now no longer suitable, so the congregation adopted as its new name West Newark Christian Union. The church has grown until it now has a membership of one hundred and sixty-three, and a building well equipped with a seating capacity of three hundred. Rev. Ernest S. Dillin is the present pastor while Rev. James M. Lamp is pastor emeritus, having been elected for life to this honorary position.

North Newark Christian Union was organized by Rev. O. B. Dillin in the summer of 1907. It now has a membership of one hundred and seventy. A fine new church, seating five hundred people, is in course of erection, on the corner of Maple and Norton avenues. Besides these, there are the following Christian Union churches in Licking county: New Bethel, in Hartford township; Jersey Chapel, in Jersey township; Columbia Center, in Lima township; Shawnee, in Newark township, and Linnville, in Franklin township.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. LOUISVILLE.

After a series of meetings conducted in a grove north of St. Louisville the Lutheran church, now located in that village, was organized in 1839 by Rev. Solomon Ritz. Revs. Andrew Henkle and Peter Schmucker had done some good pioneer work. John, William and Simon Haas and John Koontz were among the

original members. The following have served the congregation as pastors: Revs. Bishop, Joseph Wolf, Moyer, Barnes, Shafer, William and J. L. Gilbreath, J. J. Miller, P. N. O'Bannen, George Sinsabaugh, W. G. Kyle, T. S. Smedley, Luther Spaid, M. E. Bollinger, H. C. Stuckenberg and others.

The church has had a large membership and much has been done for the Redeemer's Kingdom.

The congregation belongs to what is called the Newark charge which embraces also the churches at Vanatta and in Franklin township. It is connected with Miami synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church of the general synod.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF VANATTA.

The Lutheran church of Vanatta was organized after a series of meetings in a schoolhouse on the Chatham road by Rev. Logan Gilbreath, May 5, 1857, with the following eleven charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bline, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Salma Abbott, Mrs. Catherine Cline and Miss Emily Kline.

The first elders of the church were Jacob Bline and Isaac Harris, the first deacons Salma Abbott and Simeon Watson.

Much credit for the organization of the church is due to Jacob Vanguisling, who gathered about him a number of young people and organized a Sabbath school, he being the first superintendent. The church is composed of many substantial people who live in and around Vanatta. They own a beautiful church building, which was dedicated August 23, 1896, during the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Sifford. The following have served as pastors: Revs. Logan Gilbreath, T. S. Smedley, Bucher, Shreves, Moore, E. E. Barclay, C. W. Sifford, E. L. Spaid, M. E. Bollinger, and H. C. Stuckenberg.

The church celebrated its golden jubilee in May, 1908. There is a membership of about one hundred and twenty.

The church belongs to the Miami synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church of the general synod of the United States.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOMER.

The Presbyterian church of Homer as now constituted had its beginning February 5, 1846. It was formered, however, by the union of a Congregational church which had been in existence for nearly eighteen years and an Old School Presbyterian church of five or six years standing.

Samuel W. Rose, of Granville, acting as a pioneer evangelist, secured the organization of the Congregational church on May 5, 1828. November 22, 1832, they dedicated their first house of worship. As far as the record goes, Mr. Rose was the only pastor who served the church up to the time it merged itself into the Presbyterian church in 1846.

The Old School Presbyterian church was organized in 1841; probably by Rev. Isaac N. Shepherd, of Utica. Rev. Edward A. Beach, of Granville, brought about the union of the two churches February 5, 1846, on the basis of each giving up the old church name, and united in forming a New School Presbyterian church. Rev. Beach was called to the pastorate of the new church, which he held for five years.

Rev. Warren Swift served the church from 1851 to 1859. Among those who supplied the church from 1860 to 1908 have been: Rev. Noble Armstrong, Rev. Caleb B. Downs, Rev. McWharter, Rev. John C. Watt, Rev. James T. Pollock, Rev. D. B. Hervey, Rev. Henry Cooper, Rev. Charles Whetzel, Rev. Joseph A. Stephenson, Rev. A. M. Chapin, Rev. Edson M. Bell, Rev. Boyd T. Gay, Rev. J. C. Glover. During Rev. Whetzel's service the present church was built and dedicated, December 16, 1894.

HOMER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About the year 1832, the Methodists of Homer erected a church building. During all the years that have passed since that time they have been praying and working for the establishment of the kingdom of God. In 1872, under the pastorate of J. A. Kellam, a new building took the place of the old one. It was dedicated by G. W. Collier. In 1900, during the pastorate of W. B. Maughiman, the building was repaired and reseated and today the church is in excellent condition. A pleasant parsonage and lot, situated in the center of the village, belong to the society.

Year by year the membership of the church has increased. The people have been greatly blessed in revival efforts and hundreds have found salvation at her altar. There is an aggressive Sunday school. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, organized twenty-five years ago, is accomplishing a good work. The church has a membership of one hundred and forty-five. C. M. Wallace is the present pastor. James Beaver, president; Dr. B. Coleman, treasurer; and C. W. French, secretary of the board of trustees.

GRATIOT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1830 the Methodist Episcopal church organized a society here which met in the school house for several years. In the year 1835 the society commenced the building of a brick church and in the year 1836 finished the church, which is still in good condition, as the members are still using it as their place of worship.

There are some sixty members on the roll at present. The trustees of the church are E. S. Hursey, T. H. Lawyer, W. B. Longstreth, James Peterson, L. C. Campbell and L. C. Kemper; leaders, E. S. Hursey and W. B. Longstreth. The Gratiot Methodist Episcopal church belongs to Asbury circuit, Zanesville district, Ohio conference. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Shirer. This is his second year as pastor.

JERSEY UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This church, dedicated August 4, 1889, takes the place of an old edifice which stood on the same site nearly half a century. It is about two miles from Jersey village and amid a rich farming community. The congregation is made up of an intelligent class of farmers. Many are descendants of the first settlers, whose names are familiar in the Universalist annals of central Ohio. Here live the Beems, Merrills, Rhodes, Belknaps and many others who have attended Universalist conventions. The Jersey parish is of a group of parishes that for forty years has done circuit work and for twenty years was under the pastoral charge of

Rev. W. B. Woodbury, whose memory is treasured among them. The location is romantic. On the right is a country churchyard. Several noble trees stand as nature's guardians in front of the building—a beautiful Sabbath home for a devoted and happy congregation. The dedication sermons were preached by Rev. W. M. Jones, of Columbus; Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D. D., of Chicago; while Rev. N. R. Quackenbush and Rev. H. L. Canfield, D. D., assisted in the services. O. P. Merrill led a good choir. The church was dedicated free of debt and has so remained through the years. It has a seating capacity of about three hundred, with a gallery over the front entrance. It was built at a cost of about two thousand two hundred dollars. A good Sunday school, a Junior Y. P. C. U. and a Ladies' Aid society are parts of the working force of the church. Rev. O. G. Colegrove, of Plain City, is the present pastor.

KIRKERSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

J. M. Wells.

On July 23, 1842, there was organized at Kirkersville a branch of the Old Refugee Baptist church, which was organized in Moon's schoolhouse, Liberty township, Fairfield county, October 19, 1833. The first pastor of the Kirkersville branch was Rev. S. D. Alton, who was also moderator of the constituting council, while Henry O'Kane was clerk. The original members of this organization were Septimus Herrick, Amy Herrick, Joseph Cain, David Dewolf, Sarah Crowl, Luly J. Holmes, Nancy Nicely, Mary Rogers, Abby Tuller, Mary Parmaton, Samantha Holmes, Lydia Crowl, Lucinda Jones, Jonathan Cuningham, Martha Cuningham, Charles Smith, Susan Smith, John Joseph, J. S. Bates, Anna Bates, John Hewitt and Sarah Hewitt. On July 10, 1847, the branch became an independent body under the pastorate of Rev. B. Y. Siegfried. The officers of the council were Rev. Lewis Madden, moderator, and Rev. Esra Going, clerk. July 25, 1863, the Old Refugee church disorganized and united with the Kirkersville church, under the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Gates. The present meeting house was built in 1848. The first Sunday school was organized April 8, 1854, with O. Baker, superintendent. This church has had the services of able pastors and has sent out many useful workers. The list of pastors is as follows:

Stephen D. Alton, 1842; David Adams, 1844; B. Y. Siegfried, 1845; J. W. Heistand, 1848; E. Brigham, 1858; J. W. Heistand, 1859; ———— Powell, 1852; G. W. Gates, 1863; T. J. Shepherd, 1866; C. N. Harford, 1871; John Kyle, 1872; ———— McLaughlin, 1874; ———— Dunaway, 1875; John Kyle, 1878; Joseph Smith, 1883; ———— Harney, 1887; F. C. Wright, 1888; B. G. Bowman, 1897; C. L. Collins, 1898; H. E. Osborn, 1899; Daniel Rogers, 1901; J. W. Stone, 1902; F. C. Wright, 1904; D. C. Kite, 1906; and A. W. McDaniel, the present pastor.

The pastorates have almost all been short, but William Tunison was clerk twenty-five years—from 1875 to 1900.

At times this church has been very weak; but it is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of about one hundred and fifty, with full-time pastoral service. The pastor is located in a parsonage erected in 1908. The church has all the auxiliary organizations and services of the average modern

church. The principal church officers are as follows: Pastor, A. W. McDaniel; Sunday school superintendent, Charles Brown; president of Baptist Young People's Union, C. V. Walker; president of the Woman's Missionary Society, Mrs. Alice Hoop; deacons, J. L. Lemly, C. C. Winters, Charles Brown and L. H. White; trustees, P. S. Smith, J. L. Lemly and C. V. Walker; clerk, Charles Hobart; treasurer, Byron Brothers.

HISTORY OF BRUSHY FORK CHURCH.

This society was organized in the year 1830, while the denomination was yet in its infancy, as it was about this time that the Methodist Protestant church came out of the mother church.

On this date this society was organized under the ministry of Revs. William B. Evans and Joel Dalby, who at that time were serving Newark circuit, and it at first had a membership of about eight persons. Brother Cyrus Billingsle was chosen leader. For some time the church was compelled to meet in the schoolhouse and in the home of Brother Thomas Tichards. The first church, a log building, was erected during the year 1838. Our membership had increased to about thirty. Brother Israel Thrapp was pastor during the building of this first church.

The second house of worship was erected during the year 1858. Brother William Hastings was pastor. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. E. S. Hoagland, who was president of the conference at that time. The church was a neat frame building about twenty-eight by thirty-two. Brother Simeon Phillips was leader at this time and the society was in a prosperous condition with a fair degree of spiritual life. The third and present church building was erected in the year 1893, during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Orr, and dedicated by Rev. W. L. Wells. The three churches were all built upon the same site, and the present church is a credit to the society, who have spared neither pains nor means in keeping it in good repair. We give below a list of names of pastors who have served the charge. The list is as follows: Israel Thrapp, William Hastings, Samuel Lancaster, Joseph Hamilton, John Burns, John Baker, H. A. Hobbs, M. L. Jennings, G. W. Hissey, Patrick King, S. S. Fleming, William Woodward, J. M. Woodward, Rev. Holland, Joel Thrapp, T. H. Scott, D. L. Dibble, J. W. King, D. C. Coburn, Oliver Lowhter, A. C. Webster, J. D. Murphy, Thomas Orr, O. V. Sharrock, C. P. Allar, M. V. Shuman, D. C. Wees, J. M. Wells.

We wish to add that the Brushy Fork society today occupies a front rank among our country churches in our denomination. For a number of years it has been and still is a part of Brownsville circuit, and well known by both ministers and laymen in the bounds of Muskingum conference as a society loyal to its pastors and to the Methodist Protestant church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HARTFORD.

The first Methodist Episcopal organization in Hartford was effected about the year 1833; however, their permanent church home was not erected until seventeen years later.

In the year 1849 Independence E. Wells deeded to Lewis Hillyer, James Coppedge, E. N. Durphy, Willis Clark, Stephen Case, John Bryan and C. A.

Seymore, trustees in trust, the lot on which stands the old Methodist Episcopal church, now owned by S. E. Hoover, and used for a blacksmith shop.

This building served the organization well until the winter of 1891-2, during the revival service held by Rev. George W. Bates, then pastor in charge, a portion of the floor gave way and as thoughts of a new building had already been occupying the minds of the members this seeming calamity put their thoughts into action. Rev. Bates was a hopeful leader. The site on which stands the present edifice was purchased, funds were soon raised and in January, 1893, the new church was dedicated, free from debt, having cost about two thousand five hundred dollars. Rev. J. C. Jackson, Jr., preached the dedicatory sermon.

The Hartford charge was formerly on the Chatham circuit, being one of eight charges and served by two pastors—pastor in charge and an assistant; later, Hartford, Concord, Johnstown, and Wesley, four of these charges were classed as the Johnstown circuit with the parsonage at Johnstown and the ministerial work assigned to one pastor. In 1904 Hartford and Wesley were made a circuit, designated Hartford circuit with parsonage at Hartford. A suitable house was rented for the first pastor of the newly made circuit, the Rev. W. H. McDaniels. In 1905 the church trustees purchased the Hilliard property for a parsonage, but in 1907 under the leadership of Rev. D. J. Smith sold the north half of the lot on which stands the dwelling and on the south half erected the present church parsonage at a cost of two thousand dollars.

THE WELSH HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH.

The part of Licking county now known as Welsh Hills was first settled by the Welsh from Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, three years before the Massachusetts colony came to Granville; but the Baptist church was not organized till the 4th day of September, 1808.

The meeting for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church was held in the cabin of David Thomas, and Elder James Sutton presided. The name chosen was the Baptist Church of Granville. This name was retained till 1819 when the present First Baptist Church of Granville was organized and the Welsh brethren chose the name which the church now bears. The constituent members were Theophilus Rhees, David Thomas, Jr., Nathan Allyn, Jr., David Lobdell, Joshua Lobdell, Thomas Powell, Elizabeth Rhees, Elizabeth Jones and Mary Thomas. Theophilus Rhees was chosen deacon and Joshua Lobdell was elected clerk.

For some time they worshiped in private houses; but in 1809 they erected a log house eighteen by twenty feet, about a mile northeast of Granville, where a memorial tablet has since been placed. Later the church constructed another log building twenty by twenty-four feet on the Phillips place. Both sites are now known by the presence of a cemetery. These houses were used more or less for school purposes. For some time the two buildings were used alternately by the church, and services were often held at a schoolhouse midway between them. In 1822, the one on the Phillips place burned down and the following year another was erected. Twelve years later, this house was accidentally burned while being used for school purposes. For two years thereafter the services were held in the stone schoolhouse which still stands at the head of Sharon Valley on the farm

then owned by Thomas Hughes, now owned by D. Chism. At that time they built the house which has been in use ever since. At present it stands just off the site where it was erected, having been removed in 1908 to make way for the cement block house which is to take its place.

Theophilus Rhees is regarded as the founder of this church. Through his efforts it was organized, four of his family were among the nine constituent members and he was the first deacon. He lived to see the membership increased to thirty. He died in 1818 at the age of 66, and his body was interred in the cemetery near where the church was organized. Some men are honored by an office, and others make the office honorable. He belonged to both classes.

For nearly two years after the organization, the church had no pastor but they held regular meetings. Elder Thomas Powell was among the occasional preachers whom they gladly welcomed. The first regular pastor was Elder J. W. Patterson, who served for six years. He was succeeded by Elder John Mott, whose service was of equal length. In 1819, Elder George Evans was the temporary supply.

In 1823, Owen Owens of this church was licensed to preach. During his missionary operations, he organized the Liberty, Genoa, and Homer churches.

In March of the same year, Elder Thomas Hughes, a licentiate fresh from Wales, was chosen pastor. He served this church at three different times, altogether seventeen and one-half years. Elder James Berry served the church one year during the first interval. Elder Hughes' second pastorate was succeeded by that of Mr. James Sargent, a young man from Granville College, who served the church for one year only, but he did excellent work. After him came Roberts and Owens, two other students, who supplied for a year or more. Later came Elders David Pritchard, William Smedmer, E. S. Thomas, and J. W. Heistand, each of whom served the church for a period of about two years. The records state that Elder E. J. Thomas "agreed to preach for one hundred dollars in both languages."

In 1851, Elder Hughes was elected as pastor for the third period, but five months later, he was called to his reward. He was the only pastor of this church that died in office. He had been a member for more than twenty-eight years, and had wrought out a considerable part of the history of the Welsh Hills church. At his death the church numbered seventy-one.

Up to this time, with but little exception, the pastors were in no way connected with the college at Granville. From this time forward there was a close connection. President Bailey of the college and Rev. J. Lawrence then supplied the church for about two years.

In 1853, Rev. N. Clouse was chosen pastor and he served in all five years, two years in his first term and three in his second. During the first period, there was a well remembered revival, in which he was assisted by Rev. Benjamin Thomas, and twenty were added to the church.

President Hall of Granville College took charge of this church in 1855. He was frequently assisted by Rev. E. D. Thomas. During this period there were many accessions to the church. Rev. B. J. Powell preached for three years after the second pastorate of Rev. N. Clouse. This period is remembered on account of the large number of additions to the church from among the children.

President Talbot supplied the church for one year after the resignation of

B. J. Powell. Then came Rev. A. Jordan, who continued for nine months. He was followed by Rev. John Kyle, who served the church from March, 1868, to October 1871, during which time ten were added to the church.

His successor was Rev. J. W. Miller, who served the church for three and a half years. During this time twenty-eight were added to the church. The pastor was assisted by Rev. B. Tulloss and Rev. J. W. Osborne in evangelistic work. Later, Rev. J. W. Osborne preached for the church for ten months.

The three years pastorate of Rev. G. N. Thornton, ending in March, 1881, closed what may be regarded as the second period of the history of this church. There followed a long period of student pastors in the following order: Rev. J. N. Fields, for more than two years, served the church very acceptably, and twenty-one members were added. Rev. S. E. Davis began his work in August, 1884, and continued two years. Rev. P. W. Longfellow served for a little less than two years. Assisted by Rev. R. B. Smith, he conducted a very successful series of meetings. Smith succeeded Longfellow and continued during one school year. He was succeeded by Rev. W. G. Hoover, who also served the church during a school year. He was followed by Rev. M. A. Summers, who rendered very valuable service for three years. In September, 1893, Rev. W. G. Hoover became pastor a second time and again served the church for a year. During this year there were many accessions. Rev. J. Jenkins served from January to June, 1895; Rev. P. L. Powell from 1895 to 1897; Rev. F. W. Benjamin from 1897 to 1899; Rev. W. H. Beynon from 1900 to 1901; from 1901 to 1902, the church was served by Pastors Denman and Sherwin successively. All in the preceding list were students except Mr. Denman. They were an unusually able and efficient group of young men. Several of them have been, and now are, very prominent in christian work elsewhere.

In January, 1902, Rev. Bunyan Spencer conducted a short series of meetings as a result of which there were eight baptized. The following September he was called by the church as pastor. A considerable number have been added to the church and a new cement block building has been erected on the site used by the church since 1840. This pastorate which still continues has become the next to the longest pastorate in the history of the church.

While this church has had thirty-two pastors it has had only seventeen deacons. Morris Jones held the office for thirty-six years and Elias Evans thirty-five years. For forty-eight years the well known Price family furnished one or more deacons for this church. Three generations were represented, Edward Price for twenty-one years, Thomas D. Price for twenty-six years, and Mark E. Price for ten years.

This chuch has licensed fourteen persons to preach the gospel and has ordained four. It has sent out many others who have wrought nobly and distinguished themselves as educators, pastors and lawyers.

The Muskingum association was organized on the Welsh Hills in 1811 and this church was a member of that association till 1841. Since then it has been a member of the Columbus association. Its first Sunday school was organized in 1833, and T. Evans was elected superintendent. The office is now held by Deacon C. E. Hoover, who has served long and faithfully.

Dr. I. M. Price states in his history of this church that "during the first sixty years of its history thirty-one per cent of its members were received by letter, largely from the vigorous Baptist church at Beulah, Cambria county, Pennsylvania,

Chester, Pennsylvania, and from North and South Wales." "On the other hand, during the last forty years of its existence, the members received by letter have amounted to only seven per cent, while those received by baptism have been eighty-four per cent." In recent years there has not been a single addition by letter. A few have been received by restoration, all the others by baptism.

From the number of additions to this church it might be thought that the membership ought to be large. But the ranks have been thinned by death, removal and occasional pruning so that the growth has been slow. The present membership is about one hundred and twenty. When it is considered that for the last fifteen years all the additions have been by baptism and restoration and that during that time death has taken a large number of the most influential members, including all the deacons and trustees then serving, save one, and that many of the most efficient have taken their membership to city churches, when it is noted that the census in the surrounding school district reports less than half the number formerly enrolled, not only must the present size and vigor of this church be regarded as remarkable, but great credit must be given to the former communicants for noble christian character and wise consecrated efforts. Not only has the care of God been continuous, but from time to time he has opened the windows of heaven and graciously poured out abundant blessings.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, UTICA.

This church was organized in 1844 by Rev. Isaac N. Walter, whose home was in Franklin county. The church building, a substantial frame structure, was dedicated by the same, January 31st, 1847. Rev. Walter was a man of great prominence in his own denomination and of more than ordinary general reputation. He probably exceeded any other minister of his day in the number of miles traveled, number of sermons preached, and number of converts received into the church. Several other prominent ministers took part in the dedicatory service of the church. The same building still stands with its evidence of modifications and repairs made necessary by the lapse of time.

The church was organized on a declaration of principles to the effect that the final union of all the followers of Christ cannot be effected on the long time policy, of human creeds, human names, and the coersion of individual judgment in matters of conscience. The Christian church therefore recognizes the authority of the Scriptures alone as a rule of faith and practice, the right of individual judgment untrameled by ecclesiastical dictation, it exalts the headship of Christ and is content with the name "Christian" without prefix or suffix, believing it to be the most scriptural and the most appropriate name for the followers of Christ.

In government the church is congregational and manages all its local affairs. It belongs to an association of churches known as the Mount Vernon Christian Conference, a body that seeks the general welfare of its members and the cause at large.

FAIRMOUNT CHURCH.

The Church of Hebron was regularly organized by the Rev. Jonathan Cable March 14, 1834, who was at that time laboring as an evangelist in the congregation. The Rev. William Wylie, of Newark, and Rev. Jacob Little, of Granville,

assisted in the organization. Thursday, March 13, 1834, was observed as a day of fasting and prayer; sermon at eleven o'clock a. m., by Rev. J. Little (Matthew, 3:3); the afternoon was spent in examining the candidates. Friday sermon at eleven o'clock by Rev. Wylie, after which a compendium of the Presbyterian confession of faith was read, together with the following pledge:

We believe that the use of ardent spirits as a drink is not only needless but hurtful to the social, civil and religious interests of men; that it is a great sin; that it tends to form intemperate appetites and habits, and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be done away with.

We do, therefore, as a church responsible to God for our influence and as individuals desirous to promote the public good, agree that we will not use it except as a medicine in case of bodily infirmity; that we will not sell it or provide it as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment; and in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of it in our community.

The above pledge was consented to and adopted by the candidates as articles of faith and practice to govern them in the capacity of a church.

They then presented themselves before the pulpit, joined hands forming a circle and in this position took upon themselves the covenant of the church. They were then addressed by the Rev. J. Cable and declared wedded to the Lord Jesus Christ in an everlasting covenant in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

The clergy then gave each one the right hand of fellowship, at the same time addressing each with an appropriate text of scripture.

The hymn, "Our Souls by Love Together Knit," was sung and the ceremony closed by prayer and the apostolic benediction.

After the church was organized there was an election of elders; they were chosen by ballot, and elected by a unanimous vote. The following brethren were elected: Harvey R. Gillmore, Joseph Mathews and Samuel Dobbins. Saturday the elders elected were ordained. Sermon by Rev. Wylie; dedicating prayer by Mr. Cable; charge to the elders by Rev. Little and charge to the people by Mr. Cable. The elders were ordained by the laying on of the hands of the bishops.

The church was organized with eleven members, viz.: Harvey R. Gillmore, Joseph Mathers, Samuel S. Dobbins, Charles Wallace, Orlena Wallace, James Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Sarah Smith, Harriet Smith, Miriam Bounds and Rebecca Cunningham.

The Lord's Supper was administered to the little church for the first time on Sabbath, March 16, 1834. The whole meeting was interesting and made a deep and lasting impression upon the audience. Sunrise and nine o'clock prayer meetings were held during the meeting. Meetings for converts were held and nine professed to have passed from death unto life. This is surely the work of the Lord, to Him be all the glory.

Rev. Charles Wallace was the first child baptized in the church.

All the charter members are dead.

Three of the children of the church are in the ministry.

Anna Gillmore was the first person interred in the cemetery. Next purchase, Mrs. Evelina Sturgeon. Third purchase, Belle Miller.

The Fairmount church at organization was the only Presbyterian church outside of Newark in Licking county, and its members extended over Fairfield, Perry and Licking counties.

Charles Wallace was elected and ordained ruling elder June, 1834.

Jackson Bounds and James H. Clark were chosen and ordained elders March 13, 1859.

R. J. Smith and Robert Wylie were elected and ordained elders March 19, 1864.

William Campbell and William Smith were ordained deacons at same time.

W. E. Wallace and Oliver Boring were ordained elders June 11, 1885.

Owen Brown was ordained deacon March 10, 1874.

J. Allen Franks and J. Dusthimer were ordained deacons June 27, 1891.

Craven Fulk and John A. Smith were ordained elders December 11, 1881.

The land where the Fairmount church stands and the older part of the cemetery was donated to the trustees Fairmount organization by Harvey Gillmore in 1834, to be used as a burying ground and house of worship, to be erected and to be used for the Presbyterian denomination.

In the winter of 1865, by an act of the legislature, the name of Hebron Presbyterian church was changed to the Fairmount church. Fairmount church was rebuilt 1884 under the supervision of Andrew Beard, Owen Brown, J. Allen Franks, George Bounds, W. F. Davidson, building committee. On December 11, 1877, the Fairmount church purchased two acres of land of Andrew Beard, administrator of John Bussey, deceased, for the sum of two hundred dollars.

The first organization was completed about eighteen years ago. The following trustees served up to June 3, 1895: Andrew Beard, Owen W. Brown and W. Campbell. During all this time R. Redding served as treasurer. On December 19, 1892, the trustees purchased of Aaron Dusthimer eleven acres of ground adjoining said cemetery for the sum of $772.66.

The said association met for organization on June 3, 1895, under charter granted by secretary of state May 20, 1895.

The names of charter members were as follows: A. Beard, Owen Brown, W. W. Campbell, A. B. Gray, L. E. Crow, H. T. Black, J. O. Davis. R. J. Smith and W. E. Wallace were admitted as members of the association.

Jonathan Cable was pastor of the church from 1834 to 1838; E. Buckingham, 1839 to 1840; C. N. Ransom, 1840 to 1846; N. C. Coffin, 1846 to 1851; H. C. McBride, 1852 to 1857; W. Mitchell, 1858 to 1859; H. C. McBride, 1863 to 1870; J. P. Safford, 1871 to 1878; C. W. Wallace, 1878 to 1880; C. B. Taylor, 1881 to 1888; T. Charles Thomas, 1890 to 1893; C. B. Taylor, 1893 to 1894; Charles M. Robb, summer of 1895. The following pastors have served at Fairmount since 1897: S. B. Groves, Lester Boyce, Faris Brown (deceased), G. W. Applegate, present.

The present session of the church are W. E. Wallace, C. E. Franks, J. W. Dusthimer and Craven Fulk.

The deacons of church are as follows: Owen Brown, J. A. Franks, Harvey Courson, Lewis Coffman, S. H. Rosebraugh, Irvin Pherson.

W. E. Wallace, Sabbath school superintendent.

JONATHAN CREEK PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at Gratiot, Licking county, May 6, 1822, by Elders Banjamin Caves and Thomas S. Nelson, who served as pastors for a number of years. This was the first church established in that community. William Baker, Jesse Stith, John Parker, Daniel Schofield, J. J. Van Horn, were other pastors of the church. Ephraim Barker, the present pastor, who was chosen in 1871, is now in his eightieth year. Among those who were active in the early history of the church was Adam Smith, who died April 18, 1838, leaving numerous descendants in this county and elsewhere. He was a farmer, and gave two acres of land to the church, one for a burying ground and one for a church lot. The first church building was erected in 1822. It was a hewed log building with a gallery. In 1856, the old log building was taken down, and a frame building erected in its place, which still stands, in a good state of preservation. Samuel Winegarner was from the organization of the church for a number of years clerk of the church. Several others have served the church in that capacity. J. D. Morehead is and has been for a number of years clerk, and the records have been kept in a very careful manner. This church was never strong numerically, but has always exhibited a Christian spirit. Daniel Drumm was the leading member of this church. He was born in 1800 and lived to be about ninety years old. He served the church as deacon up to the date of his death.

THE NEWARK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association is a round-the-world organization, whose object is the moral, social, educational and physical welfare of young men and boys. The Newark branch was organized in 1876, Mr. George R. Scott being the first to urge organization. Forty-six men signed the roll as charter members, among them being H. D. Woodbridge, Carl Norpell, J. R. Davies, David M. Jones, J. M. Maylone, Charles Ball, Charles Follet and others since prominent in the life of the city. In 1899 the association entered its own building, specially built and planned for the work. The cost of the property was forty thousand dollars, but is more valuable now. The number of its members has varied from four hundred to over eight hundred, and its activities include a good reading room, social rooms, gymnasium, baths, swimming pool and evening educational classes for men and boys. Religious meetings and Bible classes have been a feature most of the time. Prominent in the work at times have been such men as Mr. H. H. Griggs, Mr. Benjamin Franklin and Mr. Wesley Montgomery. Many others have been identified with it and helped in making it one of the influential institutions of the city. Membership is open to men of all denominations and also to those who do not belong to any. The annual dues are not large and the building is open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. each week-day.

Y. M. C. A. Newark, O.

CHAPTER XX.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES OF LICKING COUNTY.

Free and Accepted Masons in Licking County, Ohio—Collated and arranged by W. M. Cunningham, past grand master and grand historian of the M. W. grand lodge of Ohio.

Prefatory—The limits of this paper will not permit of any very complete history of the connection of Free Masonry with the history of Licking county. It is therefore sufficient to say that from its organization Licking county has had among its honored citizens many members of the Masonic fraternity.

The conservative charter of the Ancient Institution of Free and Accepted Masons in its absolute prohibition of any solicitation for members or any effort whatever for its popularization is a sufficient explanation of its comparatively slow growth in the first half century of the county's history.

NEWARK LODGE, NO. 97, F. & A. M., NEWARK, OHIO.

Newark lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., was organized April 5, 1822, under dispensation. The first regular communication of the lodge was held in a room in the Bell Tavern, on the south side of the public square (on the site of the Shields building), of which Colonel William W. Gault was the proprietor.

Rev. Stoddard S. Miles was the first worshipful master, and Brothers Lucius Smith and Zachariah Davis senior and junior wardens; Brother James M. Taylor, treasurer, and Brother David Bell, secretary. The members present were Colonel William W. Gault, A. Root, Thomas Taylor, Stephen McDougal, Harvey R. Gilmore and John H. Cleveland.

The by-laws adopted are not only an elegant specimen of "quill pen" penmanship, but were explicit, terse and forcible. Section 2 provided that "No spiritous liquors shall on any occasion be admitted into the lodge." The annual dues were one dollar and fifty cents. Visitors after their third visit were expected to pay twelve and one-half cents at each visit.

At the meeting of the Grand lodge in 1823, the dispensation was continued, and on December 25th of that year Brother James M. Taylor was elected worshipful master, and Rev. Brother S. S. Miles was elected secretary, the death of the former secretary, Brother David Bell, having occurred in July preceding.

Brother Bell was buried with Masonic honors at a special meeting on July 13, 1823. The funeral services were conducted by Brother Lucius Smith, and was the first funeral occurring in Newark lodge.

Rev. Brother Stoddard S. Miles, the first master of this lodge, was the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Newark. On his removal from Newark, H. S.

Sprague purchased the homestead formerly owned and occupied by Brother Miles at the junction of Locust and Granville streets.

The son of Brother Miles—Brother James S. Miles of Edison, Morrow county, Ohio, is an honored member of the fraternity and is a past grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Ohio. A grandson, Brother James R. Miles of Piqua, Ohio, is prominent in Masonic affairs in that part of the state and from time to time a member of the Master Workman Grand lodge of Ohio.

The second worshipful master, Brother James M. Taylor, was the proprietor of a tanyard situated on the northwest corner of West Main and Fifth streets. His dwelling house, situated on the north side of the premises, is yet habitable. Brother Taylor was the father-in-law of Brother Samuel H. Bancroft, General George B. Wright and H. D. Sprague.

Brother Lucius Smith, the first senior warden of Newark lodge, was a wealthy pioneer citizen of Newark. He occupied a very handsome homestead situated in large grounds, on South Third street, south of the Pan Handle freight warehouse. The house was, for many years, subsequently used as a railroad depot.

The membership being small between 1824 and 1828, no meetings are recorded. In 1828 Brother Joshua Downer of Zanesville, deputy grand master, issued a new dispensation to the lodge with Brother Corrington W. Searle as worshipful master. The second dispensation fee was returned to Newark lodge by the grand lodge. The grand lecturer, Brother Thomas Launders of Zanesville, was a frequent visitor, and at the regular communication held November 21, 1828, among those noted as present were the deputy grand master, R. W. Brother Joshua Downer of Zanesville, Rev. Brother S. S. Miles, Brother Robert Davidson, Woodford Owens and others. Brother Rufus Wing, an elder brother of Brother L. B. Wing, was secretary P. T.

The third worshipful master of Newark lodge, W. Brother Corrington W. Searle, was a brother-in-law of W. Brother James M. Taylor. He was a prominent lawyer in Newark, was prosecuting attorney of the county, and afterwards the presiding judge in the circuit courts of that day. After his retirement from the bench he removed to Zanesville, where he subsequently resided. The records show that Judge Searle served as master of the lodge from 1828 to 1838, his successor in 1829 not having been installed. (The records show that the installation was postponed as inexpedient).

Owing to the bitter denunciation of Free Masonry and the vituperation and slanders against its adherents, between 1829 and 1838 there was but little if any work, and of necessity not many meetings. The lodge meetings were then held in a room in the southeast corner of a house occupied by a Mr. Bramble. In 1829, however, at the height of the anti-Masonic persecutions, a charter was granted to Newark lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., and in December of that year Brother Horace Gregory was elected worshipful master, but as above stated was not installed as such, and the records show that Brother Searle continued to act as worshipful master until 1838.

Brother Horace Gregory was an enthusiastic Free Mason and prominent citizen of Newark; for many years his house was in a large lot next west of the Second Presbyterian church. (This location was of historic interest as upon it had been built the log cabin occupied by the pioneer Newark resident, Patrick

Cunningham, a Revolutionary soldier). Brother Gregory subsequently removed to a farm, now a part of the city fronting upon Eleventh street. The wife of Brother Gregory was a sister of Mrs. Sarah Joseph Hale, the poetess and author.

In 1838 W. Brother Searle was succeeded as worshipful master by Brother E. A. Pratt. (Brother Pratt was probably the brother known as Major Pratt, a builder and contractor, who in later years lived on the Granville road four miles west of Newark. Brother Pratt usually spent his summers in Cincinnati following his business, whilst his winters were spent in this vicinity).

Between 1830 and 1833 Brother Miles and a number of brethren removed from Newark, other brethren, however, about that time (1838) having located here, a renewed interest was had in Newark lodge. Brother Henry W. R. Brunner, formerly of Somerset, was sent in its behalf to the grand lodge in that year; and Newark lodge was authorized by the Grand lodge of Ohio to resume its labors under its charter, and as above stated, Brother E. A. Pratt succeeded Brother Searle as master. In December of 1838 Brother David S. Wilson was elected and installed worshipful master; but died in October, 1839, before the completion of his term of office. Brother Wilson was the father of the late Hon. James F. Wilson, United States senator from Iowa.

In 1838-9 there was quite an accession by initiations to the membership of the lodge. Among the initiates were Brothers S. H. Bancroft, George W. Moull, William M. D. Ryan, Dr. Edward Stanberry, John Moore, William D. Ingman, A. D. Bigelow, Samuel White, Jr., Henry Wilson, William P. Morrison, William D. Wilson, James L. Birkey, William Spencer, Richard Stadden, M. M. Caffee, Isaac Green, Thomas R. Eddy, Rev. Reed and others.

At the November communication in 1839, M. W. Brother John Barney presided and installed W. Brother Samuel H. Bancroft, who served as worshipful master several years and subsequently died in California, he having been among the emigrants of 1849 to the gold fields. In 1830 Newark lodge was represented in Grand lodge by Brothers H. W. R. Brunner, Richard Stadden and Jonathan Moody Smith. W. Brother Bancroft was followed as worshipful master by Brother A. D. Bigelow. General Bigelow afterwards removed to Cleveland. Zealous and devoted to Free Masonry, in 1851 he was elected deputy grand master by the Grand lodge of Ohio and subsequently died of yellow fever in New Orleans before the completion of his official term.

Brother Jonathan Moody Smith, who was elected and installed as a senior warden, frequently served as worshipful master, and filled many other positions in the lodge. He was a very scholarly gentleman and ended his years in the treasury department at Washington, D. C.

Brother William M. D. Ryan was in business with the late Brother George W. Moull, manufacturing chairs in Newark. Subsequently he entered the Methodist ministry, for which he had been preparing, and he attained some celebrity in that connection.

Brother George W. Moull was an artist as well as an ornamental painter and manufacturer. The portrait of General LaFayette and the painted trestle board in the hall of Newark lodge, were his work. The elegant portrait of Washington and the beautiful picture of the Virgin and broken monument were the work of the late Brother Amzi Godden.

Brother Godden was an artist of much merit, he died at an early age a victim of the white plague. A monument was erected to his memory in Cedar Hill cemetery by the citizens of Newark.

Brother John Moore, another worshipful master of Newark lodge, was a number of years a druggist and prominent business man in Newark. He was also a justice of the peace. The Harvey house on North Elm street was built and occupied by him. He subsequently removed to Pennsylvania where he died a few years since.

The officers who served with Brother Searle in 1828-9 were: Brother Robert Hazlett, senior warden; Brother John W. Anderson, junior warden; Brother William W. Gault, treasurer; Brother Elijah Cooper, secretary; Brother Horace Gregory, senior deacon; Brother John Wolfe, junior deacon; and Brother Zachariah Davis, tiler.

Brother Hazlett was a merchant and resided in the white frame house built by him, west of Graff's bakery on the south side of West Main street. He subsequently removed to Zanesville.

Mention is made of Colonel William W. Gault under the head of Hebron lodge, of which he was one of the charter members. Brother Elijah Cooper was an M. D., and prominent business man. He was proprietor of the Cooper mills, situated south of Eleventh street bridge in West Newark, on the canal feeder, which was afterwards abandoned by the state. Dr. Cooper built and occupied the stone house on the northeast corner of North Third and Wyoming streets. Brother Horace Gregory was a tailor, whose residence, until he removed to his farm, located west of North Eleventh street, was in a brick house on the premises on East Church street purchased by the late George R. Scott. The junior deacon, John Wolfe, was a builder and contractor. He was one of the owners of the building formerly known as the "Palisade Row." In the third story of his part of the building was the hall of Newark lodge, which had from 1829 met in the second story of the markethouse, situated in the center of West Main street, west of Third street, until its reorganization. From the Wolfe room the lodge removed to a room in the second story of the courthouse. Brother Wolfe also owned and resided upon the premises now occupied by Perry Rank.

Brother Zachariah Davis, who served in many of the lodge offices, was an associate judge of that day. He was at one time a manufacturer of the old fashioned spinning wheels, his shop was on West Main street, near Sixth. He and his son afterwards went into the meat business in a room on the canal east of Third street.

Brother Robert Davidson, one of the zealous members, was a merchant. He owned and occupied the room now used by the Adams Express company. The rest of the building was his private residence. Colonel Davidson was also the proprietor of a tanyard which was situated on the south side of West Main street, on the alley east of the Rider building.

In 1840 the 24th day of June, was celebrated by the lodge, and an oration was delivered at the First Presbyterian church by Brother William M. D. Ryan. Brother Samuel White, Jr., a brilliant speaker and prominent lawyer, was one of the zealous members of Newark lodge.

From the courthouse the lodge removed to the third story in the building on Second street, now occupied by Brown's feed store, removing thence to the Odd Fellow's hall in the Jones block, on the west side of the square, thence again to the courthouse, thence to the third story of the Shields building on the south side of the public square, and thence to its present location.

Among the names of other eminent brethren who were members of Newark lodge No. 97, are Brothers William B. Woods, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, General Charles R. Woods, the father of our Brother George H. Woods, Dr. Thomas B. Hood, Rev. James Gilruth, Rev. Andrew Carroll, Rev. Benjamin F. Myers, Rev. A. B. See, Rev. E. Boring, Rev. Francis Nash (the father of a former rector of Trinity church), Rev. Presley N. O'Bannon, Rev. A. Kress, Rev. Frank Hall and others.

Those of its living members who have received judicial honors are Hon. Jonathan Rees and Hon. E. M. P. Brister. Brother Brister is a descendant of the Putnams of Marietta, eminent in Masonic affairs, General Rufus Putnam having been the first grand master of Masons in Ohio and David the first grand secretary of the Grand lodge of Ohio.

Whilst there are many other names of whom interesting reminiscences might be written, space, not inclination, prevents further reference thereto; in this connection however, as a connecting link between the past and present the following will not, perhaps, be deemed as out of place, viz.: by the initiation of Sanford Cunningham in 1873 there resulted the rather unusual occurrence of three generations in one family made Masons in the same lodge, viz., John Cunningham, initiated in 1840, who served Newark lodge as its secretary for many years, and departed this life in 1884; William M. Cunningham, initiated in 1850, was worshipful master in 1858 and 1859, and grand master of Masons in 1879 and 1880; and Sanford Cunningham, made Mason in 1873, and was the grand representative of the Grand lodge of Idaho near the Grand lodge of Ohio, when he was removed to the world beyond in 1880.

Brother W. M. Cunningham is a Past Grand High Priest in Capitular Masonry, Past M. P. Grand Master in Cryptic Masonry and Honorable S. G. I. G. thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite, a member of the Quatuor Cornati lodge of London, England, Venerable President of the Ohio Masonic Veteran Association, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Grand Historian in the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ohio, etc. In other affairs he is a member of the Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of London, England, the National Geographical Society of the United States, the Swedenborg Scientific Association of Philadelphia, etc.

Among the Masonically honored members of Newark lodge No. 97, the late W. Brother David C. Winegarner was a Past M. I. Grand Master in Cryptic Masonry, W. Brothers, Alonzo P. Taylor and A. F. Crayton are Past District Lecturers and W. Brother Addison L. Rawlings is the present efficient district lecturer of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Masonic District of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio and is serving his third officiate term as such.

The present membership of Newark lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., is three hundred and three.

JACKSON LODGE NO. 85, F. & A. M., BROWNSVILLE, OHIO.

Jackson lodge No. 85, of Jacksontown, was organized in 1840 under a dispensation granted to Richard Stadden, H. M. Linnville, J. Reynolds and others. In 1841 its charter was granted, and in 1842 it was given the number eighty-five to fill a vacant number—a practice common in grand lodge until 1855, when the rule was adopted making the number in its order correspond to the date of charter. In 1843 Jackson lodge was removed to Brownsville, its present location.

Jackson lodge has ever maintained a conservative, quiet existence; although so many years a working lodge, its present membership is but sixty-four. Its records will show the names of prominent brethren of other grand jurisdictions who first received Masonic light in Jackson lodge.

At the time of its organization Jacksontown on the National road was an important coaching station named for President Jackson. General Andrew Jackson being also prominent as a Free Mason—subsequently grand master of Masons in Tennessee—the lodge was very appropriately named Jackson lodge. Its membership being largely further east, its location was changed to Brownsville in the adjoining township of Bowling Green.

HEBRON LODGE NO. 116, F. & A. M., HEBRON, OHIO.

Hebron lodge No. 116 was organized under a dispensation issued by Grand Master William B. Thrall in 1844 to Brothers Werter R. David, Samuel P. Fidlar and William W. Gault. A charter was granted to Hebron lodge in the same year. Colonel William W. Gault, a former sheriff of the county, kept a hotel in Newark on the south side of the park, which was originally called the Bell Tavern, but afterwards known as the Mansion House. He was appointed warden of the Ohio penitentiary and subsequently located a mile west of Hebron on the National road.

Colonel Gault was made a Mason in eastern Ohio and was prominent among the pioneer Masons in that part of the state before coming to Ohio.

Rev. Judge Samuel P. Fidlar formerly lived on a farm about four miles west of Newark on the Hebron road, south of the canal, and was for many years one of the honored associate judges in Ohio. Among the prominent pioneer members of Hebron Lodge were David Gallagher, Thomas Cully, James Lyon and others whose names are not now recalled. Hebron Lodge has now a membership of sixty-four.

FARMERS' LODGE NO. 153, F. & A. M., FREDONIA, OHIO.

Farmers' Lodge No. 153 was organized under dispensation issued in 1847 to Brothers Syrene Hall, Timothy Spelman, Bryant Thornhill, Crandall Rosecrans and others, and in 1848 it was granted a charter.

Dr. Syrene Hall, its first Worshipful Master, was a brother of Sarah Josepha Hall, the poetess and author. Crandall Rosecrans was the father of General Rosecrans, eminent in his services as a patriotic officer in the Union army during the Civil War, Brother Crandall Rosecrans was also the father of Bishop Rosecrans, late of Columbus.

Bryant Thornhill was prominent in the public affairs of the state and subsequently removed to Coshocton county.

Farmers' Lodge now numbers fifty-two members.

CENTER STAR LODGE NO. 11, F. & A. M., 1850, GRANVILLE, OHIO.

Center Star Lodge No. 11 was granted a charter in October, 1850, by the M. W. of Ohio. There having been formerly a lodge in Granville of the same name and number, chartered in 1813, but which had ceased to exist in 1836, and its charter declared forfeited, application was made for the resuscitation of the old charter. The Grand Lodge, however, declined its resuscitation, but granted a new charter with the former name and number, but requiring the payment of the usual dispensation fee therefore. In 1852 an application was made for the restoration, or rather resuscitation of the old charter, and the return of the dispensation fee, but both requests were declined by the Grand Lodge.

Center Star Lodge was constituted under its new charter by R. W. Brother A. D. Bigelow, Senior Grand Warden, assisted by other brethren of Newark Lodge No. 97. Past Grand Master the late M. W. Brother Samuel Stacker Williams was made a Mason in Center Star Lodge and was an honored member until his death. Center Star Lodge also furnished a Grand Master for at least two other grand jurisdictions. One hundred and twelve members are now upon its roll.

CENTER STAR LODGE NO. 11, F. & A. M., 1811 TO 1837.

At the annual convention of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio held at Chillicothe, at that time the capital of the state, January 7, 1811, the Grand Master M. W. Brother Lewis Cass reported that in recess he had granted a dispensation to a number of brethren for the establishment of a lodge to be called Center Star Lodge, at Granville, in Licking county, and at a subsequent communication of the Grand Lodge, Center Star Lodge was granted a charter as No. 11 on its roll with Brothers Job Carr W. M., Timothy Spelman S. W., and Noble Landon J. W.

Its first meeting place was in a ten by fourteen and a half room in the second story of the residence of Brother Elias Gilman, which, it was said, had been finished off for that purpose. In its early membership the names of Justin Hillyear, Leonard Humphrey, A. P. Prichard, E. B. Brancroft, Elias Gilman, William Beardsley, Spencer Wright, C. C. Rose, Jonathan Clapp, and others of that vicinity and Brothers Stephen McDougal, Lucius Smith, Colonel Gault of Newark, subsequently members of Newark Lodge No. 97. Brother Hosmer Curtis, one of its pioneer members, was subsequently a member of Mt. Zion Lodge No. 9 at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was elected as Grand Junior Warden in the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Although it was said that there was a pronounced antipathy to the Masonic institution in that vicinity yet Center Star Lodge had a successful existence until the anti-Masonic persecution subsequent to 1829 and from that date until 1837, when the Grand Lodge record states that it ceased its existence, its meetings were but few and so very unsatisfactory that its demise followed before 1837.

LICKING LODGE NO. 291, F. & A. M., UTICA, OHIO.

Licking Lodge No. 291 was organized under a dispensation issued in 1856, and a charter was granted it in 1857. This lodge not having reported its early history to the Grand Lodge Committee, the writer cannot give other than this brief reference to its early organization. The dispensation was granted at the

annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1856 to J. W. Varnausdale, J. C. Hemler and others, and its present membership is eighty-nine.

A lodge was formerly located at Utica, known as Utica Lodge No. 183, and chartered in 1849. Not having a harmonious existence its charter, however, was arrested in February, 1855, and it ceased its existence thenceforward.

CENTER LODGE NO 86, F. & A. M., 1826 TO 1842, JOHNSTOWN, OHIO.

A very prosperous lodge was organized in Johnstown as "Center Lodge" in 1826 and was granted a charter as No. 86 in 1827. Among its representatives in Grand Lodge in its first decade were Brother Jacob Baker, Dr. Henry Fasset, Hiram Wright, Israel H. Peck, A. D. Frazell and A. Cornell. The lodge maintained a satisfactory existence throughout the anti-Masonic period, and continued to work until in 1842, when it ceased to exist, and its charter was subsequently revoked.

CENTER LODGE NO. 326, F. & A. M., 1860, JOHNSTOWN, OHIO.

Center Lodge No. 326 was organized under a dispensation granted to Joseph Bowman and others May 16, 1860. A charter was granted in October of the same year. The Grand Lodge record states that Joseph Burnam, W. M., Peter Copeland, S. W., and J. H. Peck, J. W., were its first officers. W. Brother W. S. Ashbrook, member of Congress from this district, is a member of Center Lodge. The lodge is prosperous and has a membership of ninety-six.

NEW HOME LODGE NO. 338, F. & A. M., HANOVER, OHIO.

New Home Lodge No. 338 was organized under a dispensation granted to John F. Bane, Samuel Stateler and others in March, 1861, and was continued under dispensation until 1862, when it received a charter. This lodge has maintained a conservative, harmonious existence and numbers seventy-eight members.

PATASKALA LODGE NO. 404, F. & A. M., PATASKALA, OHIO.

Pataskala Lodge No. 404 was organized under dispensation granted to Minor Hildreth, Christian Elross, William E. Atkinson, Ezra L. Whitehead, Samuel Stone, T. W. Howe, Edward D. Clark and others in 1868. Pataskala Lodge has maintained a continued prosperous existence and now has one hundred members on its roll.

ETNA LODGE NO. 212, F. & A. M., ETNA, OHIO.

A few miles from Pataskala, at Etna, a lodge was formerly established under the name of Etna Lodge No. 212. It was organized under dispensation in 1850, and granted a charter in 1851. It was not harmonious and in 1860 its charter was revoked and it ceased to exist.

ACACIA LODGE NO. 464, F. & A. M., WILKINS RUN, OHIO.

Acacia Lodge No. 464 was organized by a dispensation granted to Brothers W. M. Goff, Stewart Barnes and others in 1872, and in the same year was granted a charter. The jurisdiction of this lodge is small, but it maintains a quiet, harmonious existence. Its present membership is thirty-eight.

ST. ALBANS LODGE NO. 491, F. & A. M., ALEXANDRIA, OHIO.

St. Albans Lodge No. 491 was organized under a dispensation issued to N. W. Clafin, William Beaumont, D. S. Owen and others in 1874, and in October of the same year was granted a charter. After a precarious existence of twenty-six years, its charter was surrendered in October, 1900.

AHIMAN LODGE NO. 492, F. & A. M., NEWARK, OHIO.

Ahiman Lodge No. 492 was organized in 1874 under a dispensation issued to E. H. Ewen and others and was chartered in October, 1874. After a prosperous existence for fourteen years it was stricken from the roll and its charter was revoked by the Grand Lodge of Ohio for disloyalty and insubordination, October, 1888.

ACME LODGE NO. 554, F. & A. M., NEWARK, OHIO.

Acme Lodge No. 554 was organized under a dispensation issued in 1889 to Brothers David A. Allen as W. M., Charles H. Bolin, S. W.; Enoch H. Watkins, J. W.; Lewis P. Schaus, William W. Neal, John M. Penny, Charles F. Sowersby, E. H. Franklin and twenty others. In October of the same year its charter was granted, and it has maintained a continual prosperous existence. In 1905 Acme Lodge was honored by the election of Brother Lewis P. Schaus, a charter member of that lodge, as M. W. Grand Master of Masons in Ohio. Two hundred and forty-six members are now on the roll of Acme Lodge No. 554.

OTHER MASONIC BODIES IN LICKING COUNTY.

CAPITULAR MASONRY.

Warren Chapter No. 6 of Royal Arch Masons of Newark, chartered October 17, 1839. This Chapter was originally located in Granville and was chartered in 1820. Its first officers were Companions Benjamin Smith, High Priest; Julius Coleman King and Timothy Spelman, Scribes. A few years later Companion Ahab Jinks succeeded Companion Smith as High Priest and he was succeeded by Companion A. P. Prichard, who served a number of years as such. In 1828 Warren Chapter of Granville was represented in Grand Chapter and reported twenty-six members, and was again represented in 1830, but not again thereafter, the anti-Masonic feeling in that locality being very bitter and uncompromising in 1839 the Companions of Granville joined with the Companions of Newark in a petition to the M. E. Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Ohio for the removal of the Chapter from Granville to Newark—which was acceded to by the Grand Chapter and a new charter issued to Warren Chapter No. 6 of Newark, Ohio.

The first representations of Warren Chapter No. 6 of Newark were Companions J. Moody Smith, Richard Stadden and Reuben J. Blizzard. From its reorganization Warren Chapter has had a continuous and prosperous existence. It has had the names of many eminent Masons upon its roll and now numbers three hundred and forty-two members, two of whom, M. E. Companions W. M. Cunningham and Lewis P. Schaus, are Past Grand High Priests of Royal and Select Masons.

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

BIGELOW COUNCIL NO. 7. CHARTER GRANTED OCTOBER 22, 1841.

This Council was chartered under the name of Newark Council No. 7, but was subsequently changed to the name of Bigelow Council to commemorate the name of a distinguished deceased Companion, General A. D. Bigelow. The membership in its first decade was widely dispersed in Licking and Knox counties and its meetings wide apart.

In 1854 it was reorganized by the appointment of W. M. Cunningham as T. I. G. M., Enoch Wilson D. I. G. M., and Abner W. Dennis as P. C. W. The name was changed as above noted and the council has had since that period a prosperous and harmonious existence. M. I. Companions William M. Cunningham and David C. Winegarner, of its membership, were M. I. Grand Masters of Cryptic Masonry in Ohio. The names of two hundred and fifty-seven members are now upon the roll of Bigelow Council No. 7.

CHIVALRIC MASONRY.

ST. LUKE COMMANDERY NO. 34, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF NEWARK, OHIO.

The charter of this commandery was granted to its loyal members October 15, 1886, A. O. 791 replacing Newark Commandery No. 34, K. T., whose charter had been revoked by the R. E. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio for its disregard of the edicts and regulations of the Grand Commandery and permitting the recognition by many of its members of the so-called Cerneauism by their membership therein or their influence in its behalf contrary to the enactments of the Grand Commandery by which any participation therein was strictly forbidden on account of its unmasonic and clandestine character. St. Luke's Commandery is one among the most prosperous Templar bodies in the state and has one hundred and sixty-six members on its roll. Sir Anthony Pitser is its present Eminent Commander and its Sir Past Commanders are W. M. Cunningham, Thomas Jones, William W. Neal, Walter F. Upson, Lewis P. Schaus, William H. Sedgwick, Henry C. Bostwick, Harry Swisher, William Allen Veach, Edward H. Franklin, Joseph L. Worth, Frank L. Beggs.

SOCIETY OF A. & A. SCOTTISH RITE, NEWARK, OHIO.

William M. Cunningham, thirty-third degree, President; John W. Thompson, thirty-second degree, Secretary; Lewis P. Schaus, thirty-third degree, Treasurer. This body has forty-three members. The Newark Masonic Club was organized April 18, 1903.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1908-9.

Frank L. Beggs, President; E. Cary Norris, Vice-President; Earl V. Prior, Secretary; Albert F. Crayton, Treasurer; Warren Suter, Herbert H. Harris, W. T. Naragon. Present membership, one hundred and forty-five.

In conclusion the records show that there are now twelve hundred and forty-two officiated Master Masons in Licking county. A reasonable estimate of the number of unofficiated and sojourning Masons residing in the county would give a total of fifteen hundred Free and Accepted Masons residents of Licking county.

NEWARK LODGE NO. 623, I. O. O. F.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in Baltimore, Maryland, April 26, 1819, and, though only in its eighty-ninth year, is now the largest fraternal order in the world. It has for its object the elevation of human character, the relief of its members in the time of trial or adversity, the visitation of the sick, the burial of the dead, the education of the orphan, and the protection of the widows and the aged. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' receipts are over fifteen million and its expenditures for benevolent purposes over five million dollars per annum. Its lodges are to be found in many lands and are covered by the flags of twenty-five nations. It was organized first in the United States in the year 1819 by Thomas Wildey, a carriage blacksmith from London, England. Its motto is "Friendship, Love and Truth." It is the flower of the fraternal organizations. It is beneficial, sociable, protective, educational, and progressive in its character. It provides homes for the helpless young and the aged; it relieves the grief of the widow, educates the orphan, and buries the dead. It also relieves the distressed and comforts the afflicted. The world is the scope of its activity. It is fraternal and its activities include hospitality, tolerance, and intelligence. Every Odd Fellow is a brother. It stands by its members and sees them through their troubles if they be worthy. Odd Fellowship is democratic in its methods and practical in its purposes.

The order was introduced into Ohio, in Cincinnati, in 1830, and the membership is now over eighty-three thousand. Odd Fellowship aims to unite all men and all nations in the bonds of friendship and fraternity, recognizing the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" in its progress toward the betterment of the human race.

Newark Lodge No. 623 was instituted in the city of Newark on the 31st day of May, 1876, by Past Grand Master Mathew Newkirk. The following were the charter members: Charles D. Myers, Henry L. Sook, Luther J. Johnson, George W. Chase, Thomas H. Keller, Frank Fry, J. B. Vance, John W. Drone, George C. Wilson, John Maginniss, Orland Miller, J. C. Patterson, C. F. Sheetz, F. O. Jacobs, L. O. Granger, Henry J. Perkins, Henry C. Bostwick, John W. Ormsby, George H. Boggs, Samuel Dodd, and Joseph J. Huston. The following were elected and installed in office for the first six months: J. W. Drone, N. G.; H. L. Sook, V. G.; George W. Chase, Rec. Sec.; Luther J. Johnson, Per. Sec.; Samuel Dodd, Treas.; C. D. Myers, R. S. N. G.; J. W. Ormsby, L. S. N. G.; G. C. Wilson, R. S. V. G.; J. C. Patterson, L. S. V. G.; John Maginniss, W.; J. B. Vance, C.; Frank Fry, O. G.; Henry C. Bostwick, R. S. S.; L. O. Granger, L. S. S.

Newark Lodge No. 623 held its first meetings on the third floor, over what is now occupied by Smith's drug store, on the southeast corner of the square. After the institution of Newark Lodge No. 623, Brother Mathew Newkirk, P. G. M., became one of its members. After meeting several years on the southeast corner of the square, Olive Branch No. 34, Newark Lodge No. 623, Mount Olive Encampment No. 12, and Licking Lodge No. 143, D. of R., came to a conclusion that all the bodies should meet in one place instead of occupying two halls. They leased the Jones block and have occupied it ever since, with the exception of a

few months, when they occupied the G. A. R. hall on account of the fire that destroyed the Jones block, December 14, 1896. During all the years that Newark Lodge No. 623 has occupied its headquarters it has had a gradual growth in the order. Owing to some of the records being destroyed by fire, it is impossible to give the correct figures as to its total receipts and disbursements during Newark Lodge's existence. We will endeavor to give a partial list of the receipts, disbursements, amount of benefits paid its members, amount paid for charity, and amount paid for education of the orphans; also the number of members admitted by card and by initiations. The total receipts from 1883 to January 1, 1909, were thirty-four thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-nine cents; paid out for sick benefits, twelve thousand six hundred and seven dollars and ninety-three cents; paid for charity, two thousand and thirty-five dollars and four cents; paid for educating the orphans, three hundred and ninety-one dollars and fourteen cents; paid for lodge expenses, seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-five cents; number of brothers relieved, five hundred and eighty-seven; number of weeks' sick benefits paid, three thousand four hundred and fifty; total number of brothers initiated, three hundred and sixty-one; number of brothers admitted by card, sixty-six; total present membership, two hundred and forty-three.

During the thirty-three years of its existence, Newark Lodge has followed forty-four brothers to their last resting-place and has paid two thousand two hundred dollars for funeral expenses. The first death occurred in Newark Lodge, March 20, 1885, and the last one, December 8, 1908. Dr. O. P. Cook was the first brother initiated into Newark Lodge No. 623, June 26, 1876. Of the twenty-one charter members of Newark Lodge No. 623 we have three members in good standing: Brother Frank Fry, who resides in Franklin addition; Brother C. F. Sheetz, who lives on a farm near St. Louisville; and Brother J. C. Patterson, of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

On January 11, 1909, the officers of Newark Lodge No. 623 were installed by District Deputy Grand Master Brother M. Belt, of Myrtle Lodge, of Granville. The following are the officers: N. G., Marion Brothers; V. G., L. W. Bodle; Rec. Sec., W. D. Welker; Per. Sec., Elmer E. E. Moore; Treas., William Evans; Warden, Elmer H. Camp; Con., Charles Yost; Chap., R. J. Brooker; R. S. N. G., Perry E. Snelling; L. S. N. G., Fred Haag; R. S. V. G., L. C. Lewis; L. S. V. G., Frank Wolverton; O. G., E. A. Howard; I. G., R. A. Belt; R. S. S., Bert Hague; L. S. S., Charles Spees; trustee, R. J. Brooker.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE NO. 34, I. O. O. F.

Olive Branch Lodge No. 34 was instituted by P. G. Alex E. Glenn, of Columbus, Ohio, on Friday evening, October 25, 1844. The charter was granted to E. H. Dennis, A. B. Newburg, Hiram Tenney, Richard Stadden, and E. M. Fitch. The first officers of the lodge were Edward M. Dennis, noble grand; Aaron B. Newburg, vice grand; Hiram Tenney, secretary, and Richard Stadden, treasurer. A meeting was held on the morning of the 26th, when Tenney and Stadden tendered their resignation, which was accepted, and George W. Hamil was elected and installed secretary and Thomas J. Barney was installed treasurer. Visiting brothers from Columbus, Mount Vernon and Zanesville were present. The first

quarterly report showed receipts of one hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-four cents and a membership of twenty-eight. The first district deputy of this jurisdiction, No. 22, was Edward H. Dennis, appointed by D. T. Snelbaker, grand master. The original charter was destroyed by fire, December 14, 1896, when nearly all the fixtures of the lodge were consumed. The present charter was granted March 13, 1897.

On October 25, 1894, the order celebrated its fiftieth (golden) anniversary. Representatives not only from the different lodges of the county but from Columbus, Coshocton, Mount Vernon and Zanesville were present. Hon. William C. Lyon, Rev. C. M. Hagans, Rev. L. L. Magee, W. A. Irvine and Grand Secretary C. H. Lyman were present and participated in the exercises. Mathew Newkirk, then a member of this lodge, was elected grand master and served during the term 1865-1866. The lodge is in a healthy and prosperous condition, with one hundred and sixty-five members. It in connection with the other Odd Fellow orders of Newark owns a good business block on West Main street, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, although all the orders meet in a rented room on the east side of the public square. The following are the present officers of the lodge: noble grand, George M. Starr; vice grand, C. P. McGath; recording secretary, G. W. Christman; financial secretary, George A. Platto; treasurer, Charles J. Allen; trustees, Dan L. Jones, George L. Smith, Walter Allen.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—NEWARK LODGE ORGANIZED.

The first Knights of Pythias lodge instituted in Licking county was Newark Lodge No. 13, by Grand Chancellor C. L. Russell, of Ohio, August 15, 1869, in the hall of the old Bazaar building on the north side. While there are no living charter members of this lodge, there are two members in our midst who joined the lodge in 1870. They are Joseph Kuster, Sr., and George Warner. This lodge, like many other new beginners in a foreign land, had "rough sledding" for several years. Many times it was only by the greatest efforts of the few incorporators to get seven members, a quorum, together to hold a meeting. It was not until 1876 that this lodge took growth, and then by young men, who today are among the best workers of the order. No. 13 met in the same lodge room until 1885, when it moved into the old Odd Fellow hall on the south side, which is now the Woodmen hall. It occupied those quarters until 1896, when it moved into the present commodious lodge room in the Hibbert & Schaus block. From a small body of men, this lodge has attained a wonderful growth, until today it has about three hundred and twenty-five members and is in elegant financial standing.

ALTAMAHA LODGE SLEDDING.

Licking county was dormant for nearly twenty years in the institution of another lodge, but when our little college town of Granville saw the great strides Newark was making in advancing the great principles, it was granted a dispensation and formed Altamaha Lodge No. 296 and was instituted May 10, 1888, by Grand Chancellor S. A. Court. This lodge had for its charter members the best citizens of Granville, many of whom are still members of the order. While the growth of the lodge was not of a rapid nature, yet it was built up of sound and conservative men of that noble purpose that has brought Altamaha to the front

within the recent few years, and stands without a peer for its true and loyal young knights. The lodge today has about one hundred and twenty-five members and is still growing.

ROLAND LODGE ORGANIZED.

While Altamaha No. 296 was being instituted, some of our best German citizens in Newark decided that if the Knights of Pythias was such a good thing they desired to partake of this friendship, and this inspired them to form a German lodge, which was instituted by Deputy Grand Chancellor C. J. Weber on August 29, 1888, in the lodge room occupied by Newark Lodge No. 13, on the south side, with twenty-six charter members. Many of them are still living and good members of the order. In the session of the Grand Lodge of 1892 the laws of the order were changed whereas all lodges must change their ritual to the English language. This was formerly complied with in January, 1893, when Roland Lodge met in the old Castle hall on the north side. At that time the lodge had but forty-one members. From the above date to the present day this lodge has had a steady growth, until the membership at this time is three hundred and twenty. The financial condition is something to be commended upon, as it is the strongest lodge in the county. Its hospitality is unsurpassed at all times, which has been one of the cornerstones of this lodge. It has been located since 1895 in the Ankele block, where it has one of the best equipped convention halls in the city.

WHITE CROSS NO. 308, JOHNSTOWN.

This lodge was instituted October 4, 1888, by District Deputy Grand Chancellor E. M. Ramey. It is needless to say anything but of the highest type of this wonderful country lodge. It is the home of the Hon. William A. Ashbrook, present member of our national congress. Not wishing to make any personal reference, but it is largely due to his great efforts that White Cross has attained her splendid standing in the community. This lodge had the misfortune—and good fortune—to have its quarters burned to the ground in 1906. It immediately set out to rebuild its own hall, which it owns, free of all debt. At that time this lodge had less than one hundred and fifty members. With one word from the above brother's lips, and with that great love for the order, the membership was raised to two hundred. Today it is nearing the three hundred mark, and it is without question the banner country lodge of the state.

PATASKALA LODGE NO. 518, PATASKALA.

This lodge was instituted by Grand Chancellor M. A. Bridge, of Columbus, Ohio, November 17, 1891. It is nearly at the extreme western part of the county, is in a thriving and prosperous village, and has for its members some of the best citizens, who are aiming to attain the high standing of its sister neighbor lodges, and are certainly succeeding. It has about one hundred members, in good financial condition, and its members are in every way true, loyal knights.

BURLINGTON LODGE NO. 551, HOMER.

District Deputy Grand Chancellor J. B. Thomas, of this city, had the honor of instituting this lodge, March 11, 1892, with a good charter list. Like most rural lodges, its members are of that true and knightly nature that we cannot

but commend their virtues. It also had the misfortune to have its lodge room destroyed by fire in 1906. But that loss was largely overcome by that lodge securing a valuable lot and erecting thereon a handsome building, occupying the upper floors and renting the first floor for business purposes. It owns the property, free from debt, and has a membership of over one hundred, in good financial condition and adding greatly to the membership.

UTICA NO. 555, UTICA.

This lodge was instituted April 5, 1892, by District Deputy J. B. Thomas. It started with a good record, but unfortunately has not made the progress of other country lodges. However, it has a membership of about seventy.

FALLSBURG NO. 690, FALLSBURG.

This lodge is located at the extreme northeastern part of this county and geographically situated so that the progress of the lodge is limited. It was instituted August 8, 1895, by District Deputy H. J. Hughes, with a splendid charter list of the best young men in the community.

ALEXANDRIA NO. 704, ALEXANDRIA.

This thriving little town, situated between Granville and Johnstown, seeing the benefits to be derived from a K. of P. lodge in its midst, craved that honor, and the above lodge was instituted by District Deputy William A. Ashbrook, September 18, 1896. Many of its charter list formerly belonged to White Cross, at Johnstown, who withdrew to aid their own desires. They have a membership of about seventy-five members and among them the most active workers in the order.

CROTON NO. 746, CROTON.

This is the youngest lodge in the county. Although it has had only a few years' experience, its labors have been rewarded abundantly. Croton Lodge was instituted in February, 1906, by District Deputy W. A. Ashbrook, with four charter members. It has today eighty-two members, and is still growing. Its present chancellor commander is C. L. McCracken.

The total membership of this county July 1, 1908, was one thousand four hundred and sixty-one, with resources amounting to thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and nine cents. With the vast amount expended annually for the sick brothers and widows and orphans, it certainly proves that the cardinal principles it enjoys will live in the hearts of all true men forever. While this county has not the distinction of having an official member in the Grand Lodge, yet it is honored with the district deputy grand chancellor, in the person of J. B. Courtney, of Roland Lodge No. 305, Newark, presiding over the counties of Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton and Guernsey. F. D. Baker, of White Cross Lodge No. 308, Johnstown, is county deputy grand chancellor.

UNIFORM RANK.

Licking Company No. 121, U. R. K. of P., is located at Newark. Its standing is thirty-nine swords. Eugene Wollinsky is captain. This company also has the

honor of having a major in the First regiment, Second battalion, in Sir Knight J. B. Courtney. Johnstown Company No. 16 is in that invincible Johnstown. It has thirty-six members, with F. M. Preston captain. The object of the Uniform Rank is to promote the social feature and to carry out the dignity of all respected knights.

D. O. K. K.

Kootah Temple No. 100 is located at Newark. It was instituted several years ago, with one hundred and ninety-nine charter members, James Criswell as imperial nawab. While this temple started under flying colors, the enthusiasm from lack of meetings has put the order in the background. With its pure and unselfish principles of assisting all worthy votaries, this side order of the K. of P. should live forever. Its impressive ceremonials, the solemnity that impresses the true heart for righteous living, interspersed with all votaries crossing the hot deserts and riding upon the royal beasts, bring them to that realization of everyday life and their duty as men.

NEWARK LODGE OF ELKS.

Newark Lodge No. 391, B. P. O. E., was instituted on the 22d day of March, 1898, in the Castle hall of Newark Lodge No. 13, K. of P. The institution ceremonies began at one P. M. under the supervision of District Deputy C. C. Waddle, of Chillicothe, Ohio. The following officers were installed for the new lodge: Exalted ruler, Frank G. Warden; esteemed leading knight, Charles H. Maurath; esteemed loyal knight, David A. Allen; esteemed lecturing knight, John David Jones; secretary, Eugene J. Koos; treasurer, Charles E. Courtier; tiler, William E. Fulton; trustees, Daniel Altshool, W. G. Taafel, John Schlegel.

The names of the charter members are as follows: Daniel Altshool, David A. Allen, Joseph D. Bader, John C. Brennan, F. C. Bartholomew, William Bell, Jr., Frank J. Bader, Wales C. Collins, C. E. Courtier, James R. Fitzgibbons, J. M. Farmer, William E. Finck, William E. Fulton, W. D. Fulton, Frank E. Gorby, John B. Gough, Charles W. Green, H. S. Heiner, Frank C. Hughes, John David Jones, Eugene J. Koos, Thomas S. Kean, A. R. Lindorff, W. E. Miller, Charles H. Maurath, J. J. D. McNamar, Ed. O. Miller, Joseph H. Newton, Frank D. Owens, A. R. Pitzer, W. C. Rank, John Schlegel, William H. Smith, F. M. Schimpf, John H. Swisher, Charles H. Stimson, George B. Sprague, G. Walter Scott, Henry R. Scheidler, William T. Tracy, W. G. Taafel, John Tucker, G. S. Tredway, Frank G. Warden, George L. Warner, Fred S. Wilson.

From an auspicious beginning the Newark lodge of Elks has grown continuously during the past ten years of existence, until it now numbers about two hundred and fifty members composed of the leading business and professional men of Newark. The following are the officers of the lodge at the present time: Exalted ruler, R. W. Smith; esteemed leading knight, B. F. McDonald; esteemed loyal knight, N. C. Sherburne; esteemed lecturing knight, J. W. Rutledge; secretary, E. W. Murphy; treasurer, A. R. Pitzer; esquire, W. E. Foley; tiler, C. F. Ferguson; chaplain, F. M. O'Hara; inner guard, J. R. Garrison; trustees, Daniel Altshool, W. H. Kussmaul, George Herman; house committee, E. J. Maurath, H. R. Scheidler, A. L. Thomas; steward, Warren M. Brown.

CEDAR CAMP NO. 4727, M. W. A.

Cedar Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America was the first camp of the society organized in Licking county and was chartered with fourteen members, as follows: S. L. James, W. C. Seward, Dr. D. H. Miller, H. L. Simpson, David A. Redman, David Jones, Dr. I. N. Palmer, H. W. Montgomery, C. S. Kerr, C. W. Moore, S. W. Swan, H. L. Swartz, and L. O. Barroway. It was organized May 17, 1897, and the following principal officers were elected: Consul, C. W. Seward; advisor, D. A. Redman; clerk, C. S. Kerr; banker, David Jones. The meetings of Cedar Camp were held for more than a year in the office of Attorney S. L. James. The first real lodge meeting was held in the Red Men's hall, later in A. I. U. hall, and finally in their own hall, on South Park. Its present officers are: Consul, A. S. Mitchell; adviser, Dr. C. J. Dillon; banker, H. O. Crawmer; clerk, E. C. Richardson.

Cedar Camp has distributed among the widows and orphans of Licking county forty-six thousand dollars in the eleven years of its existence, has assisted the members in distress, and at present has one of its members in the Woodmen's Tubercular Sanatorium at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he will be treated free of charge by the society. There are at present thirteen hundred members of Cedar Camp alone, but there are other camps in Licking county as follows: No. 6019, Alexandria, membership, ninety; No. 10452, Croton, forty-four; No. 10976, Hebron, seventy; No. 6516, Pataskala, twenty-one; No. 8855, Utica, twenty-one; total membership, two hundred and forty-six.

DAISY CAMP, R. N. A.

The Royal Neighbors of America is an association which had its origin, December, 1888, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where a band of sixteen women met and formed a social society to be known as the ladies' auxiliary to Hazel Camp No. 171, M. W. of A., of Council Bluffs. The result of these social meetings was the organization of a secret society incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, April 25, 1890. At a special meeting held April 7, 1891, a resolution was passed admitting men who were Modern Woodmen of America in good standing. At the first annual meeting in 1892 six camps were reported, with an aggregate membership of three hundred. The Modern Woodmen of America in Head Camp session in Omaha passed a resolution recognizing the new order as auxiliary to themselves, and thus stimulated it to a more substantial growth. It was not, however, until the third annual meeting that it was decided to adopt a beneficiary plan, and to do this it was found necessary to reincorporate. This was done, March, 1895, under the laws of the state of Illinois.

There are at this time two camps in the county of Licking. The first was organized March 6, 1900, at Alexandria, Ohio, with twenty-nine members: Helen Taylor, oracle, and Florence Shrader, recorder. At this time there are thirty-two members, with Nellie Smith oracle and Olive Laycock recorder. This camp has lost one member by death. The second camp in the county was organized at Newark and is known as Daisy Camp No. 2574. It was organized May 7, 1901, by Supervising Deputy Letha Perry, of Zanesville. After much effort and many discouragements, it was organized with twenty charter members, Metta V. Kerr

being the first oracle and Mary Miller recorder. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-two, with Ora Andrews as oracle and Bertha F. Graef recorder. August 30, 1908, the society had a total beneficial membership of one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD, NEWARK.

Octagon Tent No. 132, named in honor of the Octagon mount at the State encampment ground, was instituted at the P. O. of A. hall, Newark, under the jurisdiction of the Gt. Camp of Ohio, represented by Deputy Gt. Commander Henry Schoepple, of Sandusky, Ohio, working under a charter granted by the Supreme Tent K. O. T. M. of the W., then located at Port Huron, Michigan, now at Detroit, doing business as a fraternal beneficial association under the laws of the State of Michigan.

The following names compose the charter membership: Perry E. Snelling, Harry F. Connally, George W. Brown, Delbert G. White, Samuel J. Stewart, Otto Heinbeck, Harry J. Mox, John Schrumm, Augustus Mox, Grant R. Smith, John H. Gard, W. B. Holler, Charles S. Howard, Alvin C. Pancoast, Charles R. Applegate, Charles F. Imhoff, James Hayes, Dr. Samuel D. McClure and Charles W. Hall. The first officers were as follows: Commander, Perry Snelling; Lieutenant, Harry F. Connally; Past Lieutenant, Charles S. Howard; Chaplain, Grant R. Smith; Sergeant, Charles R. Applegate; Master-at-Arms, Charles F. Imhoff; First Master of the Guard, John Schrumm; Second Master of the Guard, John H. Gard; Picket, Alvin C. Pancoast.

The present officials have been installed as follows: Commander, E. D. George; Lieutenant Commander, O. C. Miller; Sergeant, Wesley Magee; Chaplain, J. F. Hauser; R. K., Charles Hurbaugh; M. A., Charles Oden; First M. G., H. E. Loughman; Second M. G., Charles Wise; Sen., Clarence Lone; Picket, M. Huffmon; Trustees, W. O. Edwards, C. W. Baker; F. K., C. N. Edwards.

PURITY TENT NO. 270, K. O. T. M.

Purity Tent No. 270, K. O. T. M., was organized by Deputy E. E. Thayer, June 27, 1895, at Polk Stock schoolhouse, with the following charter members: Jos. W. Turner, Alva A. Turner, Harry I. Turner, O. A. Hamilton, S. M. Hamilton, Levi E. Dove, Presley O. Wilson, Frank Taylor, John R. Cessna, I. R. Nethers, W. H. Wilkin, George Vanostrand, Lemard Larason and John D. Stickle.

The first officers elected were: Sir knight P. C., W. H. Wilkin; sir knight commander, Jos. W. Turner; sir knight lieutenant commander, S. M. Hamilton; sir knight R. K., Lemard Larason; sir knight F. K., George Vanostrand; sir knight chaplain, Presley O. Wilson; sir knight sergeant, Frank Taylor; sir knight master-at-arms, O. A. Hamilton; sir knight first master of guards, Harry Turner; sir knight second master of guards, Isaac R. Nethers; sir knight sentinel, A. A. Turner; sir knight picket, John D. Stickle.

The K. O. T. M. built their hall over the township house in 1895 and held their reviews at Sir Knight Vanostrand's until the hall was completed.

Present membership is 87. Present officers are: Past commander, Geo. T. Tavener; commander, W. H. Pound; lieutenant commander, Samuel H. Braden; R. K., J. M. Thompson; chaplain, John W. Neighbarger; sergeant, Walter Hick-

man; master-at-arms, Ed. Bebout; first master of guards, John Braden; second master of guards, Alva Burrell; sentinel, Charles Oatman; picket, John T. Hughs.

Names of deceased members and insurance: Joseph W. Turner, $2,000; A. A. Turner, $1,000; R. A. Jones, $1,000; Geo. Vanostrand, $1,000; David Holton, no insurance.

BAYARD TAYLOR COUNCIL NO. 221, ROYAL ARCANUM.

The above council was instituted at Newark December 23, 1878, with sixteen charter members: Dr. A. T. Speer, J. A. Hall, B. R. Elliott, S. W. Stevens, J. W. Collins, W. C. Lyon, G. W. Stadden, L. O. Granger, G. E. Littell, D. W. Sturman, A. E. Pitts, J. W. Gray, J. W. McCrum, F. W. Jenkins, Dr. B. F. Spencer, and J. Q. Evans. Of these Dr. A. T. Speer, Newark; J. A. Hall, Columbus; S. W. Stevens, Washington, D. C., and J. W. McCrum, Newark, are yet living. It has a total enrollment of 473. Greatest number of members at any one time, 317. Total number of deaths, 68. Amount of benefit paid to its beneficiaries, $190,500, to November 1, 1908. In addition to this magnificent sum paid to beneficiaries of deceased members, many hundreds of dollars have been paid by Bayard Taylor Council in protecting the insurance feature of its members during sickness and for relief when in need. As the order is a fraternal beneficial association many memorable social events mark the history of Bayard Taylor Council.

Officers for 1909 installed January 11, 1909: Regent, O. S. Gilbert; vice-regent, J. A. Kidwell; past regent, J. A. Snelling; orator, W. F. May; chaplain, J. A. Martin; secretary, F. S. Wilson; collector, J. M. Ankele; treasurer, J. M. Maylone; guide, W. J. Willey; warden, E. E. Kimble; sentry, C. W. Kimble.

NEWARK HIVE NO. 455, L. O. T. M.

Newark Hive No. 455, L. O. T. M., was organized March 26, 1907, by Laura Keller deputy from Mansfield, with the following charter members: Elizabeth Beebe, Jennie Bucy, Harriet Bell, Viola Coffman, Minerva Drayton, Elsie Anderson, Anna Parmalee, Ruth Wiles, Emma Keller, Francis Masur, Kittie Fisk, Bernice Pierce, Mary Raysinger, Edith Walker, Marrietta Pierce, Kate Johns, Blanch Fristo, Jessie Shultz, Cora McKnight, Hannah Jones, Laura Weakley, Navada Jones, Jennie Snook, Alice Baguley, Mary Legge, Daisy Broadwater, Maggie Eberly, Katie Patrick, Rhoda Stare, Nellie Johns, Effie Shamp, Maud Bauer, Hattie Faust, Jennie Johns, Lizzie Dewar, Edith Smith, Kate Wray, Lillie Smith and Mable Cantlebury.

The following officers were elected: Commander, Hattie Faust; past commander, Jennie Johns; lieutenant commander, Edith Smith; F. A., Jennie Bucy; R. K., Nellie Johns; chaplain, Navada Jones; sentinel, Kate Wray; M. A. A., Jennie Snook; sergeant, Lizzie Dewar; picket, Lillie Smith; banner bearers, Jessie Shultz, Francis Masur and Viola Coffman.

The officers of the Hive at the present time: Commander, Lizzie Dewar; lieutenant commander, Katie Patrick; past commander, Hattie Faust; F. A., Kate Johns; R. K., Etta Huffman; chaplain, Eleanor Howarth; M. A. A., Edith Walker; sergeant, Kate Wray; sentinel, Cora McKnight; picket, Effie Shamp; pianist, Helen Huffman; captain, Nellie Johns; banner bearers, Jessie Shultz, Bertha Hibler, Lillie Walker.

RED MEN.

Minnewa Tribe No. 52, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted at Newark, Ohio, on the eleventh Sun of Snow Moon, G. S. D. 379, Common Era February 11, 1870, with the following charter members: M. C. Burkard, James W. Starr, George W. Stadden, Andy Vogel, M. W. Burkhard, C. B. Wilson, Fred Siegel, T. H. Keller, A. Bierley, Henry Baker, T. Maholm, G. W. Yearly, Silas Shrock, John Mertz, and David Swisher.

Minnewa Tribe No. 52 is consequently thirty-eight years old. It has grown constantly since its first organization, and is now one of the largest and most influential tribes in the State. It has done a great work for the Red Men and the community of Newark and has a bright future before it. The following is a list of the present officers: Prophet, Urias Shaw; sachem, W. A. Tanner; senior sagamore, C. B. Barnhart; junior sagamore, Jas. E. Jones; chief of records, E. C. Richardson; collector of wampum, J. P. Baker; keeper of wampum, Henry Baker; first sannap, J. J. Bausch; second sannap, S. B. Caffee; first warrior, D. J. Kammerer; second warrior, E. S. Steele; third warrior, H. B. Hagney; fourth warrior, W. T. Irwin; first brave, Eleam Tanner; second brave, W. Darkes; third brave, C. D. Everetts; fourth brave, F. Mours; first pow wow, G. J. Fisher; second pow wow, C. Redman; trustee, G. J. Fisher; trustee, W. J. Steinkemper; trustee, W. A. Tanner; deputy great sachem, E. C. Richardson.

MUNIFICENT ORDER OF CAMELS, NEWARK.

Monarch Temple No. 66, M. O. C., was instituted March 14, 1904, by the supreme eminent ruler and secretary, assisted by Zanesville Temple of Camels, with one hundred and fifty charter members. The temple grew in membership rapidly during the next year and a bright future seemed assured for the order in Newark.

Monarch Temple has been honored during the past year by having one of its loyal members and trustees elected to the supreme officiary. We refer to J. H. McFarland, who has been a tireless worker in the interests of Cameldom in Newark. The local temple numbers among its members some of Newark's leading citizens and representative business and professional men and has always occupied a prominent place in the fraternal societies of Newark.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN, NEWARK.

Newark Homestead No. 1369, B. A. Y., was instituted in March, 1906, with a charter list of fifty members. The Brotherhood of American Yeomen, with head office at Des Moines, Iowa, is a fraternal insurance order, now in its twelfth year, and numbers one hundred thousand members, with a reserve fund nearing the one million dollar mark. The ritualistic work is beautiful and the insignia of the order is the bow and arrow. During its existence Newark Homestead has lost one of its valued members, who was also master of accounts, D. W. Matticks, who died January 17, 1908.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY, NEWARK.

Golden Rod Council, No. 442, K. & L. of S., was instituted December 24, 1906, with one hundred and twenty charter members. The K. & L. of S. is a fraternal

insurance order and carries both death and disability insurance under one form of policy. The home office is in Topeka, Kansas, and in its fifteenth year numbers nearly one hundred thousand members. Golden Rod Council has had a steady growth and has taken front rank with the other prominent fraternities of Newark. The social life of the council is one of its strongest features and its semi-monthly dances are very popular with the members and their friends.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES, NEWARK.

Licking Aerie No. 387, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted on May 19, 1903, by Colonel C. H. Voute, of Toledo, Ohio, deputy state grand president. Charter members met in K. P. hall, Hibbert & Schaus building, and perfected the organization. The charter was closed on the night of institution with one hundred and eighty-four members. The most active men in perfecting the organization of the order in Newark were: A. J. Crilly, J. Mills, F. C. Buck, Dr. I. N. Robb, J. E. Stinger, C. F. Dean, F. V. Rutledge, B. Byrnes, W. W. Davis, J. Kuster, Jr., Dr. C. F. Legge and C. Henry. This order enjoys the distinction of initiating the largest class of candidates of any order in the county, having, on March 20, 1906, initiated a class of two hundred. It has a membership of five hundred, and is prosperous enough to take care of all its obligations.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Newark Grove, United Ancient Order of Druids, was organized June 2, 1869, nearly forty years ago. The following were the first officers: Noble arch, Leanhard Rensch; vice arch, Jacob Webber; secretary, E. D. Evertts; treasurer, Andrew Vogel. The present officers of the Newark grove are: Noble arch, Leopold Rey; vice arch, Peter Breitenback; secretary, H. Frederick Rall; treasurer, Jacob Steinkemper. The total number of members at present of Newark Grove No. 41 is 41.

COURT OF HONOR.

The Court of Honor, one of the best fraternal organizations in the country, was organized in Springfield, Illinois, in the year 1895, with A. L. Hereford as supreme chancellor, W. E. Robinson, supreme recorder, and Dr. J. E. White, medical director. In November, 1898, a local Court of Honor was established in Newark, Ohio, under the State deputy's administration, Mr. Buchanan of Columbus. The court secured a charter on November 5, 1898, and organized with the following charter members: Worthy chancellor, M. L. Redman; worthy vice-chancellor, S. C. Kerr; worthy past chancellor, James Berger; recorder, John Wooles; treasurer, D. D. Miller; chaplain, F. H. Keenen; conductor, Jerry Callahan; guard, Charles Broome; sentinel, J. B. Burch.

The work was taken up by F. H. Keenen, who increased the membership to one hundred and forty. Mr. Kennen was then appointed State deputy and acted in that capacity for one year. The court is in good condition financially, with over a million dollars in reserve fund. The officers at present are: M. L. Redman, chancellor; Nellie Wyeth Keenen, past chancellor; Robert Huffman, vice-chancellor; Emma Murdick, chaplain; F. H. Keenen, recorder and secretary; W. H. Rian, sentinel; Mrs. W. H. Rian, conductor.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Newark Council No. 721, Knights of Columbus, was instituted December 21, 1902, with seventy-four charter members. In April, 1907, they leased the rooms over the Meyers & Lindorf store in the Jones block and fitted them out for club rooms in elegant style, where they are now located. The second and fourth Monday evenings of each month are the regular meeting nights. The club rooms are open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. every day. The Knights of Columbus have 212 members now in good standing. It is the leading Catholic order of the city. The Knights of Columbus is a fraternal organization and has for its purpose the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse, charity and patriotism among the members.

Following are the present officers: J. D. Keeley, grand knight; F. L. Stare, deputy grand knight; G. A. Bowman, chancellor; H. Gorious, recorder; C. J. Pieri, financial secretary; W. Sachs, treasurer; H. Rodgers, lecturer; D. P. Kearney, advocate; C. Egan, warden; F. Edwald, inside guard; H. Shields, outside guard; Rev. B. M. O. Boylan, chaplain; W. F. Foley, E. J. McCarthy and R. O. Martin, trustees; J. P. H. Stedem, M. D., medical examiner.

PATRONS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

In the early seventies, when the farmers' organization of the Patrons of Husbandry was at the height of its prosperity, Licking county was not missed and several granges were organized. Grange No. 766 was organized in 1874. This grange has held weekly meetings ever since and is at the present time in a flourishing condition. Albert Albery, H. J. Myer, Mr. and Mrs. John Myer and A. J. Merrill are all the charter members living and in good standing. Through the discussions in the different granges the idea of a farmers' mutual fire insurance company was advanced and from these the Licking County Patrons' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Association was organized in October, 1902, and opened its books for business January 24, 1903, with G. T. Nash, president; O. B. Young, secretary; J. M. Lambert, treasurer; L. M. Shipley, Charles Weaver and Byron Merrill, directors. This organization has steadily grown and is at the present time in better condition than ever before.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Newark Division No. 36, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was organized at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1864, and was then called Zanesville Division No. 36, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This division was removed to Newark, Ohio, in 1883, and the name was changed to Newark Division No. 36, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It now has a hundred and ninety-three members.

CRISWELL DIVISION NO. 41, AUXILIARY B. OF L. E.

On the 24th of June, 1889, a charter was granted by the Grand International Division of the Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to Criswell Division No. 41, B. of L. E., at Newark, Ohio. The charter was signed by Mrs. W. A. Murdock, grand president, and Mrs. Harry St. Clair, grand secretary. There were twenty-one charter members' names on the charter list. The society at large is known as the Grand International Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of the United States and Canada. The motto of the order is "Sobriety,

Truth, Justice, Morality." On the first day of January, 1909, there were 448 divisions of the Auxiliary of the B. of L. E. in the United States and Canada, with thirty thousand members in good standing, ten thousand of whom are insured. The order has a railroad men's home at Highland Park, Illinois, which is supported by the divisions of the order, and the old engineers, who are inmates of the home, have every comfort and luxury, and the inmates of the home are the old engineers who have become crippled in the service and are unable to work.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

George Washington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was organized in Newark, in the winter of 1900. The charter members were Hon. L. B. Wing, the actual son of a Revolutionary soldier, Charles Wing his son, Judge E. M. P. Brister, Edward Kibler, R. M. Davidson, Charles Hempstead, F. M. Black, George Shinnick, Fred King, Channing Thompson and Harry Swisher. Hon. L. B. Wing, now deceased, was the first president and Charles Hempstead the first secretary. The membership of this organization is limited to actual descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, and its purposes are purely patriotic.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, NEWARK.

Licking Division No. 166, Order of Railway Conductors, was organized August 1, 1887, with fifteen charter members. It now has a membership of one hundred and fourteen. The order is composed of conductors running trains on the Newark division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

TAYLOR LODGE, BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, NO. 175, NEWARK.

On July 24, 1883, Taylor Lodge was instituted at Newark under the supervision of F. W. Arnold, grand master, and Eugene V. Debs, grand secretary and treasurer, with a charter membership of about thirty, several of whom are still living in Newark. There are several living here who after being promoted as engineers took out withdrawal cards and joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Lodge No. 36. The names of those I now recall are Frank Howard, William Floyd, Edward Floyd, Frank Atherton, John May. Several lost their lives at their post of duty on the rail. Noteworthy are: May, Atherton, James and Edward Floyd, all charter members; besides these there are quite a number who lost either a foot or arm and all drew their full benefit from the lodge. The lodge has, at times, had a membership of over two hundred. Its membership is now about one hundred and sixty. The organization embraces United States, Canada and Mexico. Today the lodge boasts of a membership at large of over sixty thousand. At a convention held in Buffalo it was deemed advisable to change or rather add the initial letter E. to the title of the organization, and now it is known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. This change was made to protect those who had been promoted from the original lodge to the position of engineers, and who were still loyal to the old organization.

EVERGREEN LODGE, ETNA.

Evergreen Lodge No. 238, I. O. O. F., Etna, Ohio, had its origin in Kirkersville, Ohio, in March 1854. At that time there were no Odd Fellow lodges in

or near Kirkersville, and H. Tenney, I. R. Whittaker, D. Shower, N. Rees, H. C. McBride, H. Turner, I. De Wees, D. Bohrer, W. Matthews, W. H. Beacham, I. Coulson and H. C. Coulson conceived the idea of having an Odd Fellows' lodge instituted at that place. They applied to the Grand Lodge for a charter, and their request was granted; the twelve above-named citizens becoming charter members, and in March, 1854, the lodge was duly instituted by Grand Master William G. Williams. Their meetings were held in a small hall in the village, and in this hall the following officers were installed: N. G., I. R. Whittaker; V. G., Daniel Shower, secretary, N. Rees; treasurer, Hiram Tenney. These were the first regularly installed officers of Evergreen Lodge. For nearly five years the lodge held its meetings in this small hall, added new members to its list, and was a power for good among the early inhabitants of that vicinity. In 1859 their hall was destroyed by fire and it was necessary to secure new quarters, there being no building in Kirkersville suitable for holding their meetings, and it was decided to move their lodge to Etna. This decision was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The upper story of the storeroom at that time owned by Charles Elliott was used as a place of meeting. This building was located on the corner of the street where the storeroom of Brother J. E. Manger now stands. Here the lodge held its meetings for several years, adding new members, and growing financially, until the year 1872, when they had accumulated enough money to erect their commodious hall above J. H. Egolf's storeroom. This hall was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 9th day of October, 1873. The dedication took place in Grable's grove, south of Etna, G. A. Clifton acting as grand marshal, and Brother Foos delivered the principal address. The brothers most instrumental in building this hall were S. E. Hagy, J. H. Egolf, Harvey Turner, William Jolly, James Manger, C. Neff, and Adam Langel. Of the brothers who took part in the early history of the lodge, but few survive. The only charter members now living are Harvey Turner and S. E. Hagy. Besides the two above mentioned are George Wagy and Alfred Holt.

I. O. O. F. LODGE NO. 363, HEBRON.

Williams Lodge No. 363, I. O. O. F., located at Hebron, Ohio, was instituted June 20, 1861, by the following officers of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ohio: William F. Slater, M. W. grand master; J. E. Carter, R. W. D. grand master; J. R. Armstrong, R. W. D. warden; W. C. Earl, R. W. D. secretary; B. M. Ayers, R. W. D. treasurer, with five charter members, as follows: William L. Beverly, J. H. Porter, James Smith, W. D. Pugh, and L. T. Whitehead. On the night the lodge was instituted there were eleven candidates initiated. Since then there have been two hundred and forty-one initiated, twenty-five admitted by card, and two reinstated; total, two hundred and sixty-eight. Of the above, three withdrew by card and helped form a lodge at Millersport, Ohio, and three helped form a lodge at Kirkersville, Ohio. The charter members are all dead. Of those initiated the first night, two are living. The first meetings were held in a room fitted up in the upper part of a distillery which stood on the north side of the National road on the Ohio canal near the canal bridge. In course of time a more commodious room was fitted up over the storeroom of Samuel Stewart. The next move was the purchase of the store building of J. E. Kelsey. The upper part

was fitted up convenient for lodge purposes. As the lodge grew in numbers and finances, about November, 1898, the idea of erecting a new building was suggested and a committee appointed to secure a lot. One was found just west of the Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Company's depot. A two-story building seventy feet long by thirty-nine feet wide, with a town hall below, fifty feet by thirty-eight feet, and a lodge room above, the same size, was erected. January 2, 1909, the lodge had a membership of one hundred and twenty-six, with a Rebekah lodge of twenty-nine members.

CHAPTER XXI.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF NEWARK—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BANKS.

The municipal government of Newark as now constituted under the code consists of mayor, solicitor, treasurer, auditor, board of public service, board of public safety, clerk of council, clerk of board of public safety, board of health, health officer, civil engineer, sinking fund trustees, city council (seven members, one for each ward and three at large), president of the council, and clerk of board of public service.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

In 1903 the board of public service was established under the code in Newark, and in that city the body consists of three members, Messrs. A. R. Pitzer, S. B. Levingston, and M. M. Taylor. The board of public service is practically the chief administrative authority of the city. It manages and supervises all public works and all public institutions of the city; supervises the improvement and repair of the streets, etc.; the lighting, sprinkling and cleaning of the same; has supervision of all municipal water, heating and lighting plants, parks, baths, markethouses, cemeteries, sewerage disposals, farm and other public property and institutions.

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It is rather surprising but it is a fact that until quite recently Newark was without a public library, with the exception of the women's circulating library, which for a number of years has been installed in a basement room of the courthouse. The Newark public library came into existence at the instance of the city council when, August 1, 1908, an ordinance was passed by that body making a small appropriation for the employment of a librarian and authorizing the mayor to appoint a board of six trustees. The trustees were selected by the mayor and they at once secured suitable rooms for the new departure in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial building. Books were obtained by private contribution, and on January 1, 1909, the library contained fifteen hundred volumes. When it is considered that up to January, 1909, the library had twelve hundred borrowers of books and patrons, one can readily determine the interest taken by the public in the institution. The board of trustees is as follows: President, Charles W. Montgomery; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Maylone; Miss Emma Spencer, John S. Fulton, and Ray O. Martin; librarian, Miss Abigail Gabriel.

NEWARK WATER WORKS.

Newark is a city of more than ordinary importance and is keeping pace with the demands of the time. It has a splendid system of electric railroads, both

city and interurban; two water works systems, one of its own, and the other that of a private corporation; telephone communication with all parts of the county and the country at large; twelve miles of paved streets; seventeen and one-half miles of sewers; thirty-three miles of sidewalks, and other conveniences that go to make the modern city.

A quarter of a century ago a syndicate of eastern capitalists built a water works plant in Newark. Some four years since, complaints became frequent of alleged unjust methods of the company by its patrons, and in 1904 the grievances were given an official hearing by the common council, with the result that the citizens were called upon to vote the issuance by the city of three hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds for the purpose of building a municipal plant. The proposition was carried by a liberal majority and the bonds were sold at a premium of sixteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. The city bought fifteen acres of land of the William Evans estate, adjoining the Horn's Hill property, previously acquired by the city in anticipation of this move, and on which is a hill two hundred and sixty feet above the elevation of the court house yard. A contract was let February 15, 1906, for the building of the plant, and the bid of the American Light & Power Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, of two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars, was the successful one. Under this contract the plan was followed of a reservoir system. This was changed to the well system, probably a group of ten wells. The water from these wells is lifted by the compressed-air system into the intake well and distributed by direct pressure. A reservoir on the top of Horn's Hill tract of land has a capacity of three million gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The first well sunk was one hundred and four feet in depth and supplied two hundred and twenty-five gallons of water per minute, showing an almost inexhaustible supply, and the state board of health, after a careful analysis of the water, gave it an excellent character.

By 1908 the three hundred thousand dollars voted by the citizens was exhausted and the plant far from a state of completion. By authority vested within the council, that body issued bonds to the extent of one per cent of the tax duplicate, which amounted to eighty-five thousand dollars, and the money was used to extend the water mains about seventeen miles. Soon this issue of bonds was spent, and the works uncompleted, when at the fall election of 1908 the citizens of Newark voted in favor of the issuance of one hundred thousand more dollars in bonds, which no doubt will meet all bills and complete the enterprise.

NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

In the spring of 1909, work was started on the new federal building, on the corner of Main and First streets, for which the government had made an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars. The site cost eighteen thousand dollars. This building when finished will add another architectural ornament to Newark.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF LICKING COUNTY.

There are today in the cities and villages of this county seventeen banks, including trust companies, and all of them are on a solid financial foundation, representing in the aggregate a capital of one million and assets of seven million dollars. In passing, it may be said of the banks of Licking county that they are financed

and managed by men of ability, probity and conservatism. Following is a list of the banks and their homes:

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Newark was organized while the civil war was still in progress. It purchased its hundred thousand dollars of government bonds when such an investment was a much greater evidence of faith in our country's future than it has been at any subsequent period. The first charter (No. 858) was dated February 3, 1865, and as the life of a national bank charter is twenty years, it is now operating under its third one. Few banks in this part of the country have had a longer continuous business career under the same name and management. The first president was Judge Jerome Buckingham, a man whose reputation was a source of strength to his institution during all the years he held that office. In 1902, failing health necessitated his retirement, after a continuous service as president of a national bank longer than any man in this state. Virgil H. Wright was the first cashier, from 1865 until his death in 1877. His son, Frederick S. Wright, succeeded him as cashier and held the position until his election as vice-president in 1897. In 1902 he succeeded Judge Buckingham as president. E. C. Wright, the present cashier, has occupied that office since January, 1897. John W. Webb, D. D. Jewett, T. J. Davis, James H. Smith and John S. Fleek served for many years as directors. The present board of directors consists of Henry O. Norris, Henry S. Fleek, O. C. Jones, and F. S. and E. C. Wright.

In 1870 the bank purchased the lot on the southwest corner of the public square and Third street, and there erected the stone building which has been its home ever since. In 1905 the banking room was completely remodeled and refurnished, and its large double-deck vault was built at the same time. The First National Bank has passed through the greatest panics this country has ever experienced, and its prestige has been increased on each occasion by the manner in which it has met the test. The public has appreciated this fact and as a result the bank has grown steadily as Newark has grown.

THE FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK.

Among the financial institutions that are contemporaneous with the development of the city of Newark and Licking county is the Franklin National Bank. This corporation is the outgrowth of a private bank established by Edward Franklin in 1845, across the alley south of its present home. The successors of this establishment were E. Franklin & Sons; Edward Franklin's Sons & Joseph Rider; Robbins, Winegarner, Wing & Company; then, in 1905, the Franklin Bank Company and the People's National Bank merged their interests, forming the Franklin National Bank, with a paid-in capital and surplus of three hundred thousand dollars. Beginning when the city of Newark as a commercial center was second to Hebron and the chief method of transportation was the Ohio canal, this bank has always been identified with a large portion of the enterprises that have contributed to make Newark a prosperous city of more than twenty-five thousand and Licking county one of the best in the state. The officers are: W. A. Robbin, president; William L. Prout, vice-president; W. B. Hopkins, cashier.

THE NEWARK TRUST COMPANY.

The Newark Trust Company was incorporated April 22, 1903, and began business July 23, 1903. The original capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars. Its first officers were: Timothy O. Donovan, president; Samuel J. Davis and Edward Thomas, vice-presidents; and J. H. Newvahner, secretary and treasurer. The first board of directors was composed of the following: W. C. Christian, F. A. Crane, J. R. Davis, S. J. Davis, T. O. Donovan, Roe Emerson, H. S. Fleek, A. H. Heisey, F. P. Kennedy, C. C. Metz, Edward Thomas, S. F. Van Voorhis, W. A. Veach, W. W. Wehrle, and E. C. Wright.

Samuel J. Davis, first vice-president, died in November, 1903, and Francis P. Kennedy was elected to succeed him. The first president, T. O. Donovan, who was very active in the organization of the company, and to whom great credit is due for much of this success, resigned the presidency, owing to rapidly failing health, a year and a half after the company began business. His successor was the present president, Francis P. Kennedy. The Newark Trust Company increased its capital stock from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars in 1905. The new stock was sold at a premium of fifty dollars a share, a remarkable showing for a bank less than three years old. The additional capital and surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was for the purpose of covering the cost of the magnificent new ten-story fireproof bank and office building erected by it in 1906 and 1907. The building is, in point of elegance and completeness, far and away from anything of the kind possessed by a city of similar size in the United States. The new office building of ten floors is indicative of the pinnacle of perfection which has been reached in modern building construction. It is absolutely fireproof throughout, with hardwood finish, polished floors, marble corridors and toilet-rooms, and has every improvement and convenience that goes to make up the costly modern office building of today, and would be a credit to any city priding itself on its elaborate architecture and massive structures. The Newark Trust Company occupies the entire first floor of this building, into which it moved in September, 1907. Bankers of any city might well look with envy upon the quarters now occupied by this company, so commodious, elegant, complete and harmonious are they in every particular. Not one facility is lacking that is necessary to the proper conduct of its business today or could be required in its ultimate development. No expense or pains has been spared that would add to its advantage in point of comfort or beauty.

LICKING COUNTY BANK, NEWARK.

This bank was organized June 2, 1902, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, fully paid up. The following directors were elected at the time: W. N. Fulton, E. T. Rugg, Jack Hamiell, J. R. Fitzgibbons, William A. Veach, Charles H. Kibler, E. W. Crayton, F. M. Black, and H. J. Hoover. The officers were as follows: W. N. Fulton, president; E. T. Rugg, vice-president; H. J. Hoover, cashier. On January 17, 1906, the Licking County Bank Company was changed to the Licking County Bank & Trust Company, with capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, fully paid up. The officers elected were: W. N. Fulton, president; E. W. Crayton, vice-president; W. Gard, secretary and treasurer.

The present officers of the bank are: W. N. Fulton, president; W. A. Veach, vice-president; William C. Miller, vice-president; C. L. V. Holtz, secretary and treasurer. The deposits at present are nine hundred thousand dollars; the surplus and undivided profits, sixty-two thousand dollars.

THE PARK NATIONAL BANK, NEWARK.

One of the most potent factors in the business enterprise of Newark and of Licking county is the recent organization of the Park National Bank and the erection of a new bank building for its use. On the 15th day of August, 1907, an application was filed with the secretary of state at Columbus for a charter authorizing the organization of a bank, to be known as the Guardian Savings & Trust Company. On the 19th day of August the incorporators met and ordered the opening of books of subscription to the capital stock of said bank. A large number of substantial business men of Newark and farmers subscribed for the stock, and on the 29th day of August, 1907, the stockholders met and elected of their number the following nine directors: W. W. Gard, C. L. Flory, Ralph S. Wyeth, W. W. Davis, A. R. Lindorf, P. S. Phillips, F. E. Corkwell, T. M. Edmiston and A. G. Wyeth, and on the 23d day of September following, the new bank opened its doors and commenced business in its temporary quarters on South Third street. As originally contemplated, the Guardian Savings & Trust Company was converted into a national bank. In February, 1908, an application was made, and at a later date authority was received from the comptroller of the currency, to commence business July 6, 1908, under a national bank charter, to be known as the Park National Bank, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, surplus of ten thousand dollars, and an authorized issue of one hundred thousand dollars of national bank currency. The above-named directors, under the United States banking laws, held over until the next annual stockholders' meeting, which took place the 12th day of January, 1909, at which time the present board of eleven directors was elected: W. W. Gard, C. L. Flory, F. E. Corkwell, R. S. Wyeth, W. W. Davis, A. G. Wyeth, A. R. Lindorf, P. S. Phillips, T. M. Edmiston, George B. Sprague, and Oriel C. Jones. On January 21, 1909, the newly elected directors met and elected the following officers of the bank: A. G. Wyeth, president; A. R. Lindorf, vice-president; W. W. Gard, cashier; and C. L. Flory, attorney.

The bank's present and permanent home is in the new bank building, which occupies a commanding location on the north side of the public square, built for the exclusive use of this bank, and is provided with every convenience and safeguard of modern banking, which insures satisfactory service to its patrons. The architecture of the new building is Grecian Doric, with columns of polished granite and Ionic capitals. The height of the pillars is nine times their diameter, after the rules established in Greece two thousand years ago by the masters of the olden times.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA.

The First National Bank of Utica has the distinction of being one of the pioneer banking institutions of Licking county, having been first established in May, 1871, by Sperry & Wilson Brothers. Ten years later Jesse Wilson withdrew

his interest, the business continuing in the name of Sperry & Wilson. After twelve years of continued prosperity, the senior member of the firm, P. W. Sperry, by reason of his infirmity, retired, and A. J. Wilson, who was the original promoter and organizer, and under whose management the two former banks had acquired such recognition and success, became sole proprietor and the business for ten years grew and prospered under The Wilson Bank. Thus for nearly a third of a century Mr. Wilson had done a successful private banking business, starting in a small way in 1871, each succeeding year witnessing a steady growth in his business; but, being full of enterprise, and believing that the growth of the little city demanded a live, strictly up-to-date bank, supervised and inspected by the United States government, that its exact position might be publicly defined, he organized the present First National Bank, which commenced business May 8, 1905, and of which he is its valued president.

The continuous growth of the business for the past four years is conclusive proof of the confidence and prosperity it enjoys. It has the largest paid-up capital of any bank in the city, and with its one hundred thousand dollars of guaranteed securities, together with its individual liabilities of more than two hundred thousand dollars, insures ample protection to its many depositors. The First National Bank has long since passed the stage of experimental venture, as Mr. Wilson, its president, is the oldest banker in service in Licking county, and his conservative business ability is demonstrated by his hundreds of broad acres, his many handsome business blocks, and the great volume of business which the First National now enjoys.

CITIZENS' BANK OF JOHNSTOWN, OHIO.

The Citizens' Bank of Johnstown was established March 1, 1898, by H. B. Rusler and William A. Ashbrook. It is a private bank, and these gentlemen have been copartners in its ownership since its organization, Rusler being the president and Ashbrook its cashier. The following year these gentlemen organized the Croton Bank, which they still own, and are officers of that institution in like capacities. They also organized the Alexandria Bank and operated it until three years ago, when they sold it to a stock company, retaining a portion only of the stock. During the last conflagration the town of Johnstown suffered, the bank building was destroyed, but temporary quarters were secured and the bank opened at the usual time next morning. The Mosler screw-door safe was rescued from the ruins, and for over two months, or until the bank building was rebuilt, it remained in the streets, being used daily for the repository of the bank's funds—a rather unusual condition, and yet the funds were more secure while the safe was in the street than when ordinarily housed. The Citizens' Bank has been an active, prosperous institution from the start, and has the confidence of the people, having deposits exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE ALEXANDRIA BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, OHIO.

The Alexandria Bank was a branch of the Citizens' Bank of Johnstown, and was established October 1, 1900, by H. B. Rusler and William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown. For five and one-half years this bank enjoyed uniform patronage and prosperity. It was a private institution with Henry B. Rusler, president; William A. Ashbrook, cashier; Charles B. Buxton, assistant cashier and manager.

The Alexandria Bank Company became successors to the business of the Alexandria Bank in 1906. The company was organized under the laws of the State, with a capital of $25,000, and opened the doors of its new building for business April 4, 1906, with a directorate of prominent business men conversant with sound banking methods. The officers are: Mauris Watkins, president; O. D. Clark, vice-president; C. B. Buxton, cashier.

THE CROTON BANK.

The Croton Bank was organized in June, 1898, by Rusler and Ashbrook, of Johnstown. H. B. Rusler, president, W. A. Ashbrook, cashier, and F. E. Hoover, assistant cashier, the assistant cashier really assuming local control of the affairs of the bank. On the 19th day of September, 1898, C. L. McCracken succeeded F. E. Hoover as assistant cashier, this being the only change in the personal management since the organization. The first location was on the north side of the public square, but in 1903 the management found the original quarters as well as the original fixtures inadequate to care for the increasing business, hence a site was purchased on the south side and a suitable brick building erected, also a large time lock safe installed. The bank has had and is having a very nice business and has never suffered one dollar's loss.

UTICA SAVINGS BANK.

October 16, 1905, the Utica Savings Bank was organized. D. P. Campbell, president; Charles F. Gay, cashier.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF UTICA.

The above bank was organized in June, 1890. Fred S. Sperry, president; ———, cashier.

JOHNSTOWN BANK OF JOHNSTOWN.

This bank was organized November 23, 1883. Horton Buxton, president; C. V. Armstrong, cashier.

KIRKERSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

The Kirkersville Banking Company was organized August 14, 1905. D. L. Manger, president; C. M. Emswiler, cashier.

GRANVILLE BANKING COMPANY.

The Granville Banking Company was organized in April, 1903. R. S. Colwell, president; C. B. Slack, secretary.

PATASKALA BANKING COMPANY.

This bank was organized March 29, 1888. W. H. Mead, president; M. E. Mead, cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANKING COMPANY OF PATASKALA.

The People's Banking Company was organized in 1904. Joseph Atkinson, president; C. V. Armstrong, cashier.

CHAPTER XXII.

NEWARK'S INDUSTRIES.

The city of Newark is essentially a manufacturing town and one of the best in the great manufacturing state of Ohio. A pen exhibit of the industrial concerns of this city is the best evidence of its importance.

THE WEHRLE STOVE FOUNDRY.

The Wehrle stove foundry was established in 1883 by the late Colonel J. C. Wehrle and the late John Moser. Like many other giant enterprises, its early history attracted little notice, the small foundry in East Newark being operated by a handful of men, but when the West Newark site was acquired and the "Wehrle boys" took hold, the business began to expand. The company's entire product consists of stoves, ranges and fireproof safes, the safe feature of the company having been added in 1904, when the plant of the Atlas Safe Company of Fostoria, Ohio, was purchased and transferred to Newark. The Wehrle company, of which William W. Wehrle is president and active head, August Wehrle, vice president and general manager, is a close corporation, with more than a million dollars in capital and surplus. The foundry is a model plant. The buildings are nearly all new, and each is equipped with the best labor saving devices and the most improved appliances. The surroundings are cheerful, two parks adjoining the factory site contributing to the beauty of the environment. The foundry is supplied with wash rooms for all employes and with shower baths for the molders.

Of this mammoth plant the main building, in which four cupolas are operated, is 140 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. Two other cupolas are operated in a smaller building 140 by 650 feet, and the several other large structures are used for assembling, mounting, polishing, and storing the ware. One warehouse, 112 by 475 feet and four stories high, in the fall of 1906 was completely filled with stoves, but beginning October first and continuing until February first following from twenty to forty-five loaded cars left the foundry daily, carrying Newark stoves to every section of the country. Now operating new core ovens, enameling ovens, and gas forges, the company has installed a forty-eight-foot span electric traveling crane, to facilitate handling the product in the warehouse. With two miles of private railway siding on the company's ground, fully seventy-five cars can easily be "spotted" for loading. Three years ago the Wehrle company took advantage of the natural gas development in this section and leased several thousands of acres of land and proceeded to drill. So far, the company has struck good producing wells, the entire output from which is consumed in operating the electric and steam power plant and in running the several gas engines of one hundred and twenty-five horsepower and others of lesser size are in operation continually.

The company has made stoves at the rate of fourteen hundred a day, but the regular daily average is from eight to nine hundred. The Wehrles make sixty-five styles of stoves, many of them in two or three sizes.

The new safe factory now produces thirty-five safes a day, the eighteen different sizes ranging from 300 to 3,300 pounds. Sales agencies have already been established as far west as Denver, east to Portland, south to New Orleans, and north to Duluth. Within a year the Wehrle company, whose product previous to that time was handled almost exclusively by a Chicago house, has established a sales department of its own and now sells direct to jobbers and dealers that part of the output which is not handled through the Chicago concern.

The Wehrle's company's pay roll runs from $100,000 to $112,000 a month.

THE AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY.

The American Bottle Company, whose great strength lies in its control of the Owens bottle machine, is a $10,000,000 incorporation, now having an annual capacity of three hundred million bottles. Edward H. Everett, whose factory has long been a factor in Newark's prosperity, is general manager of the new corporation and is chairman of the executive committee. The American Bottle Company purchased the factories and good will of the Ohio Bottle Company, with factories located at Newark, Massillon (two) and Wooster, Ohio, the Streator Bottle and Glass Company, with a factory at Streator, Ill., and the A. Busch Glass Manufacturing Company, with factories at Belleville, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. This vast industry is controlled by Mr. Everett and Mr. Busch, the St. Louis millionaire. General offices are maintained in Chicago, but the chief factory is in Newark, and the enormous natural gas field here, together with the rich sand quarry at Black Hand, sixteen miles away, afforded ample inducement for the selection of this city as the location for the big machine bottle plant recently constructed. The American company controls eighty per cent of the bottle business today, and its trade is growing. Everett has an interest second to none in the Licking-Knox county gas fields, the largest in Ohio, and he also owns the Black Hand sand quarries.

THE JEWETT CAR COMPANY.

Nine years ago last January the Jewett Car Company moved its shops from Jewett, Ohio, to Newark at the solicitation of the Board of Trade. At that time the company employed only fifty men, but the growth starting in 1900 has continued to date. The Jewett is one of the model car shops in the country, being equipped with most modern machinery in both the wood and iron working departments. The factory today occupies ten acres with floor space, simply for the erection of cars, large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five sixty-foot interurban cars. The Jewett, Newark-made cars, being in use from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf, advertise Newark the country over.

The officers of the Jewett company are W. S. Wright, president and general manager; P. O. Reyman, secretary; W. C. Gardner, treasurer; Edwin Besuden, general sales agent; William Schroeder, superintendent, and W. B. Winegerter, purchasing agent.

A. H. HEISEY & COMPANY.

A. H. Heisey & Company, manufacturers of fine table glassware, whose celebrated trademark (Diamond H) is known in every city of the world—as well in Tokio, Paris, Berlin and London as in New York and San Francisco—came to Newark in 1895 and began making glassware in April, 1896. The company added a second furnace, doubling its capacity, in February, 1905, and now employs nearly six hundred people. The pay roll is $200,000, and the output 300,000 barrels of table glassware annually.

This company, which makes both pressed and cut glass, has an ideal plant of three-story buildings occupying six acres of ground and is especially noted for the color of its product, which is of exquisite purity. Heisey glass has a color and finish that is distinctively Heisey's and that other wares lack, and the designing department is constantly adding new and beautiful patterns and shapes. Many of the leading cut glass factories are supplied with ware from the Heisey factory ready to be cut, and the company also makes some cut glass at its factory, though the pressed glass is made in such perfection as to rival its aristocratic relative.

The Heisey company manufactures all of the Holophane Glass Company's goods, which in itself is a guarantee of the quality of the Heisey glass. The Holophane ware is made primarily with a view of increasing the brilliancy of the transmission of light through glass, which object is accomplished by making it with a prism both inside and out and is manifestly enhanced by using glass of perfect clearness. After many trials of factories both here and abroad, the Holophane Company selected Heisey glass as being clearest and most flawless and gave the Heisey company the exclusive right to manufacture Holophane ware, which is known the world over—and it all comes from Newark. The company, capitalized at $125,000, is officered as follows: A. H. Heisey, president; E. W. Heisey, vice-president; George D. Heisey, treasurer; George E. Graeser, secretary. Captain A. H. Heisey is also president of the Pittsburg Clay Pot Company, president of the Glass Manufacturers' Association, a director of the Franklin National Bank and Newark Trust Company and also of the Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg. Captain Heisey has extensive natural gas interests, the company operating with gas from its own immense field in Union township, nine miles distant, but he gives the greater part of his time to the operation of his successful glass industry here.

SWISHER BROTHERS' CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

Newark cigars are smoked in almost every State in the Union, this city being the headquarters of the largest cigar factory in Ohio—that of Swisher Brothers, who make 300,000 a day, or one hundred million a year. This busy firm keeps over 1,000 people at work in three cities and needs more help. The pay roll is now $10,000 a week—over half a million a year. E. W. Swisher established this business in 1875 and it passed into the hands of John H. and Harry Swisher in 1891 when the partnership of Swisher Brothers, which continues in force, was organized. The firm manufactures over sixty different brands, besides many fine special brands which are made for jobbers from Maine to California.

NEWARK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Newark Telephone Company, now serving nearly 3,000 local subscribers, connecting with 5,000 independent telephones in Licking county and enjoying long

distance service over the United States Company's lines, has the distinction of being a pioneer in the independent field. The first meeting of Ohio independent telephone men was held in Newark. Back in 1894, when this company was formed, less than two hundred telephones were in service in this city. Today Newark has 4,000, both the Bell and the independents being represented. The local company, made up of one hundred and seventy-five stockholders, has a plant valued at $250,000. The company has $60,000 in common stock, $90,000 in preferred stock and $25,000 outstanding bonds. The common stock pays eight per cent and preferred six per cent dividends.

THE NEWARK ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

The Newark Ice & Cold Storage Company, capitalized in Ohio for $75,000, two-thirds of the stock having been issued, has the following-named officers: Henry S. Fleek, president; Henry O. Norris, vice-president; F. S. Wright, treasurer; E. A. Crane, secretary and manager; F. G. Warden, O. W. Crane and George W. Havens, directors. The plant was established in 1893 under the present management, but the capacity and investment was doubled four years ago when new machinery was installed.

STYRON, BEGGS & COMPANY.

Styron, Beggs & Company, manufacturers of the Great Seal brands of grocers' drugs, flavoring extracts, ammonia, bluing and home remedies, have, from a small beginning in 1895, built up a business with a monthly payroll of from $1,800 to $2,000, and a force of sixty or seventy people, besides a dozen traveling salesmen.

THE HOWELL PROVISION COMPANY.

Fifty men find employment at the Howell Provision Company's packing house. George E. Howell, president of the company, has been in the business forty years and is well known among Chicago and Pittsburg stockmen. The Howell Provision Company was incorporated April 20, 1903, and has $100,000 capital.

THE RUGG HALTER FACTORY.

The Rugg Halter Factory was brought to Newark by the Board of Trade a few years ago, from Alexandria, the business having been started by E. T. Rugg in 1890. The plant covers two and one-half acres of ground in North Newark, employs one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five people, and makes 15,000 halters and ties a day. The Rugg sixty-spindle rope mill produces 8,000 to 10,000 pounds daily. The Rugg halters are sold to the jobbing trade from Maine to California, this being the largest plant for the manufacture of halters and ties in the world.

THE NEWARK GEARWOOD COMPANY.

The Newark Gearwood Company moved its plant from Baltimore, Ohio, to Newark in January, 1902, through the efforts of several enterprising citizens. It is a substantial plant, incorporated in Ohio for $35,000, the directors being William E. Miller, W. C. Christian, F. A. Crane, W. A. Slanker and F. J. Bader, ex-Senator Miller being president; F. A. Crane, vice-president; W. C. Christian, secretary-treasurer. The company manufactures carriage and buggy gearwoods, the product

going south and west as far as Missouri, north through Michigan and east to New York.

THE NEWARK FURNITURE COMPANY.

The Newark Furniture Company, manufacturers of oak dining tables, was incorporated in 1902. Nearly one hundred men are now employed in the shop and twelve salesmen distribute the output to retailers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THE SCHEIDLER MACHINE COMPANY.

The Scheidler Machine Company, employing fifty men in the manufacture of traction, portable and stationary engines, boilers and saw-mills, was incorporated in 1903 with $60,000 capital, the business having been established in 1861 by Reinhart Scheidler. The monthly payroll is $2,500.

THE MC NAMAR MACHINE SHOP.

The McNamar Machine Shop, now under the direct management of Julius J. D. McNamar, was established by the late John H. McNamar, who was formerly associated with the late R. Scheidler. The shop makes traction engines and boilers.

THE JAMES E. THOMAS COMPANY.

The James E. Thomas Company, producers of ingot molds, with an output of 17,000 tons per annum, is a close corporation whose business was started by Mr. Thomas in 1867. The incorporation was formed in 1893 with a capitalization of $30,000. Seventy-five men are engaged in the transformation of pig iron into ingot molds, which are sold to the United States Steel Corporation and other large manufacturers of steel products.

LICKING COUNTY CREAMERY.

Newark is the home of the centralizing plant of the Licking County Creamery, which in the past seven years, under the direction of its present proprietors, W. H. Davis & Sons, has made rapid strides. Besides selling dairy products and frozen desserts here, they sell to consumers within a radius of two hundred miles of Newark. Five thousand cows contribute ten to twelve thousand gallons of milk daily to this concern. The wagon service embraces sixty teams, and one hundred names are on the payroll.

THE NEWARK MACHINE COMPANY.

The Newark Machine Company, manufacturers of clover-hullers and manure-spreaders, keeps a force of about one hundred men busy. The business is managed by John P. McCune. A large percentage of the output of clover-hullers goes to Germany, while the United States trade extends over a wide area.

FLOUR MILLS.

There are seven flour mills in Licking, three of which are located in Newark, representing an investment of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, consuming three hundred and sixty thousand bushels of Licking county wheat annually, and producing seventy-two thousand barrels of flour per annum.

BUILDINGS.

Within the past three years five splendid apartment houses, one big hotel, and a ten-story office and bank building have been built in Newark. For several years, from three hundred to five hundred dwelling houses have been erected annually.

BLISS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Newark Bliss Business College is to be congratulated for having at its head two able and experienced men, C. S. Jackson and John T. Yates. With these men at the helm, Newark is gaining an enviable reputation for commercial training.

THE PRATT-KIRK COMPANY.

The Pratt-Kirk Company, manufacturers of veneered doors and hardwood interior finish, bank and office fixtures, employs eighty men.

VOGELMEIER BROTHERS' BRICK PLANT.

Six years ago the Vogelmeier Brothers, realizing that in South Newark an excellent shale for brick-making could be found in abundance, started a brick plant. Today thirty men are employed in making two and a half millions of brick annually.

THE A. G. WYETH FACTORY.

The A. G. Wyeth factory, which began operation twenty-four years ago, is now conducted by A. G. Wyeth and son Ralph. About eighty people are employed in the manufacture of sleigh-runners and oil tanks, which are sent to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Wyeths also enjoy a large export trade.

SMITH SHOE COMPANY.

A couple of years ago the Smith Shoe Company, of Columbus, opened a branch factory in Newark, and so well pleased with conditions and results are the managers, that the plant is being doubled in capacity.

Other local industries that deserve mention, for they are live, hustling concerns, are the Simpson Soap Manufacturing Company; the Simpson Heater Company; the Newark wagon works; Tucker boiler works; Bailey & Keeley, manufacturers of spouting; D. G. Wyeth's buggy factory; the Ball A. Ward carriage factory, which was established in 1836; the John H. Kates and L. A. Stare cabinet-making and mantel-building shops; the Cochlan & Nutter planing mills; the Newark Artificial Stone & Plaster Company; the Reed Wire Cloth Company; the Newark Paint Company; the Ball-Fintze Company; and the Central Stove Works, which employs from sixty to seventy men.

NEWARK AND LICKING COUNTY'S BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Newark has three building associations. The oldest is the Home Building Association, incorporated in February, 1880. E. Nichols was its first president, and Joseph C. Wehrle, father of William W. and August T. Wehrle, was its first secretary. Both secretary and president are now dead. The first annual statement of the assets of this association showed them to be six thousand and eighty-one dollars and ninety cents. Its twenty-sixth annual statement shows assets of over a million dollars. C. A. Hatch is president and E. M. Baugher secretary.

The Citizens' Building Association, in Newark, was organized in 1889. John H. Franklin, Jr., was the first president, and held the office for one year, when Simeon E. Rhodes, a well-known capitalist, was elected president. At his death, about two years ago, J. D. McNamar was elected president. John H. Moore is secretary, and the present capital is five hundred thousand dollars.

The youngest building association in the county was organized by Carl Norpell, Esq., in December, 1900, as the Licking County Building & Savings Company. This association has never had a foreclosure. It is very conservative, and makes no loans to its officers or directors. Warren S. Weiant has been its president from the beginning, and Oriel C. Jones is its secretary, with Theodore F. Wright acting as secretary and manager. Mr. Wright is a brother of the late Virgil H. Wright, first cashier of the First National Bank.

The Johnstown Building Association Company is located at Johnstown, this county. It was incorporated April 22, 1889, and enjoys the distinction of being the largest building and loan association in Ohio in a town of a thousand inhabitants. H. B. Rusler is the president, and Hon. W. A. Ashbrook, now a member of congress from this district, is secretary.

The Building, Savings & Loan Company, of Granville, was organized February 2, 1889. Edward E. Smoots is president and E. J. Dorsey is secretary. The capital is five hundred thousand dollars.

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Volume I

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

of the

CITY OF NEWARK

and

LICKING COUNTY

OHIO

By E. M. P. Brister

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* *
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* County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society. 1980 *
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